The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1873—SIXTEEN PAGES. NUMBER 230.

INSURANCE.

A. WILLIAMS. GEO. W. MONTGOMERY.

WILLIAMS & MONTGOMERY'S INSURANCE AGENCY,

2 Oriental Building, 120 LaSalle-st.

NEW YORK AND YONKERS INSURANCE CO., - - - - NEW YORK.
COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, - - - - - NEW YORK.
ARMENIA INSURANCE COMPANY, - - - - - - - - PITTSBURGH.

FINANCIAL.

Adam Smith & Son,

Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar, Leaf, Sheet and Granulated Form for mechanical purposes.

Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.

Interest credited and accounts-current rendered monthly.

Coin and Currency Drafts on New York.

The National Bank of COMMERCE

Will pay the usual quarterly

DIVIDEND

On and after Monday, April 7.

E. MAYNARD, Cashier.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

103 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1, by certificate.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.

WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a bank book, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

BANKING HOUSE OF

WRENN & BREWSTER,

96 Washington-st.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.

Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.

Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unequal facilities.

CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE.

PIERCE & BROWER,

BROKERS,

98 MADISON-ST.

Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

GEORGE C. SMITH & BROTHER,

BANKERS,

Corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

Exchange, Government, Municipal, and Local Securities bought and sold.

Collections and Loans given in Mercantile Collections, and advances made on approved paper left for collection.

Drafts at sight on London payable at any town in Great Britain and Ireland.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits furnished to Merchants, and to parties going abroad.

Deposits Received, and Interest, or may be agreed, paid as Special Deposits.

DIG.

We collect claims throughout the country without charge unless we collect, no attorney's fees in suits. If we are unable to collect of a party, we publish his name for the benefit of those who grant credit. MAHLER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 98 Madison-st.

$50,000

To loan, in sums to suit, for three and six months, on approved collaterals. EMIL JOSAPHAT, Banker, 104 Randolph-st.

Republic Certificates

Bought and sold at favorable prices. I shall also continue to cash claims against all Chicago Insolvent Insurance Companies. J. H. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

HOTELS.

POSITIVE OPENING APRIL 5.

SHERMAN HOUSE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

In consequence of the severe storm, the opening of this celebrated Hotel has been delayed till SATURDAY, April 5, when the finest and most commodious Hotel on the continent will be in perfect order to receive guests.

C. S. MUNSON, Manager.

HARDWARE.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS,

HARDWARE

58 and 60 Lake-st.

Builders' Hardware a specialty.

All kinds of Trimmings in Bronze, Silver and Nickel Plate, and other styles.

LADIES' GOODS.

LADIES'

FURNISHING GOODS

R. H. McDOWELL,

Formerly No. 140 South Halsted-st., HAS REMOVED to No. 131 South Halsted-st., second door from Adams.

Ladies' Underwear, Aprons, and Corsets.

No dec. Ladies' and Misses' Aprons, from No. 160 doz. pair Corsets, elastic fitting, and all best makes. Also the Special bargains in Ladies' Underwear, Hosiery, Bleached and Brown Sheetings, Towels, Flannels, Infants' Robes and Dresses, Spotted Nets, etc., retailed at wholesale prices. 10,000 yards Satin Ribbons, 4 cts. per yard, 36 inches wide. Store open every evening until 9 o'clock.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

KELLOGG & JOHNSON,

HARDWARE,

REMOVED TO

198 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

Between Monroe and Adams-sts.

REMOVAL.

CLARKE, ABBOTT & CO.,

DEALERS IN

RAILROAD SUPPLIES,

And Bolt Manufacturers,

From 50 & 52 Madison-st. to

144 Lake-st.

REMOVAL.

THE NORTHWESTERN BRANCH OF THE

CONTINENTAL LIFE INS. CO.,

Of New York, has removed to its New Office,

No. 157 Washington-st.

CHAS. H. FROST, Manager.

REMOVAL.

T. V. WADSKIER, Architect,

Has removed to the old stand, in Cobb's Building, 126 Dearborn-st.

REMOVAL.

T. HICKSON,

Formerly 1269 South State-st., has reopened at

1270 South State-st.,

With a full line of Staple and Fancy Groceries.

N. B.—Fine St. Louis Flour a specialty.

REMOVAL.

F. & E. BAUMANN, Architects,

HAVE REMOVED TO

Metropolitan Block, Rooms 59 and 61.

Passenger Elevator in the Building.

REMOVAL.

M. W. POWELL & CO., Gravel Roofers, have removed to 172 East Monroe-st., Bryan Block, opposite their old office.

ASSURANCE.

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LONDON.

CAPITAL, $12,500,000

GOLD.

MILLER & DREW,

AGENTS,

162 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

THE INSURANCE OF

Rents, Leaseholds, Dwellings, and Furniture a Specialty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DRESSMAKING MADE EASY.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

The Greenfields Sewing Machine Attachment, which combines twelve distinct different attachments in one model, enables a lady to make any kind of trimming desired, and saves considerable time and labor.

Every Family, Dressmaker and Milliner will find it greatly to their advantage, and it is sold at the low price of $5. Mrs. Greenfield, late Dressmaker to the Empress of Austria, is the inventor. A lady can make and trim a dress by its means in one-fourth of the time hitherto required.

For sale at the HARPER'S BAZAR PAPER PATTERN FASHION ROOMS, 208 State-st., near Van Buren.

PUT

PULLMAN Palace Car Bouquet

ON YOUR HANDKERCHIEF.

DON'T PINCH

Your wife or children that you may pay $65 to $100 for a Sewing Machine when you can buy a Singer, Howe, W. & W. or Florence, or any kind you may prefer for $15 to $40, and WARRANTED for that. Monthly payments. Machines repaired. Canvassers and Agents wanted.

A. P. PRouty & Co.,

No. 313 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Important to Vessel-Owners.

E. M. HALL, Wholesale Grocer, corner of Market and Randolph-sts., proposes to supply vessels and steamers with Groceries and Provisions at wholesale prices to all who buy for cash or prompt pay. Masters, who care to buy where they can do the best, will do well to make a note of this.

CARPET CLEANING.

BOSTON CARPET CLEANING CO.,

44 and 46 West Adams-st., Chicago.

Carpets taken up, cleaned and relaid at the shortest notice. No charge for carriage. Carpets are not wet in any way to clean them. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. M. HAWKINSON & CO.

DOCK

TO LEASE (99 feet), at Bridgeport. Railroad facilities. Immediate possession. Apply to

H. SCHOENEMAN,

Cor. Archer-av. and Rail-st.

STORAGE,

Corner Sixteenth and State-sts., Burlington Warehouse. Money loaned on all kinds of property. H. E. SAWYER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS

In and about Chicago made on short notice, at low rates. 220 State-st., corner VanBuren, second floor.

Paper Patterns of Harper's Bazar.

Full catalogue now ready. Will be sent to any address on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

Address 222 State-st.

THE ADVERTISER

Having from $2,000 to $5,000 written to invest the same with his services, to some good business, or would loan the same to a reliable house that would secure him a situation either as salesman or buyer. Has 5 years' experience in this city. Address D 79, Tribune office.

DESKS

Cheap, at No. 157 West Lake-st.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

Owing to a change in our business (having recently engaged in banking), we have decided to offer for sale, for the next 30 days, a part of our real estate at a bargain:

101x165 feet, on Canal-st., near Harrison.
50 feet (with house) on Forest-av., near Douglas-place.
Block 56, Chesapeake.
Block 13, in Walker's Subdivision of part of Sec. 31, 39, 13.
N ½ of Blocks 15 and 17, same subdivision.
40 acres in s. e. ¼ n. w. ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13.
40 acres in s. w. ¼ n. w. ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13.
10 acres, being Block 8 in Huntley's Subdivision of w ½ s. w. ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 12.
20 acres, being s. ½ of Blocks 11 and 13, and all of Block 12, s. e. ¼ Sec. 35, 39, 13.
40 acres in e. ½ s. w. ¼ Sec. 22, 39, 13.
40 acres in e. ½ n. e. ¼ Sec. 16, 38, 13, just subdivided, but not recorded.
13¼ acres in w. ½ n. w. ¼ Sec. 1, 38 13.
17½ acres, gore of land fronting north side of canal, Sec. 8, 39, 13.
120 lots in Adam Smith's Subdivision.
120 lots in Pierson D. Smith's Subdivision.

ADAM SMITH & SON,

Southwest corner State and Washington-sts.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN

Acre Property.

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,

90 LA SALLE-ST.

FORTY ACRES fronting the Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard and Ashland-av. An elegant property for subdivision.

FORTY ACRES at the intersection of Milwaukee-av. and Fullerton-av., having a large frontage on said avenues and the Humboldt Park Boulevard.

TEN ACRES on Chicago-av., near the Central Park Boulevard.

FOUR ACRES near the Humboldt Park, in Hanchrough & Hees' Subdivision. Depot on the property.

TWENTY ACRES just west of Ravenswood, on the Lincoln-av.

FIVE ACRES on Green Bay-av., having a frontage of over 600 feet on said avenue, near Ravenswood.

SIX ACRES on the Evanston Road, near Rogers' Park. Very cheap.

EIGHTY ACRES in Evanston, on Western-av., and near the town line of Lake View.

S. H. KERFOOT & CO.,

90 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

Great Bargains in Houses.

ONLY FOUR LEFT.

Those elegant octagon marble-front houses, east front, on Langley-av., near Ellis Park, are now nearly completed, and will be ready to occupy by May 1st. They are modern houses in every respect, with 11 rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water on every floor, marble mantels, speaking-tubes, and, in fact, every convenience of a first-class house and home. Go and see them, and now, while you have the opportunity, secure a home on easy terms of payments. Plans and elevation at our office.

J. C. McCORD & CO.,

156 LaSalle-st.

A Rare Opportunity.

The house and lot No. 745 Wabash-av., will be offered at Administrator's Sale, to settle an estate. Possession immediate. The lot is 27 by 180, of excellent width for permanent improvements. The house is frame, has 13 rooms in good condition for occupancy. The location, below Fourteenth-st., is convenient to the heart of business.

Will prove a paying investment, as the rent will secure handsome interest on the purchase money. Favorable terms will be offered. Address DR. R. C. HAMILL, Administrator, cor. Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

BARGAINS.

CENTRE-AV., No. 11; 2-story and basement brick, all conveniences; 7 rooms; value, $5,000.

INDIANA-AV., near Twenty-ninth-st.; 2-story and basement brick, 8 rooms; easy terms.

JOHNSON PLACE; 2-story and basement brick; $8,500; $1,000 cash, balance $500 every 6 months.

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., near Prairie-av.; a good house cheap; easy.

WABASH-AV., near Twenty-ninth-st.; a good house; a bargain.

TWENTY-NINTH-ST., near Wabash-av.; good cottage, 3 rooms, ground lease only $80; $1,500.

ARMOUR-ST., near Archer-av.; 2-story and brick basement, all conveniences, barn; $7,000, long time.

WASHINGTON-ST.; an elegant residence; $8,000, worth $13,000; long time.

TO RENT.

One of the most elegant residences on the South Side, worth $60,000, to good tenant.

See for sale column of Sunday Tribune.

JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE.

The fine business building located on the corner of Randolph-st. and Dearborn Park, with lot 48x80. This valuable property is offered for a few days only, at the low price of $100,000, (well worth $120,000), on very easy terms. Apply to HOLMES & RICH, 18 Exchange Building.

For the First Time in the Market!

A NEW SUBDIVISION,

Between Division-st. and North-av.,

for sale by JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts. The Lots front on Milwaukee-av., North-av., Wood-st., Girard-st., and Elk Grove-st. The prices are such as to make them a profitable investment to the purchaser. The block pavement on Milwaukee-av. will be completed this spring. Gas, water, and sewerage are already in. Terms—One-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

FOR SALE.

The Two-Story and Basement Marble Front,

With French roof, No. 1182 Wabash-av., at $12,000 if taken on Monday. Possession given May 1. This is a great bargain.

FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE,

334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

Acre Property

In Sections 28, 27, and 33, Town 39, Range 13, and at Riverside and Hinsdale. Also, a very choice property near Western and Ogden-ave., east of Douglas Park.

Loans negotiated on city real estate.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,

168 Washington-st.

Real Estate.

During this fair weather, avail yourself of a free excursion to-day, from 200 Milwaukee-av., to view the lots at Holstein offered for sale on liberal terms. These lots are on high ground, and situated inside the old city limits. Omnibus will convey those wishing to buy from 207 Milwaukee-av., free of charge, at 2 p. m.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Passage Tickets

TO AND FROM

EUROPE

On the best English and German lines at the lowest rates. Drafts and letters of credit issued on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the continent of Europe at New York prices. American and foreign gold and silver bought and sold.

European Exchange and Passage Business,

104 East Randolph-st., near LaSalle.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

CHICAGO, April 4, 1873.

The firm of BRESKE, HARTH & CO., 126 North Jefferson-st., dissolved Friday, April 4. The firm will do business hereafter under the name of

BARTH BROS. & MERZ.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,

390, 392, 394 & 396 Wabash-av.,

Have now on hand a complete stock of the

Gold Medal Knabe Pianos,

THE

Favorite Bauer Pianos,

THE

Improved Bauer Organs,

THE

Needham's Silver-Tongued Organs.

Also, a number of SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS, which they are offering at VERY LOW PRICES and easy terms, prior to their REMOVAL to the PALMER HOUSE, corner State and Monroe-sts., in April.

CROCKERY, CHINA, &c.

AT RETAIL.

CHINA,

Glassware,

Crockery,

SILVER-PLATED GOODS, &C., &C.

We are the only DIRECT Importers of above goods in Chicago.

Our prices are the lowest in the city. Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

F. & E. JAEGER,

73 WABASH-AV.,

Near Randolph-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

San Diego.

A large party will leave New York for San Diego, Cal., May 7, via Chicago and the Pacific Railroad. Persons can join the party at Chicago, May 8, and at Omaha, May 9, by giving timely notice. For full particulars call on or address on the occasion only. For full particulars call on or address the following: Tribune, New York, or W. H. HAM & CO., 88 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

Final Announcement!

THE

SHERMAN HOUSE,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

Will positively be thrown open to the traveling world

On Thursday, the 10th inst.,

When the FINEST HOTEL IN AMERICA will be in complete order to receive its guests.

C. S. MUNSON, Manager.

MUSICAL.

In selecting a Piano for your own use, or in behalf of your friends, you will display wisdom and economy by investing your money in that instrument which is certain to last a life time, the

STEINWAY

Of which we have at the present time a splendid assortment of the leading styles, including Upright's Grand and Square Grand. Our stock also comprises a variety of new and second-hand Pianos of other makers at $200 and upwards. SMITH & NIXON, Nos. 187 and 189 State-st.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

SODA WATER.

Agency for G. D. Dows & Co.'s Apparatus, Generators, Copper Fountains, Tumbler Washers, Ice Shavers, etc. Large assortment of samples on hand.

BLISS & TORREY,

Wholesale Druggists' Sundries,

171 and 173 Randolph-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

ELECTRICIAN.

DR. JOHN A. CLARK

Has opened his New Parlors in the St. Julian Building, 153 Dearborn-st., for the Scientific Electrical treatment of the sick. Best city references.

PERSONAL.

Dr. J. ED. RAY having recovered his health, will return to the city about April 15, at which he will resume the practice of his profession. Office, 198 West Van Buren-st. Residence, 126 South Peoria-st.

WANTED.

Life Insurance Solicitor Wanted,

by one of the oldest, strongest, and most popular companies in the country; best compensation. Address Q 24, Tribune office, with references.

WANTED TO RENT.

A large well-lighted Loft for steam printing purposes, with or without power, located in the central portion of the business district. If premises are suitable are willing to take a long lease. Address, stating terms and location, L 61, Tribune office.

Wanted.

A man of experience and ability to take charge of a lumber yard; good wages and a permanent situation for the right party. Capital required, $15,000 to $20,000. Address Z 64, Tribune office, Chicago.

PARTNER

Wanted, in an old and established Lumber Firm, doing a business of 7 to 8 million feet per annum, to take interest of a retiring partner. Capital required, $15,000 to $20,000. Address Z 64, Tribune office.

WANTED,

To buy, an established Furniture Business, from $20,000 to $50,000 stock. Address, with particulars, W 56, Tribune office.

HOTEL WANTED.

To rent, by an experienced man. Must be furnished. Good references given. Address Box 453, Sparta, Wis.

WANTED TO BUY OR RENT.

Dock and ground for a lumber yard. Apply to HATCH, HOLBROOK & CO., 22 Archer-av.

WANTED.

A salesman acquainted with the organ trade, of experience in selling to dealers, who plays well, and can make himself of value in a warerooms or by traveling. Address with references, R 61, Tribune office.

FURNITURE.

WE OFFER

For the next thirty days our fine and extensive stock of Cottage Furniture at Retail. Manufactured by us, and warranted. We make a specialty of

COTTAGE PAINTED CHAMBER SUITS,

And get them up in great variety of colors and style of workmanship, with or without marble. We manufacture and shade them in coloring to match furniture and carpets of rooms, and get them up to order if desired.

In calling the attention of the public to our goods, we feel justified in saying that, in having the facilities for manufacturing goods at the lowest possible cost, we can guarantee good bargains to the purchaser.

We also manufacture Walnut Bed-Room Suits.

Remember our Sale at Retail for the next thirty days.

SWAN, CLARK & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Cottage Furniture,

211 and 213 Monroe-st., Chicago.

POTTER, KING & CO.,

284, 286 & 288 WABASH-AV.,

Are now offering a complete line of FINE, MEDIUM, and COMMON

FURNITURE!

Of their own manufacture and importation in new and elegant designs, and of superior quality, at prices that DEFY COMPETITION.

POTTER, KING & CO.,

284, 286 & 288 Wabash-av.,

(NEAR VAN BUREN-ST.)

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

Two Fine Banking Offices

In the Portland Block. Will be divided to suit tenants.

Basement Offices, with vaults.

Fine Office on second floor, large vault.

Two Suites of Offices.

T. LYMAN,

77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

TO RENT, WITH POWER,

Rooms 40 by 160 feet, or of smaller sizes to suit, at SHERWOOD'S SCHOOL FURNITURE FACTORY, 103 & 105 South Canal-st.

TO RENT,

On Second Floor, Madison-st. front, of Tribune Building, Room No. 4, very desirable, with vault, English tile floor; one of the handsomest offices in the city.

W. C. DOW,

Room 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT,

On Third Floor, Tribune Building, three very desirable Front Rooms, with and without vaults, steam heated, with elevator.

W. C. DOW,

Room 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT.

STORES,

OFFICES,

and LOFTS,

In all parts of the city. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT.

Third and Fourth Floor 82 State-st.,

Between Washington & Randolph.

Inquire of LANGGUTH, Optician.

FOR RENT.

Stores corner Madison and Carpenter-sts., 26x120 each; vaults, and everything complete; 17-foot ceiling. Rent low to right party.

D. COLE & SON,

House Agents, 138 West Madison-st.

Stores and Offices

TO RENT.

Buildings Nos. 16 and 18 Lake-st., suitable for Retail or Wholesale business. No. 138 South Clark-st., 20x60. Also, Stores in the Kentucky Block. Offices for Rent, Elevators, and Central Agency in Rookery, and Kentucky Blocks. By J. M. MARSHALL,

Real Estate Agent, 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT.

The three upper floors of the four-story building now being erected at 127 South Water-st., between Clark and Dearborn, will be ready for occupancy about the 1st of May. Apply to LYNCH BROS.,

27 West Lake-st.

TO RENT,

THE ELEGANT STORE, 21x82, NO. 139 West Madison-st., third door from Halsted. D. COLE & SON,

House agents, 138 West Madison-st.

TO RENT.

A Hall, 32x70 feet, suitable for a Lodge or Society, 45 LaSalle-st., near Randolph. Apply to WM. H. CONDON, Room 1.

TO RENT.

A nice, light front office, on first floor, with storage. CHAPIN & MITCHELL,

92 South Water-st.

TO RENT.

First-class offices, well lighted, at $15 to $20 each; also, a store and basement, and loft, 25x70 feet, on LaSalle-st., near Randolph. Apply to WM. H. CONDON, Room 2.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE

AT A BARGAIN.

A small Foundry, on the North Side, in perfect running order, on favorable terms. THOMAS WILCE,

62 West Monroe-st., or Room 20, 154 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CARD.

A. GAGNE

Has opened an office, Room 13 Metropolitan Block, of Real Estate, Brokerage, Collections, and Commissions. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his numerous friends and of the public in general.

SILVERWARE.

Sterling Silverware.

We have a very large assortment of the celebrated "GORHAM" STERLING SILVERWARE, which we offer at extremely low prices.

Spoons, Forks, &c., &c., sold by the ounce.

Fancy Pieces, in cases and trunks.

Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, and Jelly Dishes.

Knives, Forks, and Spoons, for children.

Card Cases, Tobacco Boxes, Napkin Rings, and Fruit Knives.

The largest Stock of Silver Goods in the West.

N. MATSON & CO.,

State and Monroe-sts.

EVENING WISCONSIN.

THE

EVENING WISCONSIN,

PUBLISHED AT

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

We are the agents in Chicago, to receive advertisements for this journal, AT THE SAME RATES as given by the publishers. Send orders to

COOK, COBURN & CO.,

Authorized Agents,

Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

See displayed advertisement in another column of this paper.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

1873. Spring Opening. 1873.

TAILORING,

And Specialties in

Men's Furnishing Goods!

We respectfully invite you to call and examine our spring importations of Fine Woolens and latest styles in Men's Neck Wear.

J. B. HALL & CO.

130 DEARBORN-ST

Fine White Shirts to order.

J. H. PERRY & CO.,

Merchant Tailors,

HAVE REMOVED TO

129 Dearborn-st.

CLOTHING.

GRAND CENTRAL

CLOTHING HOUSE

142 & 144 State-st.,

Near Madison, Chicago.

An elegant stock of imported goods, manufactured exclusively for the city trade.

B. G. HOPKINS & CO.

RANGES, &c.

Warren Ranges,

Richmond Ranges,

Stewart Cook Stoves,

American Cook Stoves,

Diamond Furnaces,

And a very desirable line of new Housekeeping Goods.

DALTON & CO'S,

80 & 82 RANDOLPH-ST., near State.

FOR SALE.

ROGERS & WESTENHOLM

Pocket Knives,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

118 & 120 Monroe-st.

MARINE GLASSES,

At J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Opticians,

82 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

HOTEL

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE in Minnesota, the most rapidly growing city on Lake Superior; hotel just open, and full of guests.

J. BROWN.

LITTLE NELL.

Fight for a Child That Had Grown Almost a Savage.

How the Uncouth Gutter-Girl Thrived in the Orphan Asylum and Grew to a Pretty, Well-Behaved Miss.

Extraordinary History of Abandonment and Rescue—A Romance of the Day.

Shall the Girl Be Brought Up a Catholic or Protestant?

In Judge Farwell's Court, the case "The People at the relation of Bridget Burke v. Emily Swan and the Chicago Orphan Asylum," which involved the care of Ellen Kennedy, a 13-year-old girl, daughter of the relator by a previous marriage, was taken up. The court was filled with the parties interested.

Mr. Cooper, the counsel for the Asylum, briefly stated the facts of the case, and proposed to stop all controversy by examining the child, to find her wishes in the matter; and, in the event of her deciding to leave the Asylum and go to her mother, to let her do so, or, if she decided in favor of the Asylum, to let the Court decide upon the issue.

The counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Moran, objected to this proposition.

Mr. Cooper then stated that the girl was ill-used at home, and that she would have died if Mayor Medill had not been instrumental in placing her in the Asylum. An argument then ensued upon the legality of the child's being held by the Mayor's surrender, and the constitutionality of the Asylum's charter was questioned by relator's counsel. The first witness was

HIS HONOR, MAYOR MEDILL,

who stated that he recognized the surrender, and identified the child, though her appearance was greatly ameliorated; remembered questioning the girl, and learning from her that she was badly treated at home, and was willing to go to the Asylum; and that she was afraid to go home to her intemperate mother. His remembrance of the child was fixed from the fact that a very bright pair of eyes shone through a very dirty skin.

MRS. BURDELL

had not seen Mrs. Burke drunk, but had seen her drink beer which she bought at the saloon kept by the husband of the witness. Mrs. Burke came in through the kitchen and got the beer; then the witness from her bed-room window could see Mrs. Burke drink; Mrs. Burke beat her child with anything she could get hold of. She threw a stick of wood at the girl and then beat her with it. The witness whipped her own child, but she did it with sense,—that is, her hand. Mrs. Burke also threw a cup at her daughter and cursed it. The girl was a little wild, and, so far as the witness knew, was punished only for discretions.

The next witness called was

MRS. MARY BENNETT,

who knew Mrs. Burke and her daughter Nelly. The latter came to her house about November, 1871. The girl met her on the street, in charge of a police man. She was dirty, ragged, and said she had been out on the street some time, and that her mother had turned her out a week before. Mrs. Burke called, a month after, and said it was her child, but the girl was not willing to go with her. The girl was with her two months, and the mother called three times; but the girl ran away when she came. Nelly was very much afraid of the mother, who spoke affectionately of the daughter. Nelly ran away while the witness was in Wisconsin, but afterwards came back, and was in the house when Mrs. Burke called once there. The child was then taken up for stealing, came back again, and acted as the witness could do nothing with her. The child was naturally wild, and seemed to have been poorly brought up. The mother, when she first called, said she had been handing for the child, and told of the trouble she had had with her. Nelly stole some money from the witness, who had her taken to the police station, but the girl got away from there. Once the child was taken home by the mother, but came back to the witness. Mrs. Burke always seemed to love the child.

MR. BENNETT,

the husband of the preceding witness, testified to about the same facts as his wife. Nelly told him her mother was cross to her and whipped her. Mrs. Burke told him how bad the girl was, and the witness found out that that was the case. Mrs. Burke said she did not want her, for she could do nothing with her, and her husband would not have her. Once she had left Nelly with the baby, and Nelly poured some boiling soapsuds in the cat. Mrs. Burke did not seem to have much affection for Nelly, who hated the sight of her mother. Mrs. Burke said she would send the girl to the Reform School. Nelly was sent to some Catholic school, but ran away, and came back to the witness, but kept on stealing from everybody, and was fighting all the little girls of her size.

MISS SWAN,

the Matron of the Asylum, testified that a policeman brought Nelly there. She did not know she had a mother until six months after. The girl had a shawl over her head, and was very filthy,—more so than the average. When she came, she was wild and disobedient; did not use bad language, but was untruthful. Once, only, she stole something. At present she was very much changed, and could be fully trusted. She went to school every day when well enough. For some months she had acted as errand girl, and was very efficient. The witness did not see Mrs. Burke herself till last November, when the latter said she was glad to see the child, and did not directly say she knew her. The child refused to go, and seemed to dislike the mother. Mrs. Burke came as often as she pleased, till the child became sick, in March, and the physician forbade letting the mother see her. Mrs. Burke wanted to sit up all night with Nelly, and did so once. The next morning the child was much worse, Mrs. Burke having kept her awake and irritated her, and then the Doctor gave his order. Nelly said her mother fretted her, and she did not want her. The child, when well, could have run away when she pleased. She had scars on her head which she said her mother made. When the mother first called, the child hid in the basement. Mrs. Burke had often seen her child alone. The witness told Mrs. Burke it would not be allowable to bring a priest there. That night Mrs. Burke sat up with the child, and the next day she came with a priest. The next day the priest came alone. Mrs. Burke seemed to think the child would die. In the case of a Methodist minister, she should consult the wishes and condition of the child. If the child did not want to see a Catholic priest, she should not. With children legally belonging to the institution it was understood that priests were not to be admitted. If a Catholic child asked for a priest, she should have him. They had received a donation from the Relief and Aid Society on condition that there should be no discriminations, but that was in receiving them. Mrs. Burke did not display any special affection for her daughter, but Nelly said she wanted her to run away. She did not let the priest see Nelly since she refused to see him, and since the physician thought it would injure the child

After a brief recess

DR. BINGHAM

was called, and testified that he was the medical attendant at the Asylum. He knew Nelly, and remembered the sickness, which was lung fever, an affliction requiring quiet. The child was a very nervous one, with a delicate organization. The child told him her mother worried her; that being the first he had heard of Mrs. Burke. So he ordered that no visitors should see the child. He asked Nelly if she wanted to see the priest, and she refused. To have forced her to see him would have injured her chances of recovery. No religious prejudices had influenced him. Miss Swan was once going to let Mrs. Burke see the child, and he interfered to stop it. If the child had wanted to see the mother he should have allowed it. A Protestant minister would have worked up the child as badly as a Catholic.

OFFICER KIRON

had taken Nelly to the Police Court from Bennett's on their complaint. He had been up before to take her, but Nelly had escaped. The Police Court Judge had ordered her sent to the Asylum. She looked far better than when he had her. He did not take her to her parents, for she would not go, and said they "licked" her. She wanted to go anywhere rather than home.

MISS BYRNE,

an employee of the Asylum, said she was a teacher there. She remembered Nelly when she came there. At that time she knew her letters, but could not read. She had made a fair progress in studying when her health allowed. She had dragged in that at first. She was untruthful and disobedient, but at present could be trusted anywhere. When she came she was in a specially dirty condition. She was not vicious naturally, but mischievous. The change in her was greater than in any other inmate. Where children were legally held by the Asylum, the rule was that they were not allowed to leave. If Nelly had started to go home, she believed it would have been allowed. If Nelly's mother tried to take her out, it would not be allowed. There was no system of religious education in the Asylum. At present the children went out to Christ Church, since it was the nearest. No doctrinal tracts were distributed. She did not teach that Papists were idolaters, but fanned they were.

MR. COOPER

here said he was willing to have the Court take the child and examine her. He also wanted to call the child as a witness, but to that Mr. Moran objected.

MRS. BURKE,

the relator, said Nelly was her child, born in Worcester, Mass., where her other children died. She came out West, and brought Nelly. She lived out, with Mr. Burke's first married husband, as a servant, his wife having died. He had four children. Two months later she married Burke. All that time Nelly was with her. The trouble with Nelly began when the witness was at Dubuque. She was put and reared, even as a baby.

She would kick; and, when left to mind the children, she would run away, and had been switched for it. A Mrs. Wright asked to have Nelly stay with her, and the mother consented. At last Nelly ran away from there, and the witness was sick and could not follow her for some time. At last she found her at Bennett's, and wanted her to come home, but Nelly would not. She never told any one she did not want her, or that her husband did not. He had always been good to Nelly, who, when she got a new dress on, would climb on the fences and play with boys. She used to whip her on the legs and shoulders with a switch, and not a stick of wood. She sent her to the Sisters, and they said she must beat her to keep her still, and quit pulling the dresses of the girls behind her. When Nelly went to the Asylum she could not follow her up, since she had a baby and sore eyes. One Sunday night, Nelly and another little girl came home, and the mother gave her some new clothes, and sent her for a pail of water. She brought it to the door, and said, "Good-bye, mother," and then left. Not only did the witness have sore eyes, but Mr. Burke's hand was hurt, and that, also, caused a delay in getting to see Nelly. Mr. Burke had always provided for his family. She had always been able to take care of the young one, and wanted her. She had rather lose her life than the child. She wanted her brought up a Catholic. The witness had asked Nelly to run away from the Asylum, and had tried to get her out, but Miss Swan told her she could not get her except from the Mayor. The witness was never drunk, and the most she ever drank was a half glass of beer. She had gone to the saloon, but it was to get something for her husband. She had never cut Nelly's head. The scars came from falling on the breakwater. When she saw Nelly at the Asylum, lately, she seemed pleasant enough, and a month ago she wanted to be taken out, since all the big girls were down on her. Since her sickness she has not wanted to come home. Since the suit, the ladies of the Asylum had sent Nelly nice things to eat, and she had toys, which she did not use to have. The witness had tried to gain her affection, though she did not kiss her. Nelly said she wanted to be a Protestant, "because her father was, for he was a Protestant," which he was not at all. Miss Swan said she did not want any priest there cutting up shines over Nell. Except that, Miss Swan always treated her kindly, and said nothing about any other clergyman. When she found Nelly was in the Asylum, she did not recollect whether she asked any one else to look after the girl. Nelly had trouble with Mr. Burke's children, and with the children in the street. Nobody was to blame for it. If she could not get what she wanted, she would catch a child by the hair and pull it down. It was after she left home that she got into all the trouble about stealing. Nelly had changed feelings since the sickness, and would not look at or speak to the mother who had suffered for her. If she could have Nelly three days, she would forget the prejudice.

MR. BURKE,

the husband of the last witness, said he owned the place where they lived. Nelly was fond of play, and would be out playing, and the mother would get cross and passionate, and whip her for not obeying, but she did not use her very severely. He never struck the child, and was kind to her. He never quarreled with his wife about Nelly, and was ready and able now, and all times, to take her home. His wife was sober, and did not drink anything. Sometimes she was cross to the children at home, but she did not abuse them. She was pretty good about keeping them clean, but she could be better. He got a dollar and three-quarters a day, and that was all he had to keep his family on. He had talked to Father Dunne in regard to the girl. The Father called at his house, and wanted him to appear as a witness. That was the first time he called. If the child was sent home to him, he would do the best he could for her, as he had already done.

MARY BURKE,

daughter of the last witness, had taken Nelly to the public school and the Sisters', but she did not stay at the last place. She was disobedient and ran away. Mrs. Burke did not beat Nelly very often. When she did, it was with a switch, because she disobeyed or ran away. Mrs. Burke whipped the witness when she deserved it; and she still had a scar in her hand that Mrs. Burke made with a plate when she and Nelly were quarreling; but Mrs. Burke did not mean to hit her when she fired the plate at her. She had heard her step-mother swear and use profane language. After much hesitancy and blushing, she was persuaded to say that the bad words were, "The devil may take ye." Her step-mother had never been drunk to her knowledge.

MRS. ANN SMITH

swore that Nelly was a wild child. She had not seen the mother whip her, and she was reasonably well disposed. Mr. Burke was a nice man, and very quiet in his family, and Mrs. B. treated her children well.

Ann Nolan testified to Mrs. Burke's sobriety and good character.

That closed the case for the relator.

The case was then argued by Mr. Moran, and continued till Monday.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Bond, Gold, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Money was easier, to-day, and call loans ranged from ¼ to 7 per cent gold,—the latter rate being exceptional. It is understood that there is a large amount of currency in the city from the interior. The bank statement is more unfavorable than generally expected. The legal-tender average shows the large loss of $3,789,300, representing a flow of currency to the interior for the April settlements.

IMPORTS.

The total imports for the week are $7,576,073, of which $5,472,013 were general merchandise.

DISCOUNTS.

Mercantile paper continues nominal and neglected.

GOLD.

The gold market was active and excited, under increased business. The bulls sent the price up to 119¼, the highest price since the Franco-German war. Before 3 o'clock a German broker unloaded about $1,500,000, at which price it broke to 118⅜, but rallied and closed strong at 119¼.

It is considered certain that the Bank of England rate will be advanced to 5 per cent next week. The outflow of bullion from the bank is considerable, and increasing daily, and money on the Continent stands at 5 per cent. The carrying rates to-day ranged from 7 per cent to flat, indicating a large uncovered short interest in the market. The specie shipments to-day were $620,898, chiefly in silver bars.

STOCKS

were dull, and the changes, outside of Harlem and Panama, were very slight. The first named declined from 131 to 129, and Panama from 109⅛ to 103¾, with only a small recovery in the closing dealings. The general market opened steady, and at the first call improved, the advance ranging from ⅛ to ¾ per cent. This was partly lost after midday, but recovered again at the second call. After that time, a weaker tone prevailed, and the closing quotations were in some cases the lowest made. The chief business was in Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore, New York Central, Erie, Rock Island, and St. Paul common.

BONDS.

Governments were firm at the highest quotations of the week.

PRODUCE.

Flour was again lower and less active. The receipts, though not large, are in excess of the demand. This is true of good winter wheat and fancy spring wheat extras. No. 2 and superfine are more plenty and heavy. Sales, 6,000 brls; receipts, 8,940 brls. Holders of large lots of spring wheat are firm, under more favorable Liverpool advices, but there is very little milling demand. Winter is comparatively firm, though quiet. The market closes dull and unsettled, on account of the money stringency and the depression in exchange. Sales, 1,100 bu; receipts, 4,740 bu. Pork was dull and about nominal in the wholesale way, with sales of 100 brls new mess at $17.12½, and later 100 brls at $17.25. For future delivery no business is reported. In cut meats there was a light business, and prices were generally without quotable change. The scarcity of ocean freights checks the export business. Sales: 1,000 pickled shoulders at 7¼c, and 50 tcs do bullies at 10@10½c. Receipts, 2,716 pkgs. Bacon was quiet and steady; long clear, 9@9¼c, with sales of 250 boxes long clear, for May, at 9c. In lard there was a moderate degree of activity, and the market was higher, with sales of Western to the extent of 1,000 tcs at 9¼c for May, and 9 5-16c for June; of city, 100 tcs at 8⅞c. Receipts, 2,800 pkgs and 11 kegs.

TERRIBLE TORNADO.

Burlington, Iowa, Visited by a Hurricane—Seven Persons Killed and Nineteen Wounded—Houses Unroofed—Great Damage to Property.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, April 5.—A fearful tornado swept over Burlington this afternoon, tearing down houses, trees, etc. By the falling in of the house of A. Steigers, his wife and children were killed. It is feared many others were killed and injured. The telegraph wires are all down.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 5.—The most terrible rain, hail, and wind storm ever known here came at a minute's notice this afternoon, creating fearful havoc and loss of life. The storm struck the city on West Hill, tearing the roof from one of the school-houses, and descending thence through the business portion of the city. Buildings were unroofed and a great deal of damage done. The most horrible part of the catastrophe was the destruction of T. N. Pond's butter and egg depot, on Jefferson street, and the death of seven persons. The house was blown down, and twenty-five persons were buried beneath the ruins. Mr. Pond and three others were taken out dead, and nineteen others were rescued more or less injured. Mr. Pond was a young man of great promise, who had built up a large trade, and was well known throughout the State. The wife and two children of Mr. Steiger, a German school teacher, who lived in a house adjoining, were killed by the falling of the east wall of Pond's house. The persons killed were T. N. Pond and three of his employes, named Pendergast, Trainor, and Neff, Mrs. Steiger, and her two children. One of the men rescued from the ruins will probably die. The Mayor and the police force have been on the ground ever since the accident, rendering every assistance possible.

Bold Robbery.

TOLEDO, O., April 5.—During the passing of the Great Eastern Circus along the streets to-day, some parties unknown entered the First National Bank and Ketchum & Viol's hardware store by the rear doors. From the vaults of the former they abstracted some $600 in currency, and two boxes of valuable papers, and from the safe of the latter, $200 in currency, checks, and certificates of deposit. No arrests have been made.

No Female Suffrage.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—In the Supreme Court to-day, in the case of Miss Burnham, pleading for the right to vote on the ground that the word "freemen" in the Constitution meant men and women, the Court decided against her.

THE LOST ATLANTIC.

Arrival of the Survivors in Portland and Boston.

Investigation by the Canadian Government Officials.

Statements of the Captain and Several Others.

THE ATLANTIC RELIEF FUND.

The Committee who are soliciting subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the steamship Atlantic disaster secured the following amounts yesterday:

Chas. E. Culver	$10	Field, Benedict & Co.	$10
Cooley, Dwight & Co.	10	Fuller & Fuller	10
A. C. & O. F. Badger	10	Larrabee & North	10
James S. Kendall	10	Britnall, Terry & B.	10
William Blair & Co.	10	Spruance & Preston	10
Republic Life Ins. Co.	10	R. C. Meldrum	5
Spencer & Henckel	10	Charles H. Noyes	5
William E. Krieger	5	R. T. Cranel	1
Walker, Oakley & Co.	5	Wilmarth & Bro.	3
N. Matson & Co	5	C. F. Gunther	5
Central National Bank	10	W. L. Fawcett	5
S. M. Moore & Co.	10	William Sturges	10
W. & B. Douglas	5	H. H. Honore	5
A. G. Garfield	5	Gardner & Gould	10
H. H. Walker	5	E. C. Waller	5
A. B. Meeker	10	E. B. Phillips	10
Wrenn & Brewster	5	H. L. Lewis	5
D. S. Covert	5	Brigham & Ward	5
Swain, Barnard & Co.	5	Page, Bros. & Co.	5
Tolman & King	5	Haskin, M. & W.	5
Rathbone, Sard & Co.	10	J. C. Partridge & Co.	5
Marsh Bros	5	Ingraham, C. & M.	5
Chase, Hanford & Co.	5	Harmon, M. & Co.	5
J H Dix	5	G B M & W H R	5
S J Walker	5	Cook, Coburn & Co.	5
J M Waite	5	A J Averell	10
F A Stevens	5	*Journal*	5
THE TRIBUNE Co.	10	J H Hoff	5
Jacob Weil	5	A B S	5
J G R	2	O E Chase	5
I J Lewis	5	Flint, Thompson & Co.	10
J Stockton & Co.	5	Jas Banell	5
W N Brainard	5	J & E Buckingham	10
Wm Dickinson	5	Ramey & Inglis	10
W M Egan	10	Fourth Nat'l Bank	10
State Savings Inst'n	5	Bank of Montreal	10
C H Fargo	5	S Myers	5
Fifth National Bank	10	Corn Exchange Bank	10
Merchants' Nat'l Bank	10	N. W. National Bank	10
Cook Co. National Bank	10	Traders Nat'l Bank	10
Manufacturers' N. Bank	10	Lunt, Preston & Kean	10
Leopold Mayer	5	Second National Bank	10
Nat'l Bk. of Commerce	10	Geo. C. Smith & Bro.	10
Agents of Cunard Line	10	Fidelity Saving Bank	10
Hide & Leather Bank	10	Agents of Nova Scotia Line	10
J. & E. W. Blocki	5		

The amount thus far realized is $1,626. It is now proposed to give Fourth Officer Brady, the Rev. Mr. Ancient, and the two Quartermasters, who risked their own lives to save others, an Elgin gold watch, with a suitable inscription on the cap, and the sum remaining to the immigrants and the poor fishermen, who sheltered and cared for them. Nothing will be deducted by the committee for expenses. They intend to forward $2,000 in cash, and if that amount is not subscribed by Monday evening, will put their hands in their own pockets and make up thatsum. The Committee, which consists of Mr. Jennison, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Fake, and Mr. Henckel are certainly entitled to credit. Valuable time is devoted to a good cause, and their labors will undoubtedly be appreciated by all sympathetic people of the city.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE RESCUED PASSENGERS.

PORTLAND, Me., April 5.—The steamer Falmouth arrived here this morning from Halifax, with 325 passengers of the Atlantic. Among them are S. W. Vick, of North Carolina, and Simon Camacho, a Frenchman. The latter has his feet and legs badly frozen. They were in the rigging eight hours. They praise the officers for their gallantry, but are bitter against the crew.

BOSTON, April 5.—Three hundred and twelve steerage passengers from the wrecked Atlantic arrived in Boston this morning by the Eastern Railway. They were received by several citizens and an escort of police and conducted to Faneuil Hall, where breakfast was served. The Mayor has appointed a committee to receive contributions of money and clothing. The entire party will leave to-night for New York. The following cabin passengers of the Atlantic reached here this morning: F. Camacho, A. W. Vick, and N. Hahel, destination, New York; J. Brown, Fall River, and B. B. Richmond, Detroit.

THE INVESTIGATION.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 5.—The inquiry ordered by the Dominion Government into the Atlantic disaster commenced to-day, in the Custom House, before Collector E. M. McDonald and Capt. McKenzie, a shipmaster. S. L. Shannon and H. Blanchard appeared for the Government, and J. N. Ritchie for the Captain of the steamer. Mr. McDonald, in opening court, said that the inquiry would have the force of an English Board of Trade inquiry. He had not received a commission from the Court, but had received an official telegram stating that it was on its way, and if all the parties would consent he would go on, and rely on the commission being received in good time. Mr. Ritchie, for the Captain, consented. Mr. Blanchard said that unless there was a full and unequivocal consent he would object to going on. It might appear, when the commission was received, that there were special instructions which would require them to begin again. All the parties consenting, Capt. James A. Williams was called and sworn, and read the following statement, part of which is a copy of a letter he has written to the owners of the Atlantic:

On the 28th of March the Engineer's report showed the coal getting short, we having experienced three days' very severe weather. The coal on board was 319 tons, we being 1,130 miles from Sandy Hook. The speed came down from 8 knots per hour, and, with moderate strong breeze, to 5 knots per hour. Hoping that the wind would change favorably, I kept on until the 31st, when our coal was reduced to 127 tons, and the ship distant from Sandy Hook 460 miles; latitude 41 degrees and 39 minutes; longitude 63 degrees, 5 minutes, and 43 seconds. As the ship, by this time was making but seven knots per hour, the wind being at the southwest, the glass falling, and a westerly swell on, I thought the risk too great to keep on, as in the event of a westerly gale coming up, we might find ourselves shut out of all sources of supply. The Chief Steward also reported the stores short; fresh provisions enough for two days, and but and salt provisions for the steerage for two days, when all but the bread and rice would be out. At 1 p. m., after receiving the engineer's report, I decided to come here, Sambro Island being then north, five degrees east, distant 170 miles. During the afternoon, the wind was S. S. W., with rain. At 8 p. m., the wind veered to the west, and the sky was clear and starlight. I several times corrected the course by the polar star. The course steered by compass was N. 24, E., with 7 easterly deviation, which I considered an ample allowance for the westerly set, and to lead 5 miles to the east of Sambro Island. I left my orders on the bridge as to the look-outs, which word was passed to the officers relieving at midnight, the Second and Fourth Officers. I corrected the course the last time at 12:20 a. m., when I repeated my caution and orders. I then went into the chart-room, and sat down. About fifteen minutes, a Mr. Fisher came in to ask me some particulars about the ship, as he was writing to a newspaper. He stayed about twenty minutes. My intention was to run on until 3 a. m., then to heave to and await day. At midnight the ship's run was 122 miles, which would place her 48 miles south of Sambro, the speed, by the log, at 12:20, being 9 knots per hour. The night at this time was cloudy and clear. At 12:40, my servant came up with my cocoa, when he was told not to awake me until 3 a. m., when the second officer would call me.

The first intimation I had of anything, was the ship striking on Meagher's Rock, or Meagher's Island, and remaining, keeling lightly to port. The officers were quickly at their stations, accompanied by the Quartermasters. The first sea swept away all the port boats, and the ship keeling over rapidly soon rendered the starboard boats useless. Every effort was made to send the people forward outside the ship, but terror defeated all our efforts. The Second Officer was in the starboard life-boat. I carried two ladies and placed them with him, and returned for more. Before I got as far as the saloon entrance, finding the ship going over still further, I managed to get hold of the weather rail and get back to the life-boat. I took the ladies out, and placed them in the main rigging; went back and called to the Second Officer to come out as the boat would roll over, which she did in a few minutes, carrying with her Mr. Metcalf, and from thirty to forty men. Finding I was no use there, I returned to the main riggings, and found that the ladies had gone. The Chief Officer, Mr. Firth, got up into the mizzen rigging, where his retreat was soon cut off, and he had to remain there until 3 p. m., when the weather and sea moderated with the falling tide, and he was got off. Mr. Brady, the Third Officer, finding the boats useless, went forward, and, with the assistance of the Quartermasters, Speakman and Owens established communication with a rope to the small outlying rock, distance from the starboard bow about forty yards. Owens swam first, but failed to get a footing. Speakman then tried and succeeded. A stouter rope was hauled on the rock, along which Mr. Brady passed, followed by the oldest of the men. By this time it was 4 a. m. I was at this time in the main rigging, trying to get the passengers there collected to make an effort to get forward. Many went, but the larger number, several saloon passengers among them, lay there and died. The Purser was the first to succumb to the intense cold that prevailed. Finding myself of no use there, I got along outside the ship to the fore rigging; got the forecastle tackle unrove and sent ashore. We now had three ropes to the rock, along which men to the number of 250 passed safely, though nearly exhausted on reaching the rocks. Mr. Brady, accompanied by Messrs. Owens, Speakman, and Thomas, now got a line across the inner channel, which was about 100 yards wide and shallow, though with a heavy surf running through. They then went up and gave the alarm, and sent a messenger to Halifax. About fifty got to the larger island by the line, though many were drowned in the attempt, among the number being the Chief Steward, who was drowned by a passenger crowding him down. I, with the Fourth Officer, encouraged as much as we could the people, about 450, who remained on the ship's side, to keep moving, and keep from falling asleep. In many cases they gave right up, and died apparently without any pain. Twelve men seated together laid down beside me, and, despite all efforts to rouse them, died, and slipped into the sea. At 5:30 a. m., the first boat came, but she was too small to be of any use. [At this point the Captain's feelings overcame him, and it was several minutes before he could proceed.] In about twenty minutes more the large boat was launched, and proceeded to take the passengers off the small rocks. She was in half an hour followed by two others. I succeeded, fearing the ship would part and slide into deep water, in getting them to take off those from the ship first, and many were saved who, if left there to the last, would have perished from exhaustion. At this time I missed the Fourth Officer, and feared he had fallen in, when I saw him on the rock encouraging and helping another boat along. When all had left but about thirty men, my hands being frozen and my legs stiff, they took me off, the rest following immediately.

At 8:45 a. m., the survivors were landed and lodged in a wooden hut belonging to a fisherman named Clancy, who and his daughter gave them all they had; made fires and warmed them. During the day they were drafted off to various islands about, and billeted amongst what houses there were there, Mr. Ryan, the resident magistrate, filling his house, and others following his example. No women or children were saved.

At 1 p. m., I sent Mr. Brady on to Halifax to give particulars, and obtain food and assistance; also, to get steamers down early and convey the passengers and crew to Halifax. At 5 p. m., the tide having fallen, she broke in two abaft the foremast, the ship falling over till the sea washed completely over her. Her cargo was now washed out. Having no other officer at hand, I detailed the coxswain and eight men to prevent the wreckers, who now swarmed around, from carrying away the saved goods, and set a watch of four men during the night to pick up the bodies of such as might wash ashore. They picked up but five during the night. At daylight the customs authorities came down and took charge. I gave to a Capt. Sheridan provisional authority to employ what labor he required for salvage, with the understanding that the salvage should not be over 40 per cent of the net value, and if this was objected to, to leave it to the arbitration of two Justices of the Peace. We embarked all our saved, amounting to about 429, in the steamers Lady Head and Delta, and arrived at Halifax at 3 p. m., where Mr. Merritt, the Cunard Agent, who had promptly offered us every assistance, had places prepared for all. I have given the Company's carpenter orders to get 200 shells to bury the dead, and an undertaker to attend to the saloon-passengers' bodies and that of the Second Officer, as their friends might wish them forwarded. Many bodies had come on shore before I left, some unrecognizable, but I identified Mr. Metcalf, Miss Merritt, Mrs. Fisher, and the Chief Steward, together with several of the others. I left the Fourth Officer and four men at the wreck to identify, take charge of the papers, valuables, etc., that might be thrown up or saved. Thirteen saloon-passengers were lost; 20 saved; 416 steerage lost; 527 steerage and crew. But three women were seen,—two I have spoken of, and one who got up beside the Chief Officer, and died in the rigging, with her baby.

In reply to questions of his counsel, he added that he was on the bridge up to twenty minutes past 12 o'clock. Up to midnight there was brilliant starlight, and after that an occasional sight of the stars, and then he left the bridge and went to the chart-room, 30 feet abaft of the bridge on the upper deck, within easy call of the officer on deck. He got up at 2 o'clock, looked into the wheel-house, and then lay down. In making his calculations he estimated her speed to be 11 knots. She had increased gradually from 7¼ to 12 knots.

The Third Officer reported that she had run 122 miles at 12, which agreed with my calculation. I expected the ship at 3 would be 18 or 20 miles south of Sambro, and lay by until daylight. Had not my clothes off at all. Had every reason to put confidence in Second Officer. He had made two voyages in the ship, and I always found him a steady and sober man.

In his cross-examination, Capt. Williams said that the speed of the vessel at 12 o'clock was about 12 knots an hour. He reckoned that he was easterly, 8 miles off Sambro, bearing north 5 degrees east. He did not shift her course, but expected to pass 5 miles east of Sambro ledges. He never brought a ship into Halifax, and had never been on the coast before. His Third Officer had been in the harbor twice, but no other officer had ever been there. He did not use the lead coming to Halifax, because the night was clear, and the Sambro light could be seen 21 miles in clear weather, and 18 miles in moderate weather.

"I am now satisfied that when I went into the chart-room I was mistaken in the locality of the ship. She must have been further northward and westward than I thought. I knew the coast was an iron-bound and dangerous one. If I had been sounding regularly from 12 to 3 o'clock, I would have been on deck, and the ship would not have gone ashore. There were three Quartermasters, and the Second and Fourth Officers on deck. Had they been energetic, they might, I think, have seen that there was something ahead, and, if orders had been given to reverse the engines, the calamity might have been avoided."

The White Star steamers are supplied with printed orders for the guidance of commanders. Those orders are, to take all possible precautions against fire, and collision, and wreck. There are no special instructions as to precautionary steps in approaching shore. That is left entirely to the judgment of the commanders. The officers in charge have full power to change the course, or stop a ship, if necessary, without consulting the Captain. There are no special instructions as to soundings.

This ended Capt. Williams' evidence, and a recess was taken till 3 o'clock.

At the appointed hour, the court resumed its session.

Daniel Kinane, cabin passenger, testified. He was awakened by the noise of the ship's striking, and when he got to the deck saw that the officers were running about confused. Asking what was wrong, he was answered by the person addressed that he did not know. Two or three minutes after witness got on deck, the boiler exploded. He clutched the rigging and the ship's side, and finally got forward to the Captain, who was encouraging the passengers to get to the rock. The Captain and officers did all they could do. They were attentive to their duties. Never saw the Captain drink anything stronger than lemonade. Do not know if the steerage passengers were prevented from coming on deck. Have no reason to suppose they were.

Spencer Jones, cabin passenger, testified, that being aroused by the shock of the vessel's striking, he went on deck and found everything in confusion. About eight minutes after she struck she keeled over. The Captain appeared to be doing what he could to save the people. He was under the foremast, holding on to a rope, and encouraging the people to get ashore. The discipline on the Atlantic was excellent. The officers were gentlemen in every sense of the word, always attentive to duty. Know of nothing that could have been done to save more lives than were saved. Did not know nor did I hear of any effort made to keep the steerage passengers below.

Nicholas Brandt, who was making his sixth voyage on the White Star Line, said the conduct of the officers and discipline of the crew were very good. Nothing could have been done beyond what was done to save life. After the ship struck the steerage hatches were open. There was also a passage from the steerage to the cabin. When the ship had keeled over, Capt. Williams was below. Witness encouraged passengers to keep moving about, and for six hours continued getting passengers into the boats. When witness turned into bed at 11, he noticed the weather, which had been clear, was getting hazy, a night in which it would be difficult to see the land.

Charles W. Allen, cabin passenger, was called, and Mr. McDonald suggested that it was not necessary to repeat his previous evidence. Witness then testified that in his opinion a good many more lives would have been saved if the ship had had the efficient crew. The Captain could not get any number of men to do duty efficiently. One boat remained sound as much as three hours after the ship struck. The impression of witness from the beginning of the voyage was that the ship was not well manned. There were enough men, but they were not efficient. The Captain and officers, after the vessel struck, seemed to exert themselves as much as they could. They were competent. One rule, to exercise the crew of the boats once a week, was not carried out. But few steamers obey that rule.

John William Firth, chief officer of the Atlantic, testified: At noon on Monday the Captain and I took observations by separate chronometers, and agreed very closely. The latitude was 63 deg. 55 min., longitude 41 deg., 35 min. A consultation of officers was held as to the propriety of turning round to Halifax for coal, and it was unanimously agreed to do so as the safest proceeding. At 1 the ship was headed for Halifax, the course being north, 24 east. Her speed was then about nine knots. I then went below. At 4 I returned to the deck. My watch was from 4 to 6. No alteration was made in the course. I was below from 6 to 8. At 8 there had been a change of weather, and several showers of rain. I remained on deck until 12. This course was not changed. There had been some dark clouds, but they had passed, and it was then clear. About half-past 11 the Quartermaster told me the ship was going twelve knots. At ten minutes to 12 the Captain came on the bridge, where I was, and inquired for the Third Officer (Brady), as he wished to have the distance run by the ship from 1 p. m. to midnight. Officer Brady was at the time on his rounds of the ship. The Captain afterwards came on the bridge and told me he placed the ship four miles south of Sambro. I then went below. The Captain's orders were to keep a good lookout for loose ice, and in the event of seeing a light of a fixed character to get it two points on the port bow, and call him immediately, and under any circumstances to call him not later than 3 o'clock. These orders I conveyed to the Second Officer. The lead was not thrown over at all. The lead was ready on the bridge. I was aroused by the shock when the ship struck. I went on deck and found a number of men trying to clear away No. 4 life-boat. It was just clear when a sea swept it away. No. 7 life-boat was then cleared, and also washed away by the sea, which was then making a clean breach over the fore part of the ship. She had keeled over to the windward and seaward. Passengers were taking to the rigging. There were thirty-two, including one woman, in the mizzen rigging with me at daylight. I remained there until about 2 in the afternoon, when I was rescued by a boat's crew under command of the Rev. Mr. Ancient. Many who left the rigging to try to reach the ropes were washed away. I was unable to swim. I was the last man who left the wreck alive. It was, in my opinion, impossible to have launched the boat spoken of by Mr. Allen. It was carried away about daylight. I have had twenty-seven years' experience at sea, with a great many masters, and I found Capt. Williams all that could have been expected of one in his position. I have been a shipmaster myself, largely in the India trade. There could not have been any attempt to keep the steerage passengers below. The companion ways were open. I cannot give any opinion as to the quantity of coal she had, or whether it was enough or not. I joined the steamer in the morning and left a few hours later. A person might be told there were 900 tons of coal on board, but that would not prove it. Too often a short quantity of coal is put in ships. I considered there was not the slightest risk when I went to bed at midnight. The course was intended to take us about five miles east of Sambro light. The point at which she struck is, I learn, seven miles west of the light. I can account for the disaster in no other way than that there was a strong set to the northwest, which we did not know of. The log was hove regularly every two hours. On two or three days during the passage, when we had no observations, our dead reckoning was found correct. The chief steward had reported a short supply of provisions that night, because we took on board more passengers than we expected.

This completed the Chief Officer's statement, on the conclusion of which the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock Monday morning.

BOSTON, April 5.—The survivors after dinner and an address in Faneuil Hall, marched to the railroad station through the burnt district under a guard of police. The lame were furnished with carriages. Cabin passage and supper had been provided for all on the steamer for New York. There was considerable curiosity to see the men, giving the police plenty of work. The train left the depot at half past 5. Several of the immigrants accepted situations in the city. Three or four remain in the hospital. All needing clothing were supplied, $8,000 having been raised for the purpose. The little hero John Hindley received $250 from visitors to the Hall, and his autograph is in great demand. The money has been placed in responsible hands for his benefit.

HALIFAX, April 5.—The funeral of Metcalf, the Second Officer of the Atlantic, took place here to-day from St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The bodies of Mrs. and Miss Davidson, cabin passengers, were picked up to-day and brought to the city to-night. The divers have commenced work.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Mr. Sparks, agent of the White Star Line in this city, has received by cable a full list of the passengers of the Atlantic, and is now ready to answer all inquiries concerning missing friends. The passengers coming by way of Boston are expected here at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning. The Company has made every arrangement for their comfort while stopping in this city, and provided for their transportation to their destination.

Ald. J. H. Kelly, of Rochester, N. Y., has telegraphed here, offering to adopt the only boy saved from the wreck.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RAILROAD BILLS.

SPRINGFIELD, April 5.—The conflicting railroad bills before the Legislature are likely to result in complications that will have to be settled by a Conference Committee. There is some little party and personal feeling displayed. The majority have evinced a desire to father the bill that will suit the farmers, while the minority are inspired by the same ambition. Then Hildrup has his personal friends, who will stand by him, and Connolly and Dunham and Donahue have theirs. The River men feel sore over Connolly's bitter opposition to the Copperas Creek dam, but he was manly, and doubtless sincere, in his opposition, and if his bill is good, it should not suffer on account of his views on other subjects. That would be a narrow and dangerous policy. Then Donahue made a speech against the confirmation of Harper, without a reference, for which Harper's friends would like to retaliate by killing his bill in the House. Donahue's loss would be Connolly's gain, and vice versa. Then there are insurmountable currents of personal feeling affecting the general result. The Senate is not in the same frame of mind on the railroad question, as when it voted unanimously for the Donahue bill. A change has come over it, and there will be no more unanimous votes for railroad bills. The Senate is disposed to stand by the Donahue measure, and the House may refuse. There must be a conference to adjust differences, and it is exceedingly doubtful if any compromise will receive the two-thirds vote necessary to save the emergency clause.

The House resumed the discussion of the bills this morning, the question being on the motion to refer. Mr. Armstrong, of Grundy, opposed the bills, because they were defective in not defining the offenses of unjust discrimination or extortion. Penalties were provided against intangible offenses. Mr. Leitze objected to the Senate bill because it allowed private persons to go to law and make money out of litigation. He objected to the Senate and Connolly bills because they prohibited any discrimination, whereas the Constitution prohibited unjust discrimination only. The effect of the clause providing that a greater charge should not be made for the same distance on different parts of the same line, for the same class of freight, was tantamount to prohibiting any discrimination. He objected to all the bills, on the ground that they would be inoperative if the Railroad Commission were at any time abolished.

Mr. Cassedy defended the Chairman of the Railroad Committee, and believed that all the Committee were honest and sincere. They should remember it was easier to tear down a religion or a bill than to build one up. The age was iconoclastic rather than constructive and conservative. The question was complicated and somewhat abstruse, demanding the closest scrutiny and investigation of the most profound intellects. They should have faith in their bills, and discuss them with the calm and dispassionate logic of statesmen who were earnest in their endeavors to rectify the wrongs now afflicting the agricultural community, and, indeed, the entire people. He expatiated on the willingness of the people to sell corn at 15 cents to subdue the corporations. He believed in separate bills.

Mr. McAdams read an oration against railroads and reference.

The motion to refer the bill to the select Committee of Thirteen prevailed, and the other bills were sent with it.

Mr. Hildrup, in accordance with the resolution, reported back three Railroad bills, which were laid upon the table, to be taken up at any time. One was the Dunham bill, prohibiting "unreasonable or extortionate charges;" the others, two Morrison bills, the first to establish a reasonable passenger, and the second and reasonable freight, rates.

ADJOURNMENT.

The weather was so warm here yesterday that members sat in their shirt-sleeves, and would have taken off their boots but for the ladies in the gallery. The farmers are getting uneasy, and would run away if they not bound in all honor to remain until the Railroad laws are passed, if it takes all summer. As soon as something is agreed upon, there will be a scattering until November or December, when they will come back to stay. An adjournment next week is barely possible.

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE FARMERS.

A resolution passed by the leavings of the Farmers' Convention, who stayed over, indorsing the action of the police of the House of Representatives in ejecting a member for "disorderly conduct," has excited some feeling on the part of the members in favor of Mr. Dolan, an old and much respected member, who was a delegate in the absence of a representative from his County of White. He stood up in the Convention to announce that, under a rule of that body, he was attending as a delegate, when there were cries of "put him out," and the innocent gentleman meekly took his hat and blushingly walked away. Mr. Quinn presented a resolution in the House censuring the farmers, but Mr. Dolan very sensibly declined to be a martyr, saying the farmers knew not what they did, nor were they probably aware that he occupied the exalted position of a member of the Legislature. He desired the resolution to be withdrawn, and it was.

THE ILLINOIS RIVER.

The Canal Committee have decided to push the House bill, with the $300,000 stricken out, leaving the net earnings of the canal and river to construct the lock and dam at Copperas Creek. In this attenuated shape the appropriation may go through.

THE GRAIN INSPECTORSHIP.

The action of the Board of Trade, in case Mr. Tompkins refuses to make way for Mr. Harper, will be eagerly watched from here. It all depends on Mr. Tompkins in the first place. If he puts on his hat and bids "good bye" to his brief authority in a peaceable way, there will be no trouble; but suppose he insists upon being Inspector, contending that he has been treated unfairly, and was not removed for cause according to law, and that Harper insists upon the authority of his commission, opens an office, and holds that his is the only legal inspection, what is to be done? Is the trade and commerce of Chicago and the Northwest to stand still until the conflict of authority is decided? That's the question. It is thought here that in such emergency the Board of Trade, as a matter of self-defense, would be compelled to resume control of the inspection under authority of its charter. The constitutionality of the Warehouse law would be involved in a writ of quo warranto to compel Tompkins to get out. It is stated here that the Supreme Court has decided the sections fixing the rates of storage to be unconstitutional and void, and that the opinion will be filed next term.

The vote on the confirmation of Harper, the new Grain Inspector, was 36 to 4, and not 30 to 13, as published.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The Strike of the New York Gas Men.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The men employed in the New York Gas Works, at the foot of Twenty-first street and East River, quit work at noon to-day, and, forming in procession, marched to the Mutual Gaslight Company, foot of Eleventh street, where they endeavored to induce the men there to strike. In this they were not successful, but claimed, however, to have assurances that the men would leave off on Monday. The strikers then marched to the works of the Manhattan Company at East Fourteenth and West Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. The men in these works refused to join them at present, but promised to consider the matter. The march was next to the Metropolitan Works, at West Forty-second street, but no accessions to their ranks were obtained there. This strike was not unexpected by the gas companies, and the men had hardly walked out of the New York Gas Works when fifty-four Italians and Swiss took their places. This act roused up the ire of the strikers, and they threatened to annihilate the Italian street-sweepers in the neighborhood, but the prompt arrival of a detachment of police preserved the peace. Strong details of police are stationed in and around the gas-works, and prevent the strikers from gathering in the neighborhood, and they are kept constantly moving. Up till evening no fights had taken place. Bunks and cooking-ranges have been erected in the works where the strike occurred, so that the men have no occasion to leave the premises. The strike is for eight hours and $3.25 a day for stokers, and $2.50 for helpers.

The Civil Service Board.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The following, which is furnished exclusively to the agent of the Western Associated Press, explains itself:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Contradictory statements having been made, concerning the continuance of the civil service regulations, and the resignations of George William Curtis and the Hon. Joseph Medill, the two leading members of the Civil Service Board, the following obtained from high authority are known to be facts. It is the intention to continue competitive examinations in the departments as fixed in the regulations, but appointments will not rigidly depend on these.

It is known that the Hon. Joseph Medill tendered his resignation as a member of the Board last fall, on account of not having time to spare to go to Washington to sit with the Board. The President declined to accept it, and Mr. Curtis urged him to hold on awhile.

On the 17th of January the President issued a general order against the holding of Federal offices or appointments by State or municipal officers, unless they resigned the latter, this to take effect March 4, 1873. In March, Mr. Medill called the President's attention to this order and notified him of his resignation of membership of the Civil Service Board.

The letter of resignation of George William Curtis is as follows:

WEST NEW BRIGHTON, N. Y., March 18.

MY DEAR SIR: As the circumstances under which several important appointments have been recently made seem to me to show an abandonment both of the spirit and the letter of the civil service regulations, I respectfully resign my position as a member of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service. In so doing I beg to assure you of my warmest wishes, and of the continuance of my most earnest efforts for the success of your administration.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

His Excellency, the President.

GERMAN BENEVOLENCE.

Annual Meeting of the German Society for the Protection of Immigrants.

Report of the Society's Agent—Election of Officers—Remarks of George Schneider, Esq.

The annual meeting of the German Society for the Protection of Immigrants and the Friendless was held Friday evening, at their office, 28 Metropolitan Block. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Charles Endres, the agent of the Society, made his report for the month of March, which contains the following interesting facts:

During the month of March, 1,170 persons appeared at the office of the Society asking for aid and advice, of which number 595 were seeking work, while 262 wanted money. Sixty-one persons were provided with lodging, and 22 with free passes. Sixty-seven families were aided with coal, victual, and clothing, which was furnished by the County Agent and the Chicago Aid and Relief Society at the request of the Society. Two hundred and four persons asked for information and advice only.

The agent says that people wanting good laborers or mechanics could be provided with the best kind of workmen free of charge by leaving their orders with him at the office of the Society, and it would at the same time relieve many unfortunate men from want and suffering. During the last month thirty-two emigrants lost their baggage through the carelessness of railroad companies and their own ignorance, which was recovered after considerable correspondence by the Society.

Many cases of swindling were reported during the month, most of which came from laborers, who on payment of $3 had been sent to other States to work on railroads, but having arrived there found that they were not only swindled but also sadly imposed upon.

In some of these cases the Society has brought suit against these swindlers, and hopes are entertained that the culprits will be brought to justice and their nefarious trade exposed.

As an example of the fear emigrants have of runners and swindlers in this city, the following is a specimen: Forty emigrant families arrived from New York on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, but, from information they had previously received about our emigrant houses and runners, they were afraid to enter the city, and disembarked at Englewood, preferring to camp two days on the open prairie. As they were suffering from cold and privation, he (the agent) persuaded them to come to this city, and secured them proper boarding-houses.

Fourteen new members have joined the Society during the last month, and they have also received a donation of 23 lots at the new cemetery "Waldheim" (formerly Haas' Park), to be used for destitute emigrants dying in this city. At a later period a monument will be erected thereon, which will bear the following German inscription:

"Hur ruht nach sorg und mueh und leid,
Wenn ihr des wandrens muede seid."
(Rest here after a journey of trouble and grief,
If you are tired of traveling.)

After the reading and the adoption of the above report, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—George Schneider.
Vice-President—Charles Knobelsdorf.
Secretary—Pastor Guntrum.
Treasurer—Henry Biroth.
Directors—Francis Lachner, H. Enderis, S. Hirsch, M. Berg, Wm. Hettich, J. Beiersdorf, Arthur Erbe, A. C. Hesing, and Consul H. Claussenius.

George Schneider, Esq., in accepting the office of President, said that the activity of the German Society during last year had been productive of more beneficial results than ever before. Great demands had been made on the Society, and they had been able to satisfy them, more or less. The German Society was the only non-partisan, non-sectional German Relief Society in Chicago, and for that deserves the warmest support of all generous Germans living in this city. The managers had devoted much time and labor to advancing the objects of the Society without the least expectation of reward or recompense, feeling themselves amply repaid in the knowledge of having relieved the wants of many unfortunate but meritorious families. Besides his labors as President of the Society, he was also engaged in another enterprise calculated to greatly benefit emigrants arriving in this country. Two years ago a convention was held at Annapolis, Md., for the purpose of making the emigrant question a national question,—namely, that Congress should enact laws for the protection of emigrants who come to this country with the intention of becoming American citizens, and to compel proprietors of emigrant vessels to treat them humanely. A committee was appointed by that convention, of which he had the honor to be the President, and which was instructed to bring the matter before Congress in a proper shape. The result of the consultations of that committee with the Secretaries of the different departments at Washington, and several members of Congress, was that Secretary Boutwell appointed Mr. Frederick Myers, an American of German descent, to attend to this matter, and Mr. Myers has taken hold of it with great energy. This gentleman has worked out a bill of considerable merit, which he (the speaker) had in his possession, and which, if enacted, would have the most beneficial results. The same had already been introduced in Congress, but, as it usually takes a long time to carry great measures through that body, the matter was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and laid aside until next session. That the bill was a good one could best be seen by the circumstance that nearly all the proprietors of emigrant vessels and the different railroad companies were doing all in their power to defeat the measure. The bill had never yet been published, and he hoped that the press of the country, especially the American, would take hold of and discuss this issue.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Reports and Prognostications.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5.—Probabilities—Rising barometer, partly cloudy and clear weather will probably continue during Sunday in the South Atlantic States, and with cloudy weather in the Eastern Gulf States. Falling temperature, cloudy weather, and possibly light rain will prevail in the Southwest. The areas of low barometer in the Lake region and in West Virginia will very generally diminish, and possibly disappear. Easterly winds veering to southerly will prevail in the Middle States and Southern New England, with generally clearing weather. Southwesterly winds will veer to west and northwest over Lake Erie, the Upper Lakes, and the Upper Mississippi Valley, with falling temperature and cloudy or partly cloudy weather. Cold northerly winds will continue in the Northwest, and will extend southward over Missouri and possibly into Texas.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Oswego, and Rochester.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 5.—Minister Schenck gave a grand banquet last night.

An explosion of fire-damp in a coal mine near Abertillery, Monmouthshire, England, yesterday, caused the death of five miners and wounded many others.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 5.—The twenty-five Carlists who were captured near Barcelona yesterday were with difficulty saved from the Republicans while marching through that city.

To-day most of the churches in Catalonia have been closed or turned into barracks.

BAYONNE, April 5.—Late advices from the north of Spain report that the railway between Zumarga and Vittoria has been cut by the Carlists.

A sharp fight took place on Thursday in the Archall Igni Mountains, between a force of 960 Carlists, under command of Dorregary and Olleo, and 500 Republicans. The result of the engagement is not known.

The authorities of Guipuzcoa have forbidden the ringing of church-bells in that province, because they are used to convey signals. Carlist families, whose sons have joined the insurrectionists, are fined 20 reals per day during their absence.

PARIS, April 5.—At a recent Federal Democratic demonstration in Barcelona, the red flag, surmounted by the Phrygian cap and bearing a death-head, was raised.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee-Neilson are at the Gardner House.

Judge Goodloe, of Lexington, Ky., is at the Tremont House.

Gen. J. Girard, Cincinnati, is at the Tremont House.

Theodore H. Tilton and wife are at the Gardner House.

James B. Crocker, Boston *Journal of Commerce*, is at the Gardner House.

Anna Dickinson and Mrs. Austin, are at the Gardner House.

H. R. Duval, General Freight Agent of the Erie Railroad, is at the Tremont House.

George Straut, Director of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, is at the Tremont House.

Commissioner Carter of the Board of Public Works, appeared in the City Hall, yesterday, to the astonishment and gratification of his friends. He will be able to resume his duties in a day or two.

Prof. Gustavus Geary will give his annual concert at Martine's Hall, on the West Side, a week from Thursday evening. The best representatives of our local talent have promised to assist him.

Prof. Lewis will deliver a lecture on Tuesday evening in the Centenary Methodist Church, near the corner of Monroe and Morgan streets, on "Roger Williams." The Rev. E. P. Goodwin will occupy the chair.

Miss Clara Neyman, of New York, will lecture on Monday evening in Turner Hall, North Side, on "Our Opponents in the Woman Question," and on Tuesday evening in the Twelfth Street Turner Hall, on "The German Mission in America."

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House, yesterday were the following: L. H. Newton, New York; L. Richardson and wife, Omaha; L. T. Baylis and wife, Tecumseh; A. G. Cook and wife, Oswego; F. A. Conklin, New York; D. Galbraith, Toronto; John McIntyre, Pittsburgh.

Messrs. Baldwin and Asherin, dealers in oil at No. 76 South Halsted street, were fined $100 yesterday by burlesque Justice Banyon, for violation of the statute regulating the sale of oils and fluids. The city was successfully represented by Mr. J. W. Clyde, Assistant City Attorney.

Among the arrivals at the old Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: D. E. Eyre, Minneapolis; F. W. Oliver, Hastings; S. H. Gee, Salem, O.; John H. Avery, Duluth; D. H. Ford and family, New York; W. P. Taylor, Rochester; W. C. Pittman, New York; Peter Vredenberg, Springfield; W. K. Mottramer, Kansas.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House yesterday, were the following: H. C. Thurber, Marquette; John S. Freeman, Cleveland; William E. Hill, Erie; L. R. Hilton, New York; W. F. Crane, Hartford; Robert Purvis, Omaha; W. H. David, Nebraska; William Barker, Milwaukee; George B. Hayes, Austin, Minn.; C. B. Ricord, Mendota Railroad; Charles J. Borden and family, Minneapolis.

The representatives of the Chicago press and other journalists, who have been wasting their lives at Springfield during the past session of the Legislature, will start on a recuperative expedition to Colorado on Thursday next. Our friends, Messrs. W. K. Sullivan and the others, have the good wishes of the fraternity during their trip.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were the following: John Babcock, Peoria; Ike Stearns, New York; T. W. Guild, Boston; Geo. Higgins, Salt Lake City; Watson Matthews, New York; J. Goward, Cincinnati; P. L. Landin; J. W. Townsend, New Haven; R. W. Ferguson, Glasgow, Scotland; E. C. Preston, Detroit; E. M. Barnum, New York.

Among the arrivals at the Galt House yesterday were the following: George Alden, Boston; Norman Ellitt, New York; W. F. Allen, J. D. LaSell, Philadelphia; O. E. Cromwell, Cleveland; J. L. Elwood, DeKalb; C. M. Cotrill, Washington; W. L. Palmer, San Francisco; Thos. J. Johns and wife, Montana; E. W. Keys, Madison; J. A. Sloden, U. S. A.; E. L. Jenkins, Boston; B. F. Voorhees, F. W. Potter, J. R. Phillips, New York.

A meeting of the Directors of the Varna, Peru, Mendota & State Line Railroad Company was held at the Central House yesterday, for the purpose of electing officers, Charles Kellum, of Sycamore, De Kalb County, in the chair. The following officers were elected: President, Charles Kellum; Vice-President, T. D. Brewster, of Peru; Secretary, J. H. Johnson, Woodstock; Treasurer, C. C. Merrick, of Chicago. The officers named were chosen to be an Executive Committee, and a resolution was passed ordering a preliminary survey of the line to be made at once. The meeting then adjourned.

SPORTING MATTERS.

BASE BALL.

THE FIRST GAME OF THE SEASON

of base-ball was played yesterday at Green's Garden, between the Wheeler & Wilson and the St. Caroline's Court Clubs, resulting in the defeat of the latter by a score of 13 to 7.

MEETING OF THE AMATEUR CLUB.

There will be a meeting of the Amateur Base-Ball Club on Tuesday evening, at the insurance office of Treadway & Jewell, Major Block, corner of LaSalle and Madison streets, for the purpose of making a final settlement of the affairs of the organization.

THE PROFESSIONAL NINES THIS YEAR

have all been made up, their composition being as follows:

Bostons—Harry Wright, captain and centre fielder; George Wright, short stop; Roscoe Barnes, second base; Al. Spalding, pitcher; John Manning, a graduate of the Boston Red Stocking Juniors, first base; Schafer, third base; James White, catcher; Andy Leonard, left field; Sweasy, right field, and Birdsall and O'Rourke, substitutes.

Athletics—McBride, captain and pitcher; McGeary, catcher; Fisler, second base; Al. Reach, first base; Sutton or Anson, third base; McMullen, left field; Fisher, right field and change pitcher; Sensenderfer, centre field. Some of these positions are liable to be changed before playing begins.

Baltimores—Cummings, pitcher; Scott Hastings, catcher; E. Mills, first base; Radcliff, short stop; McVey, right field and change catcher; Force, third base; York, Pike, George Hall, Craver, and Carey, for the field and for substitutes.

Mutuals—Matthews, pitcher; Hicks, catcher; Start, first base; Hatfield, second base; Holdsworth, short stop; Nelson, third base; Gedney, left field; Eggler, centre; Higham, right; Martin, change pitcher and substitute.

Philadelphias—Zettlein, pitcher; Malone, catcher; Cuthbert, Treacy, and Bechtel in the outfield; Fulmer, first base; Addy, second base; Mysels, third base; Wadsworth, late of the Resolutes, short stop; Fulmer and Devlin, substitutes.

Atlantics—Ferguson, captain and third base; Britt, pitcher; Charley Mills or Barlow, catcher; Burdock, second base; Pearce, short stop; Remsen, Pabor, and Booth in the outfield, and Chapman as substitute.

Resolutes—D. Allison, captain and catcher; A. Allison, centre field; M. Campbell, first base; H. Campbell, pitcher; Loughlin, short stop; Farrow, third base; Austin, left, and Welters, right field.

For the accommodation of visiting clubs, and to give the unfortunate department clerks some amusement during Washington's dead season, Nick Young has brought together a co-operative nine, which is said to include Thomas Stearns, White, Dagle, Waterman, Bulaski, Berthong, Glenn, Howard, and Holly.

There is also a probability that the old Maryland Club, of Baltimore, will enter the race for championship honors, in which case the number of contestants will be increased to nine. Among the names rumored as players are, McDonald as pitcher; Sellman, catcher; Gibb, first base; Barrett, second base; Kohler, third base; Goldsmith, short stop; Kernan, Smith, and Worthington, in the out-field.

BILLIARDS.

THE BESSUNGER-SLOSSON MATCH

for $250 a side, 2,000 points, four-ball caroms, on a 5x10 carom table, occurs on Thursday evening of this week, at the West Side Opera House, on West Randolph street. Both principals are playing tremendous billiards in their practice games, and a match of considerable interest is looked for.

HENRY RHINES

is now the retired three-ball champion of the Northwest, and, having successfully defended the champion cup against all comers for the year, the period fixed by the Association organized in connection with the tournament of February, 1871, the emblem has become his property. It was badly singed, but not injured, in the great fire, and, having been repolished, may now be seen, as good as new, at Doty & Rhines' billiard-hall, in the rear of Anderson's Hotel. Mr. Rhines ceased to be subject to challenge for the Northwestern championship on the 21st of February, some time previous to the publication of Bessunger's card in the *Clipper*, in which it was intimated that Rhines was still liable to be called upon to defend the cup.

JOHN W. COON.

The last heard of this erratic knight of the cue was that he had joined a wagon train on its way to Lower California, and had learned to drive oxen and make himself generally useful.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Justice Scully yesterday fined Natt & Heifer, of No. 22 Holt street, $50 for selling liquor on many Sabbath days.

The Board of Public Works, yesterday, advertised for bids for 15,000 tons of coal for the Water Works during the ensuing fiscal year.

The residence of E. S. Watts, No. 34 St. John's place, was broken into on Friday night, and about $75 worth of clothing and jewelry carried off.

The Irish Literary Association will hold a special business meeting at Maj. Moore's office, corner of Madison and Union streets, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

The Mayor yesterday revoked the license of John Schiels, Nos. 691 and 693 South Halsted street, he having been convicted of three violations of the Sunday ordinance.

The Board of Trustees of the Firemen's Benevolent Association, will meet at Engine No. 13 House at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to make arrangements for the funeral of T. Berry, who died at his residence, No. 84 Larrabee street, yesterday morning.

No. 104 Milwaukee avenue, the residence of Fred Blumenthal, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning. The thieves were chased away by Mr. Blumenthal, but not until they had possessed themselves of $58 worth of jewelry.

Justice Scully yesterday fined Valentine Haas $200 for building a two-story frame house at No. 570 North Wells street, the number being within the fire limits. The suit was brought by the city through Fire Warden John Macauley.

Commissioner Thompson, of the Board of Public Works, wishes to remind those property-owners who clamor for water-pipe, that water-pipes are only laid upon streets where there are at least 200 buildings to the mile.

The citizens' adjourned meeting will be held at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at Rice & Jackson's Hall, No. 92 West Randolph street. The call is signed by "Brother Reynolds, and many others."

The third regular meeting of the Junior Literary Society of the Centenary Church will be held on Tuesday evening next at No. 341 West Adams street, for the purpose of electing officers for the next quarter.

Mr. Nathan Fenimore, of No. 531 South Canal street, reported at the Madison Street Station, yesterday morning, that his store had been robbed during Friday night of $400 worth of dry-goods. The store was entered from the basement by sawing a hole in the floor.

James Donahue, the chicken-thief, whose character and operations were detailed in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday, was arraigned before Justice Scully, yesterday morning, and his case continued for one week in bail of $500.

Three noted pick-pockets, Philip Farley, Thomas Quirk, and James Dinan, were fined $100 each by Justice Scully yesterday morning. They have been pursuing their occupation on the Northwestern Railroad, and were caught by Detectives Dixon and Elliott.

The Joint Building Committee of the Common Council and Board of County Commissioners held a meeting yesterday morning to consider the request of the designer of plan No. 51 to withdraw his plan from the exhibition, the reason assigned being that the press has unfavorably criticised his production. The request was granted amid humorous remarks.

The Common Council Committee on Fire Limits met yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber, Ald. Sidwell in the chair. The afternoon was mainly occupied in discussing an amendment proposed by Ald. Clowry, that frame houses be permitted on unimproved streets, which was finally lost. The Committee decided upon reporting adversely to the petition asking for a modification of the ordinance, by a vote of 8 to 2.

No wonder Judge McAllister has profound opinions on the present social revolution. A well known grain operator, whom we will call M., went into partnership with a lady whom we will designate as Mrs. A. The pair went short on a $100,000 lot on joint account. Mr. A., ignorant of his wife's business transactions, went long on the same transaction. When he came to pay over his little margin, he was surprised to find, on his check coming back to him, his wife's name on the back thereof. This is a social revolution indeed. Beware, ye jubilant scalpers, or your wives will prove themselves and their gentlemen friends the better men yet.

The body of an old German, named Frederick Blats, who resided at No. 37 Dixon street, was found in the river, near Miller & Reid's distillery, yesterday morning. Blats had been missing for about eight weeks, and his body had evidently been in the water a long time. There were no marks of violence on his person, and deceased being in the habit of drinking, it is believed that he fell into the river while intoxicated. Deputy Coroner Pilgrim held an inquest on the remains yesterday afternoon; the verdict being that the deceased was accidently drowned. Blats was a single man.

It is presumed that most of those who came to the Union Park Congregational Church last evening were moved rather by a desire to see George Macdonald than to hear him speak. They saw a heavy-set, scholarly-looking man of nearly 50, dressed in clerical black, with full beard, and a generally healthy appearance. He was introduced to the audience by Dr. Helmer as one of the latter's countrymen. Mr. Macdonald's voice and accent were broad Scotch. One almost expected in glancing at the stand to see a "Hielandman" in plaid, and standing before him. As a speaker and reader he did not impress his auditors profoundly, although they listened with attention to the close. He can not be considered successful as a lecturer on Hood, the humorous element in his own character not being very vigorously developed.

About 7 o'clock last evening, a fight occurred in a barn, in the rear of No. 605 Wabash avenue, between John Mume, a helper in Wisine & Co.'s steamfitting establishment, and John Wilson, a painter, in the employ of E. S. Alexander. Wilson was working in the barn, when Mume went in and accused him of owing him money. Wilson protested that he had paid him all he had owed him. Mume thereupon struck him a blow in the face, which knocked him down, and then kicked him until he was insensible. Officer [illegible]din, hearing Wilson's cries, went into the barn and arrested Mume. Wilson, who lives on the upper floor of the barn, was taken to his room, and attended by Dr. Clarke, who certified to the officer that Wilson had sustained a compound fracture of the right leg, and it may be necessary to amputate the limb.

At the meeting of the Library Board yesterday afternoon, at which all the members were present, the Secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. Robson, in London, and authorize him to subscribe to the Caxton, Chaucer, and other Societies. The Secretary was also instructed to procure the United States Patent Office Reports. The matter of binding the British Patent Office Reports was discussed, and deferred for further consideration. The following motion of Mr. Sheahan's was adopted: That the Secretary be instructed to procure from the Secretary of State of Illinois a certified copy of the act of the Legislature ceding jurisdiction to the United States Government over the land exchanged for the late custom-house site, and forward the same to the Secretary of the Treasury with the request that he take the necessary steps to complete the exchange. A resolution was passed authorizing Mr. Herman Raster, while in Europe, to obtain information relative to the purchase of books, and such other information as may be of benefit to the library. The Committee then adjourned.

The capture of the river-thieves at the Van Buren street bridge, on Friday night, has resulted, not alone in the breaking up of a band of robbers, but the recovery of a large quantity of plunder. Yesterday morning the detectives found 10,820 pounds of iron, which had been stolen from the dock-yard of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The property was in the possession of Micheal Roeder and William Rose, junk dealers, of No. 465 North Clark street, and is valued at $325. It was delivered to the Chicago & Alton Company yesterday afternoon. Roeder was arrested and bound over to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bail, and Rose in $2,000 bonds, for receiving stolen property. The gang was examined before Justice Scully yesterday morning. Michael Donovan and Thomas McDonald, two small boys, the former being the one who was shot in the back, were discharged as prisoners, but held as witnesses in $500 bail each. The other three prisoners were held for trial at the Criminal Court in $1,500 bail each.

THE JURY BLACKMAILERS.

Two Jurymen Sent to Jail for Attempting to Blackmail a Party to a Suit.

In Judge Rogers' Court, yesterday, the case of the two free and independent jurors, Giannis and Jennings, who were brought up on a charge of offering to influence a jury for the sum of $2 apiece, was heard. With this object in view, they approached Mr. F. Cole, but he, not appreciating their offer, which certainly was low enough to tempt a weaker individual, lodged an information and filed an affidavit (published in THE TRIBUNE), which resulted in the Court directing them to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt. The examination of Cole was the interesting part of the case. He detailed the action of prisoners, and told a very straightforward story, notwithstanding the wiles of the cross-examining counsel for the defendants. At times, in the cross-examination, witness waxed wroth, and appearances were that he was "going" for the lawyer, but Judge Rogers took quite a fatherly interest in him, and persuasively softened him when he became unusually demonstrative, assuring the antagonists that he would stand between them and see that no one was hurt. Witness acknowledged to having tapped the money drawer in a knowing manner while talking to defendants, but said he only did it to draw them on; and besides, it was just the time to open the cash-drawer and count its contents. Taking it altogether, the defendants' counsel didn't make much out of witness, and the position of the latter was strengthened by the production of merchants who testified that they had a high opinion of Mr. Cole's morals and veracity.

The defense was that the defendants had been approached by others, of whose wicked wiles they were the victims, but His Honor thought that their case was too unlikely.

The Court, having patiently heard all that had to be said by the parties, denounced the jurymen who deliberately attempted to sell their votes, and told them that whilst he should, in consideration of certain circumstances that had been urged in their favor, not be very severe on this occasion, his leniency must by no means be taken as a precedent. He sentenced Martin J. Jennings to ten days, and W. Giannis to five days in the county jail, Jennings having been the spokesman.

THE EXPOSITION.

Only One Week Remaining to Subscribe—A New Location Suggested.

The subscription to the capital stock of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago is rapidly nearing the closing point. But one week remains in which those who desire to place their names on the roll may avail themselves of that privilege. Subscription books will be open at the office, Room No. 11 Stock-Selling Building, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. every day this week, where the Secretary, Mr. James Nowlan, will be in attendance. It is the desire of the Committee that the stock shall be well distributed among business men, so as to afford all the privilege of participating in the honors and dividends of the Exposition. Since the last report the following subscriptions have been received: Sweet, Dempster & Co., 8 shares; Eddy, Avery & Carter, 1; Cleveland & Johnston, 1; Charles A. Lewis & Co., 1; H. Willet, 1; Central Hotel, 2; John H. Drake, 2; Cahn, Wampold & Co., 2; Northwestern Marble and Granite Company, 1; Gowan Marble Company, 1; A. E. Libby & Co., 1; A. L. Winne, 1; C. McGuinness, 1; C. T. Reynolds, 1.

THE TRIBUNE is in receipt of a letter from an anonymous correspondent wherein it is suggested that, in the event of the Lake-Front Park not being secured, the Exposition Committee select the corner of South Park avenue and Douglas place as the site for the Exposition buildings. The writer says he is informed that this ground can be procured on a lease of fifteen years,—a sufficiently long lease to warrant the erection of substantial buildings. The following are among his reasons for suggesting the selection: The ground is in close proximity to new Chicago; it is surrounded with broad, fashionable drive-ways, paved with Nicholson pavement; it is furnished with sewerage, gas-light, and lake water. It is understood that some of the gentlemen who have been entrusted with the making of preliminary arrangements for the Exposition examined several pieces of ground yesterday, but came to no decision. As the City Government is willing, and even anxious, that the lake front shall be used for the purposes of the Exposition, strenuous efforts will be made to induce private parties to concur.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The annual meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Methodist Church Block. Mrs. E. E. Marcy, one of the Vice-Presidents, occupied the chair. The following ladies were appointed delegates to represent the Society at the sessions of the denominational organizations named: Presbyterian Missionary Society, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Kent, Mrs. Marcy, and Mrs. Willing; Baptist Missionary Society, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Bishop, and Mrs. Danforth. Mrs. Hitt, Corresponding Secretary for Illinois, submitted her annual report, showing that there are 209 auxiliary societies in the State, with an aggregate membership of 6,500, 200 of which are life members. The sum of $3,000 had been paid into the treasury during the year. Mrs. Seymour, Corresponding Secretary for Indiana, reported that there are 157 auxiliary societies, with 4,822 members, in that State. Mrs. S. L. Rubison, of Michigan, reported that during the year forty new societies had been added to the State list, making 233 in all, with a membership of 6,000. Mrs. Dr. Steele, of Wisconsin, reported that there are 18 societies in that State, with a membership of about 4,500. The reports were accepted. Mrs. R. F. Queal, Treasurer, reported as follows: Receipts from April 18, 1872, to April 5, 1873, $16,714.18; disbursements, $15,011.28; balance, $1,702.90. A lamentable resolution in reference to the death of Mrs. Mansell, a member of the Society, was adopted. The delegates to the General Executive Committee Meeting, at Cincinnati, in May, were instructed to endeavor to secure the equalization of the salaries of missionaries. At the afternoon session Mrs. Willing, Corresponding Secretary, was presented with a handsome writing desk, in consideration of her services to the Society. An election was then held, resulting as follows: President, Mrs. Bishop Hamlin, Evanston; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, Rockford; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Virginia J. Kent, No. 205 Calumet avenue; Treasurer, Mrs. R. F. Queal; Delegates to attend the General Executive Committee Meeting, Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, Mrs. Dr. Seymour, and Mrs. I. R. Hitt. The meeting then adjourned.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s@12s 2d; white, 11s 3d@11s 7d; club, 11s 3d@11s 10d. Corn, 27s 3d. Pork, 60s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, April 5—2 p. m.—Consols—Money, 93⅛; account, 93; 5-20s of '65, 94¼; 5-20s of '67, 93¼; 10-40s, 89¼; new 5s, 90¼; Erie, 50¼.

Linseed oil, 33s 6d. Turpentine, 43s@43s 6d.

PARIS, April 5.—Rentes, 55 francs 97 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9¼@9⅜d; middling Orleans, 9⅝d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. April delivery from Savannah or Charleston, 9¼d; March and April shipments from New Orleans, 9½d.

Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 27s 6d; corn, 27s 3d.

Beef, 78s 6d. Cheese, 70s; Cumberland middles, 38s 6d; short rib middles, 39s 6d.

ANTWERP, April 5.—Refined petroleum, [illegible].

METROPOLITAN MODES.

The Democracy of Attire, and the Despotism of Clothes.

The Pale Glories of the Lenten Season.

Polonaises More Complicated Than Ever—No Feminine Soul Above Buttons.

Hand and Head Adornments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 3, 1873.

April 1 seems a more natural date for this screed; for certain it would appear that only fools would gossip of spring and summer fabrics, styles, necessities, when, so far as weather goes, there is nothing to indicate the approaching need of any of them. The only comfort in the lateness of the season is, that numerous busy mortals, who generally are not quite ready for any change of time, may, in this instance, be enabled to have one suit or garment completed before the days of its desirableness have wholly come.

THE REPUBLICAN LEVEL.

From a politico-economical standpoint, the fashions of to-day are a curse to civilized nations all over the globe; but especially is this true of the Republic. Here, where there is no law of custom to prevent the cook from wearing as costly clothes as her mistress, if she can get them, the evil is plainest. The lady with $500 to spend for her year's wardrobe does her best to dress as finely as she who spends $5,000; and it is natural, though not wise, that she should. Few, indeed, are the circles, especially in New York, where the quality of gowns and hats does not count for or against the wearer in social sums. If this unfortunate fact is true of the better classes, how much truer it must be of those poorer-bred and poorer-educated women who have no interior power of resisting the current of feminine extravagance, which is fast sweeping all social life into one vast whirlpool of clothes.

If we could only have a little respite—say a single year, in which to recuperate our mental, moral, and physical forces—(fashion is quite as wearing physically as any other way), and live, for even that brief space, in an atmosphere of untrimmed skirts and simple waists, what a boon it would be to helpless, hopeless "femininity!" The world might then present a future unruffled and untucked; we might rise superior to the next decade of plaits and puffs; we might even lose the desire to wear silk, when we secretly know that we ought hardly to afford alpaca. It is possible—barely possible—we might come to rule fashion, instead of fashion ruling us. Who knows?

And so, having writ my little plaint, I'll come back to the great questions, and try to help my unlucky sex on their melancholy way.

THE ANTE-EASTER DAYS.

The last fortnight or ten days before Easter go for little, so far as modes are concerned. Those who have new things ready to wear keep them for that all-important opening-day of vernal vestments; and those who have nothing prepared are laying their plans, and discussing their needs, holding the 13th inst. over in view.

A few hapless victims of the sterner sex, who have been falsely educated in the belief that March is a month of spring, have already appeared in light overcoats and pearl trowsers. But their wiser sisters have withheld, thus far, all the bewitching novelties their clever brains have devised. There is no doubt that the calendar should be revised and redivided into spring, summer, autumn, winter, and March; and, until this be done, we must ever be in a state of hopeless perplexity as to what division the last really belongs. Egypt is the only spot on the globe where March is not only tolerable, but pleasant. It would, however, be excessively inconvenient for all the model Republicans to pack their carpet-bags,—only we no longer have carpet-bags, and I really mean valises,—and take passage annually, in the middle of February, for the Nile-land; to say nothing of the great blow this would involve to home-industry. Therefore, if we were allowed only to consider March as a season by itself, we might endure it patiently on our own shores.

POLONAISES

still retain their place in the estimation of modistes, and mainly for the reason that they increase in complication as surely as the earth revolves. It daily grows less easy for the unaccomplished hand to fashion one correctly; hence the dressmakers insist that they are the only correct wear. Tho artists in mantua compel us to use a certain style; then force us to let them make the garments, and pile Pelion upon Ossa by asking us peace-destroying prices for their services.

The polonaise is less useful and economical for the warm days than the basque and upper skirt, since it is not possible to wear thin waists—those time-honored standbys—with it. But, per contra, for the brief space we dare to call spring, they are unquestionably the favorite mode. There seem to be three features of which all varieties partake this season: They are very long, sometimes reaching almost to the bottom of the skirt behind; they are double-breasted, and also open in front from the waist down. There is also almost no fulness on the hips, and but few long, graceful loopings in the back,—the double box-plait in the middle of the back seeming to be the link connecting the present garments with those of the past winter.

One of the most satisfactory and elegant trimmings for these long, open coats is a vest of silk, of a blending or delicately contrasting shade, laid on the waist, and faced back on the skirt of the polonaise, like brood revers. This should be finished by two folds, an inch wide, of the material and the silk like the rest,—the material turning toward the rest, and the silk the reverse,—with a fold, piped on one edge with silk and the other with the stuff, in the middle. Three alternate folds of stuff and silk, with a piped fold at the top, are the proper thing for the edge of the polonaise.

One pretty garment has the two side-bodies of the back carried down, on the outside of the polonaise-skirt, into two long, square sash-ends; while the side-breadths are caught on, underneath, to the waist-band which ought to be in all waists.

Many of these new coats—or redingotes, as they are almost—have square antique pockets on the side-breadths giving them an uncompromisingly business-like aspect, which is rather a relief after the generally ragbaggish appearance (however fine the bits in it) of costumes of the last three or four years. It is unquestionable that many women look remarkably well in the ragbag style, who will look remarkably ill in the severity of the incoming designs. But they must content themselves for a time in simple attire, giving their statelier sisters a chance to show what suitability can do for them.

When one comes to describe costumes, it seems as if everything were trimmed with folds and pipings, and it is almost literally true. Never were these plain and attractive ornaments so extensively used as on the dainty toilettes preparing for the mild days we expect to have some time in the distant future.

BUTTONS

form a most noticeable feature in all the new suits. They are molds covered with silk or serge, or any and every material; they are of steel, of ivory, of old silver, of oxydized silver, of jet, of bone; they are cut, or inlaid, or chased, or polished to unimaginable brightness; they are round, they are square, they are oblong, they are diamond-shaped; but, more than all, they are large, and are used with a reckless disregard to the strength of the wearer.

A recently-completed costume had upon it five dozen large buttons covered with the same as the dress. They were put on in every conceivable place, and peeped out from all sorts of odd folds and loopings, singly, and in groups of threes and fives; and, though one would naturally suppose there had been an epidemic of buttons, and that this dress had taken the disease severely, it would be difficult to point out the spot where even one button could be removed without serious injury to the "air" of the robe.

One fortunate mortal here, whose possessions need be limited only by her desires, has obtained some beautiful Japanese ivory buttons, inlaid with mother-of-pearl in exquisite fancies of birds and flowers. The cost of these ornaments is $3 apiece, $36 for the set of twelve. They have eyes and can be readily removed from any cambric or lawn dress by withdrawing the rings before sending the garment to the laundry. As they can be well worn with light dress and with careful usage will last a lifetime, they are not so expensive in the end as they seem at first, and, as they are a part of no passing mode, they will always be in style.

GLOVES—

that is, kid gloves—almost divide with lace supremacy in the feminine mind. These are the chief points on which the gentler sex is supposed to be a little crazed, and it might well be turned by a less beautiful and bewildering sight than that of the new importations of handwear: tints that appear to have been caught from the shades of some sweet woman's thoughts, hues that the rainbow never divined, colors that are not of earth or heaven, in such nameless variety, such wealth of luxurious seeming, as to render one covetous to a most unrighteous degree.

Gloves still come embroidered on the backs and on the wrists, despite the decided effort to introduce plain ones last year. Three buttons appears to be the favorite length for ordinary occasions, and six or eight for full dress. It is rather a pity for women who have pretty wrists and arms to wear these long coverings, for pretty wrists and arms are beauties too rarely bestowed by Mother Nature to warrant their entire concealment in any gloves, even though they be so perfect as the new. Two-buttoned gloves display a finely-turned wrist better than longer ones, and I recommend them on that account.

Gants de Suede—as I believe the undressed kids are termed by dealers—increase in popularity daily. They are better finished than those we used to get some ten years ago, and wear well, beside being a quarter of a dollar or so cheaper than the best qualities of dressed kids. For traveling and promenade, they bid fair to supersede all other kinds.

For full-dress come the gloves of our great-grandmothers, reaching to the elbow, whole and buttonless, with the exception of a short slit and one fastening at the wrist, to enable the hand to slip through. These are considered very becoming, but do not hold their shape so well as the long gloves which button from wrist to elbow. Now, as ever, the dark Quaker grays, and the green grays of to-day, are the choice for street-wear; while blue-lavenders, pink-pearls, and a new shade of straw,—"gosling,"—are the favorites for calls and receptions. But, where one has hundreds of shades of the same color to choose from, there is no sense in making one or two the special mode. Each and every one is beautiful enough to be chosen, and therefore they should all be worn.

HEAD-WEAR.

There are mitigations to the evil of being a woman. We can't have the ballot, but we can have some of the most charming bonnets ever concocted to ensnare the eyes of the free and independent voters of these United States. It's quite useless to pretend there is any special shape to them, or that they are describable, otherwise than that they are bunches of laces and flowers, with a few straws thrown in to make a pretense of something substantial, which, by a wide stretch of imagination, we vainly endeavor to believe to be held on the head by delicate scarfs of lace, fastened far below the chin by rose-buds, or pansies, or tiny leaves.

Nothing less than inspired vacuity could have devised the present bonnet. It is the most unreal of realities, and is charming withal. It is to be worn far back on the head, exposing the forehead and front hair to full view, and will doubtless be sufficiently unbecoming. But, in and of itself, it is beautiful; therefore, let us praise it before we put it on, lest disappointment close our lips forever thereafter. FURBELOW.

PISTOL PRACTICE.

Judge Williams Puts Down His Foot on the Use of the Pistol for Imaginary Affronts—He Sentences Wray in Wholesome Anglo-Saxon.

"Bill" Wray was up for sentence in the Criminal Court, yesterday. Mr. Evans, one of the leading counsel of the city, looked very much out of place defending him. Mr. Evans declared, in the most emphatic and solemn manner, that he was as well satisfied of Wray's innocence as he was of his own. He prayed the Court for clemency, and made one of the most powerful appeals ever heard in the Criminal Court. He reviewed with minuteness the testimony as to the manner in which the shooting was done, with the intention of showing that it was accidental. He then spoke of the manner in which the papers had worked up a public feeling against the prisoner, for whom he apparently felt considerable commiseration. He denounced the practice of such sensational newspapers as the *Journal* coming out with such bloodthirsty reports as that which appeared in that lively and interesting sheet on the evening of the trial. He tried to show that the man's wife was sick nigh unto death, and that it would be a cruel and an unjust act to deprive her and his helpless little family of the solace of William's company and support, without the very clearest evidence of his guilt, which, he contended, had not been afforded. He would produce the "family physician" as to his wife's sickness.

The doctor was called, and proved that at the time Wray's trial was last on, his wife was laboring in the pangs of child-birth, and was for thirty-six hours in a state hovering 'twixt life and death. The child was sickly, and the woman had at no time since been out of danger. He was examined at great length on subjects that did not affect the question at issue, but which doubtless aroused the sympathy of almost everyone in Court.

The Court reviewed the testimony, the arguments of the counsel, and the affidavits filed. He referred to an idea that prevailed that he had shown himself prejudiced against Mr. Wray, and informed those who entertained the idea that they were deceived, and that far from being prejudiced he had striven to be just, even to the straining of that term, in his instructions to the jury. He had instructed the jury in the very words used by Mr. Evans, and not only so, but he had done it more than once. He did not agree with Mr. Evans as to the facts in the shooting. In his opinion, Wray was not justified in what he did, and he was not in real danger when he fired. He had spoken very insolently to Condon, and the latter went from behind the bar, no doubt menacingly, but still not in such a manner as to cause Wray fear. Wray was a powerful man, and had no reason to shrink from a personal encounter with Condon. In justice to the defendant the jury were instructed to find whether Wray had fired the shot with the idea that he was in danger. By their verdict they found that he did not; and he was able to say of this jury that he had very rarely seen a more intelligent or more respectable jury, in that Court. They were all old citizens. And as to the press, he did not think many people had seen that paragraph in the *Journal* to which Mr. Evans referred. He did not believe that men were to carry pistols about with them, and draw them out at the first angry word. Wray in this instance did seem to have invoked the trouble that had come about. There was no pretense that he was bruised, or that he had suffered corporeal punishment, had a black eye, or a bleeding nose. Because a man is struck it does not follow that he has any right to draw a pistol and shoot his assailant like a dog. This sort of thing was too much indulged in, and it was time that citizens should know that it would no longer pass unpunished. It was very well for a man to say that he was threatened. A threatened man was often an untrustworthy judge of his personal peril. In this case, Wray was struck a blow on the breast; that was the utmost that had been set up, and thereupon he fired a pistol at Condon's head. The aim was of a deadly character, and it was no fault of Wray, but an accident, that Condon did not fall dead on the spot, and that Wray was not there standing in that court charged with his murder. The county had had too much of this sort of business, and it was time that the dispassionate execution of justice should be enforced. As to the sick wife and family of Wray, it was always a misfortune that these guilty men drew down with them in their fall the innocent; that the punishment of the guilty always falls on the innocent as well. And as to money, it was not to be understood that because a man had money, or possessed friends who had money, and was therefore able to obtain the assistance of eminent counsel, that they were thereby spared a fate which would befall a poorer criminal. Such a belief had existed, and it was time the people should learn it must cease. He was determined, as far as he was concerned, that equal justice should be meted out to all, and he was sure that his brother Judges who would sit in that Court after him, would carry out in practice the same sentiments. After further remarks of the same kind the Court sentenced the prisoner to one year in the House of Correction, and a fine of $250, refusing to be influenced in his sentence by the eloquence of the counsel, except in mitigation of the fine.

THE VIENNA CARPETS.

In a late number of THE TRIBUNE we copied from the *Public Ledger*, of Philadelphia, an article respecting the carpets manufactured by the Vienna Carpet Manufacturing Company of that city. Our attention was attracted to the article by the novelty of a good carpet produced at so low a price; and, knowing the good character of the *Ledger* for reliability, we copied it as a matter of interesting information. Since that time, Mr. Reed, the President of the Company, has visited Chicago and made arrangements with Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co. for the sale of this carpet to the people of the great Northwest. Under the management of Mr. Dixon Bean, the head of the carpet department in their extensive establishment, who has a fine assortment of patterns or specimens, we have no doubt, the Vienna carpets will soon become widely and favorably known in this part of the country, as they are east of the Alleghanies. Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co. will be able to sell these carpets at factory prices.

We have before us samples of these goods, and are surprised at the low price at which they are furnished. But the manufacturers claim that they mingle philanthropy with their business, and say that money may be made by supplying a much-needed article at philanthropic prices—an article which insures warmth, comfort, cheerfulness and cleanliness at exceedingly economical rates.

The cost of woolen carpets prevents many householders from covering their floors, the scrubbing and keeping clean of which costs much labor, producing bad colds, etc.; but the price at which these carpets are placed enables all classes of people to cover their floors and adorn their dwellings, thus saving labor and insuring comfort and elegance, instead of suffering from periodical deluges, and being mortified by barren floors and cheerless rooms.

ROUNDSMEN.

Superintendent Washburn Issues a General Order Defining Their Duties—Appointments.

Superintendent Washburn, yesterday, issued the following order:

General Order No. 15.

1. Each platoon in every precinct shall be placed in charge of an officer, to be known as roundsman, who shall be appointed from the patrolmen by the General Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Board of Police, and the General Superintendent shall have the authority to reduce each roundsman to the rank of patrolman, at his discretion. The roundsman of the first platoon shall rank the roundsman of the second platoon, and these officers shall be in the line of promotion to sergeant.

2. The roundsman will be held responsible for the general good order and discipline of the patrolmen in their respective platoons, and it will be their duty to set an example of sobriety, discretion, skill, industry, and promptness. They will make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the capabilities of their men, note carefully the manner in which each one performs his duty, and promptly report to the General Superintendent in writing, any misconduct on the part of their men. They will be required to patrol all beats, visit all posts, and see all patrolmen on duty within the limits of their precinct, as often as possible during the hours of duty. In case of a riot, an important burglary, or any other emergency, the roundsman on duty will immediately send information to his commanding officer, and, in the meantime, take such action as the emergency may require; and the roundsman shall have authority to transfer patrolmen temporarily from one beat or post to another, whenever the emergency may justify. In general terms, the duty of the roundsman is to enforce the performance of duty by the men, and to that end they must carefully study and thoroughly understand the rules, regulations, and orders of the Department.

By order of the Board of Police.

In accordance with the order of the Board of Police, Superintendent Washburn made the following appointments: Arthur Oyen, Michael Schaack, for the Twelfth Precinct; James D. Cook, W. Hogan, for the Eleventh Precinct; Henry W. Williams for the Tenth Precinct; James S. Fisher for the Ninth Precinct.

There will be one more for the Ninth, and one more for the Tenth Precincts. The selections for the First and Second Precincts have not yet been made. The above appointments were confirmed by the Board of Police yesterday.

VIRTUE UNREWARDED.

Virtue is its own reward, and only one. Sad as this novel announcement may seem, a gentlemanly young reporter of the *Staats Zeitung* is compelled to admit its force. Let the following facts illustrate it: Yesterday at 11 o'clock or thereabouts the young gentleman in question, while walking down Harrison street, near Wabash avenue, observed a boy carrying an enormous envelope. So huge was this envelope that the surging populace and the gentlemanly reporter were struck aghast at its proportions. While lost in wonderment at the envelope's size, the young gentleman's astonishment was further increased by observing the bearer of the portentious envelope fling it quietly into the mud. To fling anything into the mud is an indignity; but to dispose of so majestic an envelope in this manner was, to the reporter's sense of morality, little short of sacrilege. When the boy departed, the gentlemanly reporter picked up the envelope, and, opening it, was more astonished than ever. It was found to contain five $10,000 notes, and some bonds and mortgages belonging to Treasurer Hatch, of Burlington, Iowa. The envelope was addressed to the President of a National Bank of this city. To the banker the reporter carefully conveyed the precious discovery, and, on presenting it to the gentleman, received his warmest thanks. The young gentleman whose honesty and sagacity may have restored a fund of wealth to its owner, has not yet seen that box of Rosa Concha cigars for which his soul thirsteth. It is probable that the banker, in his astonishment, forgot to ask the finder which brand he preferred. It is not likely that he will overlook the good qualities which made the young man restore the envelope to its rightful owner.

The Chicago Industrial Exposition

of next September will number among the grand and most useful inventions of the age, that of the Empire Parlor Bedstead. The Company will place on exhibition several of their most elegant designs. No invention surpasses it for usefulness and adaptation to the wants of the times. An elegant piece of furniture convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Sold on installments, if desired. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, No. 352 West Madison street.

MARRIAGES.

COFFIN—HANNA—April 3, by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, Warren C. Coffin and Sarah S. Hanna, at residence 256 West Adams-st., Chicago.

DEATHS.

SAYRS—On April 4, Sarah, relict of Josiah Sayrs, aged 86 years, 3 months, and 16 days.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Henry Sayrs, 825 Indiana-av., on Sunday, April 6, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

DOUGLASS—At Evanston, Ill., April 4, of heart disease, Samuel Douglass, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of W. C. Comstock, on Sunday, 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

SHOENFELD—At 567 Wabash-av., April 5, Oscar, son of Jacob and Rosalie Shoenfeld, aged 4 months and 10 days.

Funeral from the parents' residence, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

MORRIS—In this city, April 2, Edward Morris, aged 54 years and 8 months.

☞ Wisconsin papers please copy.

HALL—In this city, April 3, Mrs. Sarah N. Hall.

Funeral from Grand Central Hotel this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of deceased are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken East for interment at 5:15 p. m. to-day.

STOVES, &c.

THE BARSTOW COOK,
THE BARSTOW RANGE,
THE ARLINGTON RANGE,
RICHMOND'S PALACE RANGE,
REFRIGERATORS & ICE BOXES,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

BANGS BROS.,
Cor. State and Van Buren-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

To the property-holders of Southwestern-av.: There will be a meeting on Monday, April 7, at 7 p. m., to see about getting water and gas on the avenue. All interested are requested to be at FRED. DUENSING'S, 716 West Madison-st., at that time.

FINANCIAL.

Real Estate Loans.

Money to loan in sums of $5,000 and upwards on improved property, at reasonable rates.
SHELDON & WATERMAN,
30 Nixon's Building.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ALL SIZES OF PORTABLE AND stationary engines, planers and matchers, surface planers, resawing machines, moulding machines; sash, door and blind machines; the Universal wood worker, Universal boring machine; stave, shingle and heading machinery; Sturtevant blowers, engine lathes, drills, iron planers, chucks, etc.; Ruger's cracker machinery; scroll saw machinery, all sizes; Blake pumps, leather and rubber belting, hose, files, lace leather, governors; Brown's valves; whistles, iron pipe, all styles oil cups and brass goods, shafting, pulleys, hangers, couplings, saw mills and machinery supplies. We keep on hand the largest assortment of machinery kept in the West. Give us a call before purchasing, at ROCHESTER MACHINE MANUFACTURING CO., 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY: One second-hand Daniels planer, in good order, but little used; 3 second-hand 24-inch chain-feed surfacers; also, in good order, 1 24-inch Grant moulding machine, used 3 months, first-rate order; 1 double-cylinder 14-inch floor-ing machine, heavy iron frame; 1 band saw machine; 3 scroll-sawing machines; 1 large double-cylinder, 14-inch, iron frame Huntington flooring machine, in excellent order, very suitable for railroad work; also 4 new scroll saw machines, 3 new 24-inch surfacers. All of above machines will be sold low and in favorable terms. Inquire of L. B. WALKER & CO., 67 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE OFFICE OF THE EVENING Journal, No. 15 South Canal-st., a 10-horse power upright engine and boiler, "Buckeye" make; been used but a short time; price low. Inquire at McGREGOR'S, 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW AND COMPLETE SETS of stone-saw gangs; two new and complete rubbing-beds. The above is complete in all respects, and ready to set up. To be sold at a bargain. Inquire at No. 80 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE 8 HORSE-POWER portable engine and boiler, in good order. Apply to W. A. JAMES, ROACH & SPENCER, 275 Canal-st.

FOR 60 DAYS WE WILL SELL ANY OF OUR machinery at cost, to make room for a large amount we have purchased at Worcester. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE NEW PORTABLE steam engine, Blandy manufacture, 5-horse power. Anvils, blacksmith tools, etc. Government Goods Depot, 196 East Lake-st., up-stairs.

TO EXCHANGE—11 PORTABLE GRIST-MILLS, 16, 20, 24-inch stones, the best French burr, best mills in the market. Will sell at discount for cash, or exchange for Chicago property. SELDEN FISH & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

WE HAVE OVER FIFTY ENGINE LATHES IN stock, new and second-hand; will sell them cheap. Iron planers, all sizes; drills; bolt cutters; planers and matchers; Farrar surfacers; resawing machines; band saws. Any one wanting iron and wood working machinery had best call at 275 South Canal-st. W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR CASH, A GOOD steam pump of 2 inches outlet or over. Address 185 Archer-av.

REWARD.

$50 REWARD—LOST—ON THE MORNING OF the great fire, one large elephant's tusk and six pieces of tusks, from the corner of Clark and Randolph-sts., in front of the Sherman House. The above reward will be paid in proportion for any of them. G. G. THOMAS, 256 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

5 PARK ROW—TWO PLEASANT, NICELY FURnished front rooms, with board.

22 SIXTEENTH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board; house newly furnished, and all modern improvements.

23 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. (PALACE-PLACE)—Handsome large parlors to rent, with board, to gentlemen, or family without children.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

62 VINCENNES-AV.—DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, with board, unfurnished except carpets, modern house.

75 EAST MONROE-ST., ROOM 14—FURNISHED front room to rent, with board; Also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. Entrance Myers' Opera-House.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—A NICELY FURNISHed front room, to rent, with board; suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen.

118 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—JUNCTION CALUmet—Parties wishing to make permanent arrangements can find a nice large front room, and single room, furnished or unfurnished, with good board. References required.

122 TWENTIETH-ST., BETWEEN WABASH and Michigan-avs.—To rent, with board, a large furnished front room to two gentlemen.

133 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., BETWEEN CALUMET and Prairie-avs.—Rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with board.

173 TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—ONE UNFURNISHED room to rent with board. Day boarders accommodated, $5 per week.

231 EAST VAN BUREN-ST.—BOARDERS wanted; good accommodations.

238 CALUMET-AV.—DAY BOARD, $4.50; BED and board, $6; pleasant rooms; dinner at 6 p. m.; three meals Sundays.

264 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO LARGE AND PLEASant rooms on first floor, furnished or unfurnished to rent with board; house newly furnished.

265 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO ALCOVE ROOMS and parlor, with bay windows, furnished or unfurnished with board; no moving this year.

280 FIFTH-AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER VAN Buren—This house having changed hands, we are prepared to give good table and pleasant rooms, with spring beds. Terms reasonable.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED SECond-story front room with board. Also rooms for two or three gentlemen, at moderate rates.

363 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FRONT ROOM AND ALcove, also a single room, to rent, with first-class board.

412 ARNOLD-ST., CORNER OF TWENTY-SEVenth—Four nice men boarders wanted, washing done, at $5 per week.

481 WABASH-AV.—THE FINE HOUSE CORNER Wabash-av. and Eldridge-court has just been opened for boarders; all the modern improvements and conveniences. House handsomely furnished. Rooms en suite and singly. First-class table-board.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOM, FURnished, with board, for two, or a gentleman to room with another; families accommodated with table board.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE)—Pleasant furnished front room, for man and wife, with first-class board at very cheap rates.

519 WABASH-AV., ENTRANCE ON HARMON court—Rooms, with board; price per week, $7.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED front rooms, with modern improvements; also, a well-furnished room. Accommodations for day boarders.

540 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE family, a single room, with board. Apply at side of store.

554 WABASH-AV.—PERMANENTLY LOCATED—Front family rooms; also, rooms for gentlemen, singly or en suite, with board. Day boarders received.

566 MICHIGAN-AV.—AN ELEGANT FRONT room on second floor, furnished, with board, for gent and wife who will be permanent.

575 STATE-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, AN elegant front room suitable for 4 gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Apply in FULL AND PLENTY DINING ROOMS.

608 WABASH-AV.—FRONT PARLOR, TO RENT furnished or unfurnished. Day board.

615 STATE-ST.—BROADWAY HOUSE—BOARDers will find good accommodations. Terms reasonable.

764 WABASH-AV.—A NICELY-FURNISHED front parlor, suitable for two or three gentlemen; terms for three, including board, $21 per week.

774 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM TO rent, with board, suitable for 2 persons, 2 doors south of Twenty-second-st.

804 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board. References exchanged.

823 WABASH-AV.—THREE LARGE, PLEASANT rooms, with all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Also, large barn.

826 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, A parlor-floor, of 3 handsome rooms; also, front alcove room, a room suitable for 3 gentlemen; references required.

884 INDIANA-AV., CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH-st.—To rent, with board, furnished rooms; terms moderate.

959 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTIETH-ST.—Splendid third story front room, with alcove, to gentleman and wife.

977 INDIANA-AV., COR. TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—Choice rooms, unfurnished, except carpets, to rent with first-class board.

1106 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-FOURTH st.—We can accommodate a limited number with elegant rooms and first-class board; also, a few day boarders. References required.

1099 INDIANA-AV.—NEAR TWENAY-FOURTH-st. Two furnished rooms with board for gentlemen. All conveniences in house.

1123 INDIANA-AV.—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, front parlor, nicely furnished; also, small rooms, suitable for single gentlemen or ladies. Large grounds. Day-boarders accommodated. Dinner at noon.

1176 WABASH-AV.—A FINE SUITE OF FRONT rooms, first floor above the parlor, with board.

1500 INDIANA-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife can be accommodated with board, and a large front room with alcove.

A FAMILY DESIRING FOUR PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with good board, in a strictly private family, can find a desirable location on Michigan-av. by addressing H 55, Tribune office.

A WIDOW OF RESPECTABILITY, LIVING IN a neat, cozy home, would like a boarder to help pay expenses and make home more cheerful. Near the lake and Twenty-fourth-st. J 28, Tribune office.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO RENT WITH board, with bedroom off, suitable for three; dinner, 6:30 p. m.; location pleasant, near Twenty-second-st.; terms, $24 per week; references required. Address RUTH, care of Carrier 34.

ELEGANT FRONT CHAMBER IN SWELL FRONT brick house, with all modern improvements, in small private family, with board, on Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st. Address A 57, Tribune office.

WABASH-AV.—BOARD FOR SINGLE GENTLEman, one that is willing to take a room-mate preferred. Room is large, and water in same. Call Monday, or address HALL, 159 Randolph-st.

West Side.

12 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—SUITES OF FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board; bath-room, hot and cold water.

12 NORTH CURTIS-ST.—A LARGE FURNISHED front room, with board, in small family, for two gentlemen.

13 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED room on first floor, with first-class board for two gentlemen.

20 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—FRONT PARLOR TO rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished; also suite of rooms fo. single persons, gas and bath.

46 NORTH GREEN-ST., BETWEEN LAKE AND Fulton—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board, and also a few day-boarders.

84 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—FURnished front parlor, and board, for two gentlemen.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—FURnished rooms with board; house first-class with modern improvements.

89 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished room, with board; suitable for 2 gentlemen.

111 THROOP-ST.—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, or gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with room and board.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—ONE room for married couple; first floor; front view; south and west light. Table superior. Also, can now be engaged three unfurnished rooms, en suite, with board, ready by May 1. These rooms are very suitable for two couples or a small family; terms reasonable; only one block from Madison, near Union Park.

148 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—TO RENT—FURnished rooms for gentlemen; also day board.

151 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also, for gentlemen.

155 SOUTH HOYNE-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED front room; good board; private family; modern improvements; good stable for horse and buggy.

168 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHrooms, single or double, with or without board.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED room to rent with board, for two or three gentlemen.

173 WEST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM $6 per week; day-board, $4.

177 WEST HARRISON-ST.—2 STEADY YOUNG men can engage board, with a pleasant room.

179 PARK-AV.—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF rooms, with board. Two gentlemen wishing only morning and evening meals would be desirable parties.

200 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT, FURnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; all modern improvements. Accommodations for day-boarders.

209 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FRONT ROOM, unfurnished, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, with board.

216 FULTON-ST.—AN EXCELLENT FURNISHED front room with very good board for a single gentleman or married couple, at the brick house, corner Fulton and Peoria-sts.; also a good barn to rent.

227 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE LARGE front room, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

235 EWING-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor and front room on second floor, with first-class board for 4 gentlemen, or would rent the rooms. Terms reasonable; near cars.

238 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—TO RENT, PLEASANT furnished rooms, with board, and a pleasant home.

247 WEST MONROE-ST.—A PLEASANT FURnished room to rent, with or without board.

275 WEST MONROE, CORNER MORGAN—A very nicely-furnished room to rent with first-class board.

285 BLUE ISLAND-AV.—TWO OR THREE boarders wanted in a private (English) family, where a good table is kept.

299 LAKE-ST., CORNER CARPENTER—PLEASant front parlor, with board.

304 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a very desirable suite of rooms, back parlor, bedroom, and bath room, unfurnished except carpets.

305 WEST MONROE-ST.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with good room and board. Also, day boarders wanted.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER MAY—Furnished room, with good board, for two gentlemen.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE front parlor, nicely furnished; also an alcove and large square room, with first-class board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side—Continued.

335 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A SUITE OF unfurnished front rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife.

336 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—AN ELEGANT alcove room, from the 1st of May; also, one square room, with first-class board. References required.

346 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with first-class board.

362 WEST HARRISON-ST.—A LARGE FRONT room to rent, with board, in a private family.

363 WEST LAKE-ST., COR. ANN-ST.—BOARD, and 1 large room, and 1 single room, furnished; location desirable.

378 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT rooms, suitable for man and wife, also for single gentlemen, with or without board.

429 WEST MONROE-ST.—A FEW VERY REliable boarders to take furnished rooms; also, a few day boarders. Call and see.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—A FRONT PARLOR, also a side room on first floor, to rent, with board.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—ONE VERY LARGE UNfurnished and one elegantly furnished room, with board; location, house and accommodations No. 1.

726 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room, with board, for two young men; front parlor for gentleman and wife. Day boarders accommodated.

BEAUTIFUL LOCALITY—BOARD, WITH SINGLE and suite of pleasant rooms; modern improvements, on or before May 1, vicinity of Jefferson Park. A 54, Tribune office.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—NEW AND NICEly-furnished or unfurnished room, suitable for ladies or gentlemen, with first-class table board. This is one of the best locations in the city, being within easy walking distance of the business portion of the South Side. References exchanged.

219 ILLINOIS-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, suitable for single gentlemen; house has all conveniences; first-class table.

755 NORTH WELLS-ST., OVER THE RESTAUrant opposite Lincoln Park, cars passing the door—A new boarding house just opened, and can accommodate about 10 men on easy terms.

NORTHWEST CORNER WELLS AND HINSDALE-sts. (North Side)—Pleasant furnished and unfurnished rooms, with board.

Country.

EVANSTON—PLEASANT ROOMS CAN BE OBtained, with board, on Chicago-av., one block south of the ladies' college. Address or apply to Mrs. WALTERS. Also, accommodations for a horse and buggy.

I HAVE ROOM FOR A FAMILY OR SEVERAL single boarders; references required. MRS. D. O. DICKINSON, Waukegan.

NEAR FAIRVIEW STATION, HANDSOME ROOM, unfurnished, except carpet, with board; house first-class. Address D 69, Tribune office.

NICE SUITE OF ROOMS; ALSO, SEVERAL single rooms, nicely furnished, to rent with first-class board, two minutes' walk from depot. ISAAC L. HINDS, Hinsdale, Ill.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH suite of rooms, or large square room, wanted and grate; hot and cold water, east of State and south of Eighteenth-st. Have piano and some furniture. Address, with particulars, MERCHANT, State-st., care of Carrier No. 13.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT A suite of rooms, with first-class board, in a private family, on one of the avenues east of State-st. References of highest respectability given. Address E 17, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, THE COMforts of a home, with a strictly private family. Address BANK CLERK, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY 4 GENTLEMEN IN A PRIVATE FAMIly, where there are no other boarders; references given. Address G 65, Tribune office.

BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH TO secure a handsome room, with board in private family on Michigan-av., or fronting lake, at reasonable rates; can furnish room, excepting carpet; no boarding-house need apply. Address E E E, care Hamlin, Hale & Co.

BOARD—AN UNFURNISHED SUITE OF ROOMS with board for gentleman and wife; either division if convenient to State and Madison-sts.; good references; private family preferred. Address V 100, Tribune office, giving location and price.

BOARD—WITH FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, FOR gentleman and wife, in South Division, north of Twenty-second-st. Address B 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—SINGLE ROOM WITH BOARD, ON WEST Side, by a bachelor, in a private family where there is a motherly lady, young lady, a little one, bathroom, piano, and good-hearted, cheery, well-to-do sort of folks. Address with location and terms, L 47, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH COMFORTABLE ROOMS FOR THE summer, or entire year, for gentleman, wife and child 3 years old, in a private family where there are no other boarders, either in city or within 40 minutes' ride. References given and required. Address with terms and particulars, L 81, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE FOR THE summer, with suite of rooms or one large room, in a strictly first-class house in the vicinity of Jefferson or Union Parks, or on one of the South Side avenues north of Twenty-fifth-st. Would pay about $100 per month. References given and required. Address L 85, Tribune office, stating location, price, and accommodations, or no attention will be given to it.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES PLEASANT rooms, with board, for himself and wife, on the South Side, where there are few or no other boarders, with dinner hour from 5 to 7. Neatness, quiet, order and refinement the desideratum. Address, stating terms and location, B 57, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A private family; respectable locality, 20 minutes' walk from court-house. Address B 58, Tribune office.

BOARD—ABOUT MAY 1, ACCOMMODATIONS FOR three gentlemen; west of Morgan-st., between Adams and Washington. Best of references. Address B 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY PREFERRED, OR quiet boarding-house on West Side not west of Union Park, near Randolph or Madison-sts., or would rent rooms if in suites of three or four, and eligibly located, near some boarding-house. Address, stating location and terms for three persons, W M T, 13 North Jefferson-st.

BOARD—AND ROOM, UNFURNISHED, FOR MAN and wife, situated near street cars on West Side, family where no other boarders are taken preferred. Address, stating terms, JOHNSON, 251 Carroll-st.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE WOULD like board on South Side in a private family where there are few or no other boarders; one where there is a piano preferred; terms must be moderate; best references given. Give location, price, and description of room. Address O S, 130 East Lake-st.

BOARD—A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for a lady on North or South Side. Address D 29, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN WITH WIFE AND child 4 years old; bedroom with sitting room en suite, well furnished and strictly first-class table; location preferred, south of Sixteenth-st. and east of Wabash-av. Address, stating terms and particulars, E 10, Tribune office. References exchanged.

BOARD—AT OAKLAND—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN wishes a furnished room, with board, at Oakland. Address H 64, Tribune office.

BOARD—BURNISHED ROOM AND BOARD FOR two young gents, on avenues north of Twelfth-st., and east of State; only those having first-class accommodations need address A 33, Tribune office.

BOARD—PIANO, NEW, FIRST-CLASS, IN EXchange for board; rooms unfurnished. Address A 35, Tribune office.

BOARD—PLEASANT ROOM AND GOOD BOARD, for young married couple, about April 25; West Side, south of park, in private family, or where there are few other boarders. Address D 82, Tribune office.

BOARD—PERMANENT BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN and wife, east of State-st. and north of Thirtieth. Private family preferred. Address Y 73, Tribune office.

BOARD—WANTED BY TWO BROTHERS, 17 AND 14, a home; near Union Park; moderate terms. Address H 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM OR SUITE of rooms, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife, in good location. No notice taken of replies that do not give location, conveniences, and terms. Address L 19, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO OR MORE WELL-FURNISHED, and well-kept rooms, with or without board; private residence preferred, by 4 young men, who prefer to remain within the district bounded by Washington, Adams, Sangamon, and Throop-sts; might be induced to go to the South Side; references and permanency part of the contract. Address, stating terms and accommodations, JOHN, 131 LaSalle-st.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH suite or one large unfurnished front room; location must be good and terms reasonable; will be permanent if suited. Address, describing conveniences and giving terms, D 96, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A STRICTLY private family, West Side. Address D 79, Tribune office.

BOARD—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES A pleasant room, with board, in a desirable locality on the West Side. Only those having first-class accommodations need apply. Address B 59, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman and wife in a pleasant private family by the 15th inst.; am partial to good living, and prefer the West Side. Address with terms and location. JOHNSON, 720 West Washington-st.

BOARD—WANTED A SMALL SITTING-ROOM AND bedroom adjoining, with board, in a quiet private family, on the West Side, for a young gentleman and wife; best of references given if required. Monroe-st. or Adams preferred. Address F 34, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ONE LARGE, UNFURNISHED room, or suite, by a young man and wife. Address J 47, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; MUST be in a good neighborhood, West Side, West Washington-st. preferred, where there are few or no boarders. Address, with full particulars, F W, 48 West Van Buren-st.

BOARD—BY GENTLAMAN AND WIFE, WHERE there are few or no other boarders, South Side, south of Twenty-second-st. Address, with terms, etc., E 22, Tribune office.

BOARD—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, by two young gentlemen; private family, on West Side, preferred. Address E 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A FAMILY OF SELF, WIFE, FOUR girls, aged 6, 4, 3, baby, and nurse-girl; want three rooms, and genteel quarters. Address, with probable price and location, L 13, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A NICE, PLEASANT HOME FOR the summer, for family of three, in some suburb easy of access to the city. Address, with particulars, E 87, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, ON WEST SIDE, at $5 per week. V 11, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, BY GENTLEman, wife, and little daughter; second story front room, furnished, with board, between Sangamon and Sheldon, and Washington and Adams sts. References exchanged. Address G 19, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AT REASonable price, south of Twenty-second-st., and east of State. Address 263, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY THE DAY; HOUSE TO BE WELL located, and within 10 minutes' walk of old City Hall. House preferred where there are a few sociable young ladies; must be first-class; references required and given. Address W. H., Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN A quiet family or private boarding house, on a good street, near Union Park. Want 2 rooms, and will pay a good price for good accommodations. Address J. N. MASON, care Mason & Mills, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.

BOARD—AND TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR a quiet lady, north of Twenty-second and east of State-st.

BOARD—BY 2 YOUNG MEN, A PLEASANT ROOM with good board; as near to business as possible; South Side preferred. Address, stating location and terms, N 23, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—I WANT BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily for myself, wife, and children, in suburban town for the summer. Address X Y Z, Carrier No. 8.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE AND CHILD, IN A small private family where there are no other boarders. Must be in a genteel neighborhood, on South or West Sides. Best of references given and required. Address, for two days, D 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN some private family where there are few or no other boarders. Terms must be reasonable. Address, for 3 days, A 21, Tribune office.

BOARD—A QUIET HOME IN PRIVATE FAMily, for gent and wife; will be permanent if suited. Address Q 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON NORTH SIDE FOR MAN AND wife; two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, or would rent rooms; state terms. J 75, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM FOR MYSELF and wife in small private family; permanency desired. Address G F P, 548 Michigan-av.

BOARD—FOR SINGLE GENTLEMAN, NEAR Adams and Honore-sts. Address BOARDER, 289 Walnut-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A YOUNG LADY CAN OBTAIN A PLEASANT furnished room, free, all summer, by addressing D 24, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS DRAUGHTSMAN WITH SPARE time at 118 West Van Buren-st. Architectural, mechanical, and perspective draughting done at short notice. Real estate mapping and patent office drawings accurately prepared.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF GOLD AND SILVER specimens, petrifactions, &c., selected from California, Nevada, and Utah mines. 179 West Van Buren-st.

CASH PAID FOR BROKEN, ALSO GOOD watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, fire arms, and all goods of value. J. C. BARTLETT, 269 East Madison-st.

CARPENTERS', PLASTERERS', AND PAINTERS' bids for finishing cottage; for new furniture and bedding. BARBER & GARRISON; corner State and Twenty-ninth-sts.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 554 State-st.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS OR CLERKS HAVing from fifty to two hundred and fifty dollars, or more, can learn of a very profitable investment in Colorado by calling on D. H. ELLIOTT, General Western Agent Kansas Pacific Railway, 105 Dearborn-st.

CLOTHES WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED by the Northwestern Novelty Rubber Press Company, 183 East Washington-st.

ENGRAVERS CAN GET THEIR REDUCTIONS and enlargements by photography done in first-class manner, cheap, at 278 State-st., corner Van Buren, second floor.

GASOLINE STOVE (4-HOLE) FOR SALE, AND large boiler 1-8x4 feet 3 feet high. Address D 98, Tribune office.

GOOD GRAINING, MARBLING, SIGN AND Fresco Painting at reasonable rates. A. H. DOUGLAS, 121 Monroe-st. N. E. corner Clark.

I WANT EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. JOHN PHILLIPS has a very large assortment of Brazilian Pebble Spectacles for sale, which he suits by inspection to the eye. Don't forget the place, 129 Fourth-av., Optician and Oculist, a few doors from Harrison-st.

INVENTORS CALL AT STONER'S INVENTORS' Bureau. D. STONER & CO., Patent Solicitors, 125 South Clark-st. We buy and sell patent rights.

JOHN MIESEN, NIGHT SCAVENGER; P. O. BOX 61, or 106 West Randolph-st. Solicits orders.

LADIES TO PRESERVE THEIR HEALTH AND beauty, should take the Thermal Baths, at 256 Michigan-av. 15 tickets for $10.

LADIES, IF YOU WISH TO HAVE COMPLEXIONS as fair as the rose, send $1 to Prof. JULES DOURE, 636 Lake-st., Room 8, and he will send you his six remedies for the removal of tan, freckles, sunburn, pimples, eruptions, wrinkles. Single remedy, 25 cents.

MRS. E. H. LEAVENWORTH, DRESSMAKING parlors, No. 17 Twenty-sixth-st.

McPHERSON & CO., AGENCY FOR THE PURchase and sale of drug stores, and other first-class business, No. 169 Washington-st., Room 28, Chicago.

MRS. BETTISON, FORMERLY WITH MRS. Shute, has opened dressmaking-parlors at No. 775 Wabash-av., where she will be pleased to see her friends and patrons.

NOTICE—W. H. THOMPSON, STAIR-BUILDER, &c., out of business. 803 Washington-av.

NEW SHELVINGS, COUNTERS AND AWNINGS for a grocery, also some stock left for sale. Enquire 341 West Madison-st.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE, MEDIcal and law libraries, at the Standard Old Book Store. CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 214½ East Madison-st., four doors east of Franklin.

PHOTO VIEWS OF BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, furniture, shipping, and goods of every description made in the best style, and cheaper than any portrait photographer in Chicago can do them for. WALLINGFORD HODGES, Landscape Photographer, 278 State-st., corner Van Buren, second floor.

PERSONS WANTING ICE BOXES OR BEER COOLers made to order will do well to call at rear of No. 463 Wabash-av. N. B. REEVES & CO.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF CLOSING OUT THEIR business, will find it to their advantage to call on H. M. FOWLER & CO., 201 West Madison-st., Room 28.

REAL ESTATE DEALERS CAN GET THEIR SUburban and city real estate photographed in the best style at low prices by WALLINGFORD HODGES, 278 State-st., corner VanBuren, second floor.

STOCK OF GLASSWARE WANTED CHEAP FOR cash. Pittsburgh agents send your address to A 38, Tribune office.

S. T. TAYLOR'S PATTERNS IN ALL THE LATEST styles, double-breasted Polonaise, Dolman's sleeveless jackets, etc., for sale by his agent, MRS. TRYANT, 85 Twenty-fourth-st. Instructions given in cutting by S. T. TAYLOR'S system. Agents wanted for all parts of the city.

TO BUILDERS—WANTED, TO CONTRACT TO build a brick house; builder to furnish all material. Part land, balance cash. Address WINGAY, 26 West Van Buren-st.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS—I WANT TO build a cottage, and will pay $700 cash, and give a lot for balance. E. KENNEDY, 78 W. Madison-st.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—WANTED to give as part payment a lot 48x176 feet on Evans-av., north of Forty-fourth-st., west front, at fair value for masonry or carpenter and joiner work of three 3-story and basement brick dwellings to be erected in the North Division east of Clark and south of Chicago-av. Apply to PIERCE & BROWER, 93 Madison-st.

TO BE GIVEN AWAY GRATIS, $250 WORTH OF beautiful glassware, etc., by the Chicago Tea Co., 86 Blue Island-av.; branches, 251 Blue Island-av.; and, 468 West Twelfth-st. Excellent Japan or Oolong Tea, only 65c per lb.

TO REMOVE GREASE FROM WEARING APPAREL use Chemical Lint. By mail, 25 cents. M. LA RANSIEUR & CO., 286 South Halsted-st.

TO BUILDERS AND OWNERS OF BUSINESS blocks—A new standing desk, with tiers of drawers, and all conveniences, will be sold, if taken this week, at much below cost, at 153 Monroe-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—AN OFFICE COUNTer, about 10x12 feet, with round corner. Address G 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—1 PAIR 3-FEET MILL-STONE; OLD stock. Address 141 South Sangamon.

WANTED—GOOD FRAMERS TO CONTRACT FOR laying timbers, joist, and floors. Call at shop, on Twenty-fifth-st., between Cottage Grove and South Park-avs., from 7 to 10, Monday.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's washing, good references, at 365 West Erie-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN WHO HAS TRAVeled at sea and in Europe a good many years, would like to take charge of an American family or party of ladies and gentlemen going to Europe this summer. Address A 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—WASHING TO DO FOR FOUR OR five private families, and a few single gents. Please call or address 713 West Hubbard-st.

WANTED—SOME GOOD PARTIES TO TAKE THE agency for a line of goods used by every business house; printers or stationers preferred. H. H. KAUFFMAN, No. 44 South Third-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—OWNERS AND INVENTORS OF GOOD patent rights which they wish to sell. Call at 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TO BUY A SECOND-HAND REFRIGerator. Must be in good order. Address J H B, 107 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—ANY ONE HAVING A MILCH-GOAT for sale will find a purchaser by calling at or addressing 397 Michigan-av.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A PRIVATE BANK in some smart enterprising town. For particulars address Y 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG LADIES, DRESSES cut and fitted; also, all kinds of sewing done. Wheeler & Wilson machine furnished. Address EASTMAN, care 614 West Erie-st.

WANTED—TWO TICKETS TO PHILADELPHIA or New York. Address, for one week, F 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT—A GOOD billiard table, together with balls, etc., ready for use. Address Q 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL PARTIES WHO ARE, OR EVER have been, members of Star of Hope Lodge, No. 16, I. O. G. T., to attend a meeting of that Lodge next Friday evening, at the Washingtonian Home, No. 576 West Madison-st. Business relating to the new hall.

WANTED—ALL IN NEED OF PAINTING OF ANY description or calcimining, good and cheap, to call at 729 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. W. J. WILLIAMS & CO.

WANTED—SODA-WATER APPARATUS, GENerator and fountains. Bethesda Water Agent, 519 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW THAT DR. Sykes is still giving a free trial of his sure cure for catarrh to all sufferers calling at his office. 109 West Randolph-st. Send for circular.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CHICAGO SPIRIT ROOMS, 341 WEST MADISON-st. Public seances to-day at 3 and 8 p. m., at which many faces appear and are recognized by their friends. Private sittings at all hours, with the most wonderful trance, business, clairvoyant, physical, test, healing, and developing mediums of the age, who will tell of business, marriages, journeys, law-suits, lost or stolen property, examine, prescribe, and cure all diseases that are curable, reveal past, present, and future events. Several good, reliable mediums wanted at once.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost and stolen property, or anything you wish to know; cure fits, paralysis, rheumatism, fever sores, eyes, seminal weakness, consumption, liver complaint, ague, catarrh. Delicate diseases cured in a few days. Cure or no pay. 105 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

MADAME PARIE, THE WONDERFUL GYPSEY. Consultation, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., Sundays excepted. Fee 50 cents. No gentlemen admitted. 369 W. Madison-st., Room 42.

MISS FLORA D. PARES, OF FAIRFAX, VERmont, desires to get a larger class of ladies and gentlemen in the late French wax flowers. We have seen her specimens, and pronounce her work perfect. Please call at 287 Twenty-fifth-st.

MRS. M. SMITH, MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN, healing and developing medium, 459 West Madison-st.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST, and Business Medium; also, Physical Examinations, at 21 South Desplaines-st. Fee $1.

MR. CHAS. H. READ, ACKNOWLEDGED THE greatest Physical Medium in America, who is about leaving for Europe, will give seances and lecture at 469 West Monroe-st., this (Sunday) evening, and each evening during the week. Admission—Gents, $1; ladies, 50 cents. Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

MADAM MILSON, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT. Consultation to ladies only. Parlors, 380 South State-st.

LOST.

LOST—AT THE NORTHWESTERN DEPOT, AT 9 o'clock at night, April 1, a little black-and-tan dog; answers to the name of Charley; had a silver collar with owner's name, T. Hanley, on. Any information left at 350 South State-st. will receive a reward of $10.

LOST—$5 REWARD—TO ANY PERSON WHO WILL return to me a check book, school-order book, and Sunday papers with them, lost by me. ZENAS COLMAN. By returning to Tribune office, the above reward will be paid.

LOST—A DIAMOND CROSS PIN AND A TOPAZ ring. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at Anderson's European Hotel, 146 Madison-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, MARCH 24, ON MARKET-st., a small wallet containing a small sum of money and railroad passes. The finder can keep the money if the wallet and passes are left at Room 11, Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

LOST—ON TWELFTH-ST. OR CENTRE-AV., AN Etruscan gold earring, garnet setting. A liberal reward will be given if returned to 481 Twelfth-st., near Centre-av.

LOST—ON STATE-ST., NEAR LINCOLN PARK, A dark brown horse with heavy black tail and mane, about 15 hands high, and about 8 years old; had on bridle and hitching-strap. Anybody returning the same to G. N. NEISE, corner Oak and Larrabee-sts. will receive a liberal reward.

LOST—A PAIR OF GOLD SPECTACLES; THE finder will be rewarded by returning them to the owner, 167 and 169 East Madison-st., Room 35.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A BLACK-AND-TAN DOG; answers to the name of Fido; rather long hair, a little white on breast, long ears, tan-spot over each eye, and tan feet. WM. PETERS, northeast corner Winchester-av. and Tyler-st.

LOST—ABOUT MARCH 13, LADY'S GOLD CHAIN, bell and locket attached; settings on clasp spelled "Regard." Being a gift, is highly prized. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to SMITH, 125 Randolph-st.

LOST—APRIL 1, ON GOING FROM 159 SOUTH Halsted-st. to the corner of Maxwell and Brown-sts., a drop of an earring. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the above number.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 29, BEtween Twenty-second-st. and Hooley's Opera House, a ladies' hunting case gold watch. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to J. L. SMITH, 50 Michigan-av.

LOST—A SMALL GOLD CHARM LOCKET AND boot, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth-sts. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to 830 Wabash-av.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A MINK COLLAR, BETWEEN Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts., on Indiana-av. or vicinity, on Wednesday night. The finder will be paid the above reward by returning it to 1353 Indiana-av.

LOST—IF THE PERSON WHO FOUND MINK muff at Central Depot, on the night of the 25th of March, will return it to 458, they will receive $10 reward, and no questions asked.

LOST—AT THE TIME OF THE FIRE, A FAMILY record on an old leaf enclosed in a hair book of Marion VanVechtens. A liberal reward given, and no questions asked, if returned by mail or otherwise to JAMES VAN VECHTENS', Map Rooms, 124 Clark-st.

LOST—LAST MONDAY, ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Washington, plan of hotel writing desk; name Burton on one corner. Finder will be rewarded by addressing E 56, Tribune office.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, RED POCKET-book containing $15, belonging to a poor working girl, on North State-st., between Michigan and Pierson. A reward will be paid if left at 14 East Pierson-st. MRS. WOLF.

MUSICAL.

FINE PIANO FOR SALE LOW IF TAKEN MONday; 7 oct., four round corners, serpentine moulding, rosewood case, full size, in fine order, for $200; or will rent for $6. 663 Walnut-st., near Roby.

F. C. LIGHTE & CO., 174 AND 176 STATE-ST., HAVE a large stock of first-class pianos, some slightly damaged in the case in transportation, which can be purchased at very low prices.

FOR SALE—ONE ORDER FOR NEW ESTY organ; one order for new Bauer organ; for sale at a heavy discount. A. A. ABBOTT, cor Beach and Sobor-sts., opposite 319 South Canal.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT DECKER & CO. PIANO; is to be had on instalments, or very cheap for cash. Call and see at 77 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE — SECOND-HAND MICROSCOPES, from $20 to 1,500 diameters, at Dr. JOHN PHILLIPS', Optician and Oculist. Don't forget the place, 129 Fourth-av., a few doors south of Harrison-st. Spectacles suited by inspection to the eye.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A GILBERT PIANO, WITH Æolian attachment. Will exchange for real estate. 368 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT STEINWAY PIANO, 7-octave, carved legs, but little used, by private family breaking up housekeeping. Address, one week, E 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR SUBURBAN lots—Chickering square grand piano, 7 octave, as good as new. Apply at 584 Wabash-av. Bring description with you.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS ARE FOR SALE only by W. W. KIMBALL.

ONE CABINET PIPE ORGAN, TWO BANKS OF keys, eight stops, at a bargain. W. W. KIMBALL, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st., Chicago.

PIANO AT A GREAT BARGAIN—$300 WILL BUY A fine-toned, 7-octave piano, almost new, in rosewood case, full size, overstrung bass, and in complete order, 51 Park-av.

PIPE ORGAN FOR SALE OR TRADE, 8 STOPS and pedals, suitable for small church, school, lodge, or parlor. LYON & HEALY, 162 State-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—THE BEST in market; repairing and tuning. At 289 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

PIANOS FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES—IT may not be generally known that J. H. WOLCOTT, 34 Peck-ct., is selling a first-class piano from $100 to $200 less than the usual price. It will pay you to give him a call.

PIANOS—200 NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR sale or to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS HAVE BEEN awarded 150 first premiums; new prices; new catalogues. W. W. KIMBALL, Wholesale Agent.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS. RENTING a specialty. Do not rent to go out of the city. WM. E. PROSSER, 615 Wabash-av.

WANTED—VIOLIN PLAYER, ONE WHO CAN ACcompany the voice, to travel with a dramatic company. Apply to J. POWER, 194 West Adams-st.

20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS, NEARLY NEW, prices from $150 to $800; with a variety of organs at greatly reduced rates, previous to our removal to the corner of State and Adams-st. W. W. KIMBALL.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF CHARLES CHARLESTON, FORmerly of North Chicago, lately of Aurora, will call at No. 359 West Lake-st., he will hear of something to his advantage.

PERSONAL—HOWARD, PLEASE CALL THIS AFternoon or eve, or say where a note will reach you. You know who. 66.

PERSONAL—MISS JANE McNAMARA, WHO formerly resided on Fulton-st., will hear of something greatly to her advantage by addressing J 57, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG MAN GOING TO SAN Francisco would like to hear of a young lady going the same way; best of references given. Address B 52, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL L. F. GARRETT, THE SEWING machine man, please call at 513 Washington-av.

PERSONAL—WILL MISS J. G. QUINCE PLEASE send her address to N 3, Tribune office?

PERSONAL—NINA; HAVE JUST RETURNED from St. Louis. Where can I see you by yourself? BROOKS.

PERSONAL—ANNA O'BRIEN, LATE OF ROchester, N. Y., will hear of a friend by addressing K 13, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL MRS. LENO BOUDEN CALL at once at Brown's Hair and Pattern Emporium, 226 State-st., between VanBuren and Congress.

PERSONAL—WANTED THE ADDRESS OF THE friend that came with me from Pittsburg, arriving April 4. A. M. WADSWORTH, 565 South Jefferson-st.

PERSONAL—SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF O. Keef, it is not absolutely necessary to come, but must see or correspond immediately. I did not for certain reasons, but your friend mourned your departure. But all is well. FELIX R.

PERSONAL—WILL MISSES VIOLA AND IONA M., whom friend met on street-car last Sunday, please send their address to J. T., care of the Times. Have lost the address you gave me.

PERSONAL—B— R—NOTE RECEIVED. WEST Randolph-st., 4 p. m. JACKSON & FRIEND.

PERSONAL—MISS NORA HORRIGAN, FORMERly of Cincinnati, will please send address to 197 South Jefferson-st. Miss Julia Crotty wishes to hear from her. THOMAS HAYES, 197 South Jefferson-st.

PERSONAL—107, STATE AND MADISON CAR, Thursday evening; black dress. State circumstances and name. Address J 62, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—SEND $1.25 FOR SPLENDID Prospectus and Territory for the Life and Times of Horace Greeley, by L. D. Ingersoll. An unbiased, non-partisan life of this great man, with extended notices of many of his cotemporary statesmen and journalists. This work will be got up in superior style, royal octavo of 600 pages, fully illustrated. A great opportunity for Agents. For description, address UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GOODS THAT SELL everywhere; pay 100 to 200 per cent profit, and with small capital wanted. Address or apply to MERRILL & CO., 28 West Lake-st.

AGENTS! AGENTS! AGENTS!—FOR ZAREMBA'S Easy German. 3,000 copies sold by one agent in 20 days. Cash every day. Call or address CHAS. W. ZAREMBA & CO., Room 22, No. 136 South Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—LADY AGENTS AND CANvassers in every city and town in the United States, to whom great inducements and exclusive territory will be given. Call at Room 6, 207 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSers; work pleasant, situation permanent, pay good. M. C. BLAND & CO., 250 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FAMILY BIble, Life of Christ, and Virgin. History of Ireland, &c., beautifully bound, by weekly instalments. No capital but reference required. KELLY & HARRISON, 236 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS THE CITY and country towns. Can make from $30 to $45 per week. Call at 366 West Madison.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR GARDEN, 5 ACRES UNDER cultivation, on Diversey-av., near Milwaukee-av.; rent low. Apply to WM. VALE & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK—80x140 FEET, CORNER MAIN Branch and North Dearborn-st., will be leased for a term of years. This lot has been occupied for a number of years by the Western Transportation Company, and is all docked and ready for use. Also, 150 feet on South Branch, just north of Twenty-second-st., corner of Todd, well adapted for a coal, stone, or lumber dock. Also, 75 feet on the southwest corner of Adams and Market-sts., running through to the river, suitable for a coal dock. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK NOW OCCUPIED BY KELLOGG & CO., on Twelfth-st., east of bridge. W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO LEASE—DESIRABLE DOCK, ON STOWELL slip, near Twelfth-st. Apply to JOHN ROPER, 6 and 8 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE—80x100 FEET, ON CLARK, NEAR HARrison. IVES & ROBINSON, Room 13 Methodist Block.

TO LEASE—DOCK, 300 FEET, AT BRIDGEPORT; railroad facilities; immediate possession; cars furnished at low rates by contract with Chicago & Alton Railroad. Apply to R. SCHOSSMAN, corner Archer-av. and Ball-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. KEELER, 145 CLARK-ST., corner Madison:
Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st., two-story frame house, and lot 30x163, cheap.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., two-story and brick basement house, 12 rooms, and lot 37 ft front, $16,000.
South Park-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., three-story and basement brick house, 11 rooms, $10,500.
Sixteenth-st., two-story and basement, stone front, near Indiana-av., $14,000.
Bryant-av., near Vincennes, two-story house, 12 rooms, and lot 50x163, $11,000.
Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., first-class stone front house, $30,000.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., large two-story house, 14 rooms, and lot 37½x170; good lot taken in part payment.
Burnside-st., near Thirty-second-st., cottage of 8 rooms and bath-room, and lot, $4,000.
Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first, cottage and lot, $3,000.
Washington-st., near Hoyne, two-story house, 11 rooms and brick basement, house and barn, and lot 30x175, $10,000; also one for $7,500.
Washington-st., near Oakley, two-story house of 8 rooms, and lot 24x125, $4,000.
Paulina-st., near Jackson, two-story and basement brick house and barn, and lot 25x125, $7,500.
Harrison-st., near Peoria-st., good cottage, 8 rooms, and lot, $5,000.
Aberdeen-st., south of Harrison, cottage, 8 rooms, and lot, $3,000.
Peoria-st., near Tyler, good two-story and brick basement house, and lot, $6,500.
Jackson and Hoyne-sts., fine two-story and brick basement house and barn, and lot 25x125, $8,500.
Honore-st., near Monroe, fine cottage and lot, 30x128, $6,000.
North Halsted-st., near Lake View, two-story and brick basement house, barn and other out-buildings, and 3½-acre lot, $17,000.
Wabash-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., 48x181, $200 per ft.
Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., 50x182, $150 per ft.
Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st., 25x181, east front.
Wabash and Michigan-avs., several desirable corners.
Michigan-av., corner Fifty-fourth-st., 50x165.
Prairie-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 50x186, east front.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., only $100 per ft.
Clark-st., north of Van Buren, 25x102.
Burnside-st., south of Twenty-ninth-st., east front, 25x10.
Wentworth-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., 3 lots.
Burnside-st., corner Fifty-fourth-st., 25x140.
Twenty-sixth-st., west of State, 40 or 80x123.
Fontaine-st., near Stewart-av., 9 lots.
Englewood, a very desirable corner near Normal School, 112x150, at a bargain.
Hyde Park, near the depot, several large lots.
Thirty-first-st., near Wentworth-av., 1 lots.
Van Buren-st., corner Lincoln, 50x125.
Eight lots north of Twelfth-st., near Southwestern-av.
Sixteenth-st., near Ashland-av., lots at $800.
Mitchell-st., near Ashland-av., 24x125, $1,050.
Tyler-st., near Western-av., 1 lot, $1,150.
Tyler-st., corner Throop, 75x120.
Warren-av., near Stanton-st., 24x126, $1,600.
Fine lots near Central Park and Kinzie-st. depot, $700 each.
Adams-st., east of California-av., 54x125, at $40 per foot.
Adams-st., corner Wood, large lot.
Canal-st., south of Twelfth-st., 175x23.
20 acres just east of Washington Heights, $375 per acre.
25 acres on the bridge, at Washington Heights.
80 acres south of city limits, on G. E. Railroad.
20 acres near South Chicago.
20 acres with fine improvements at South Englewood, to exchange for good residence property on the avenue.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NORTH OF VAN Buren-st., four-story stone front store, 27x170, no better building in the city. Good house on one of the avenues, worth about $25,000, taken in part payment. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—3-STORY, WITH BRICK BASEMENT, house 10 rooms, 10 closets, bath-room and water-closets, hot and cold water, furnace and range, mantels, and gas; lot 25x165 feet to a 40-foot alley; 406 West Jackson-st. Inquire of owner, IRA J. MASON, No. 1 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—EXTREMELY CHEAP THIS WEEK, first-class marble front house, Wabash-av. south of Twenty-fifth-st.; elegantly finished, modern improvements, and barn. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, ON LEASED ground, gas, water, barn, and coal-shed, fronting east on Union Park; will sell cheap for cash; a rare chance to buy a good home in one of the finest locations in Chicago. WALKER & LOWELL, 173 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SLAUGHTERED FOR CASH—LOT ON Newberry-av., between Taylor and Twelfth-sts., $1,100, if taken Monday. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR CASH—A TWO-STORY frame house of 11 rooms and 4 closets, with lease of ground, 316 West Van Buren-st. C. J. CORSE & CO., 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—3 BRICK STORES, $7,000.
2 new well finished houses, 9 rooms, $3,300 and $4,300.
1 1-story house of 14 rooms, $4,500.
100x100 feet on Prairie-av., corner lot, $2,000.
5 lots in Hyde Park, $5,000.
20 choice lots, Irving Park.
20 acres near Montrose, $10,000.
14 lots in Washington Heights, cheap.
150 lots in one of our best Western towns.
10 large lots, Crown Point, Ind.
5,000 acres pine lands in Georgia, $40,000.
500,000 mining stocks and some choice mines.
J. F. LATSHAW, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON FOURTH-ST., JUST WEST of Lincoln.
2 lots on Chicago-av., just west of Lincoln-st.
1 lot corner Lincoln and First-st.
The above lots will be sold cheap; small payment down, balance on long time. A. A. WESTENGARD & CO., 145 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—26½x125 ON MADISON-ST., JUST EAST of California-av.; 25x125 on Monroe-st., just east of California-av. A. A. WESTENGARD & CO., 145 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—25x150 ON NORTH CLARK-ST., SOUTH of Webster-av. A. A. WESTENGARD & CO., 145 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS ON Wentworth-av. between Archer-av. and Twenty-second-st. Small payment, a long time for balance. A. A. WESTENGARD & CO., 145 South Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A HOUSE AND LOT, CONtaining 7 rooms, at 665 Arnold and Thirty-third-sts. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—"A NICE LITTLE HOUSE," 45 OAKLEY-av., extra built, easy and convenient, 1½ story, eight rooms, 4 closets, hall, pantry, bath, water-closet, mantels, wash-basins, water and gas, summer basement, 5 rooms, cellar, etc. Lot 30x150 to a 40-foot court. See OWNER, on premises.

FOR SALE—SECURE THIS BARGAIN—LARGE building, store, dwelling, and lot, Forty-seventh or Drexel-st., first west of Chicago Railroad track; $3,150. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON LINCOLN-ST., between Monroe and Adams. Apply at 107 South Lincoln-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN HOUSES AND LOTS in all parts of the city and suburbs. S. D. PIERCE, 179 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AND TERMS to suit, five marble-front houses, Nos. 76 to 84 Park-av.; finest houses west of Union Park, have all modern improvements. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AT A SACRIFICE, NO. 290 Randolph-st., 2-story and basement brick; $8,000; must be sold. AYRES & HOFF, 74 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—BY E. N. KAY, 155 LaSalle-st., basement.
No. 348 Walnut-st., lot 30x130, house 10 rooms, marble mantels, inside blinds, all in fine condition, for $4,600; easy terms.
Also No. 341 Park-av. for $3,600.
No. 222 West Washington-st. for $3,750.
No. 708 West Washington-st. for $10,000.
No. 688 West Washington-st. for $10,500.
Nos. 571 and 573 Fulton-st.; cheap; easy terms.
No. 17 Artesian-av.; a rare chance.
Also cheap vacant lots well located, and great bargains in acre property.

FOR SALE—SMALL NEW RESIDENCE, 8 ROOMS, Winchester-av., near Van Buren-st.; good bargain, taken at once.
Lot 125 feet, Van Buren-st., near Lincoln; a good purchase. E. A. CONGDON, 18 Major Block, LaSalle-st., corner of Madison.

FOR SALE—TWO STONE-FRONT DWELLINGS, 3 stories, basement, sub-cellar, and slate mansard; range, furnace, two bath rooms, billiard room, all modern improvements, one furnished complete, on Carroll-av. Apply to E. S. HAWLEY & CO., 31 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—ONLY $20 MONTHLY; NO INTEREST; secure it Monday—Cottage, 7 rooms, and lot, 590 Erie-st., near Lincoln; $2,900, small payment down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. W. HUNT, ROOM 16 BOONE Block, 131 LaSalle-st.:
Superior-st., near Cass, fine marble front house.
University-place, No. 13, 2-story and basement brick house.
Burnside-st., No. 524, wood house, east front.
Wabash-av., fine marble front, near Thirty-second-st.
Park-av., east of Lincoln, 4 new houses.
West Washington-st., No. 644, 2-story and basement brick.
Indiana-av., corner Pine, 75x100; cheap.
Calumet-av., 196 feet, southwest corner Forty-first-st.
Houses and lots in various parts of the city.

FOR SALE—BY BRIGHAM & MOULTON, 18 METHodist Church Block:
150 houses and lots.
900 lots in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also, acres and farms. Call at our office for locations, prices, and terms.

FOR SALE—EXTREMELY CHEAP, WABASH-AV., near Twenty-fifth-st., elegant marble front house with barn. Also, similar house near Twenty-sixth-st., a bargain. Fine frame house corner Oakley and Warren-av., with lot 102x125. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—MILWAUKEE-AV., SEVERAL LOTS in Steve's subdivision, cheap. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 43.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS ON THE NORTH BRANCH near Division-st. bridge, suitable for manufacturing purposes or tenement houses; one 2-story 60 by 32. Address E. J. CHAPIN, 209 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—REUBEN-ST., LOTS FRONTING ON (Reuben-st.) Ashland-av., Homan and Freeman-sts., near Archer-av. and rolling mill, easy payments. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY STONE-FRONT, DOUble dwelling, gas and water, lot 25x132, on Hubbard-st., near Ashland-av.; a bargain, and easy terms.
Corner Thirty-sixth-st. and Calumet-av., 50 or more feet, only $80 a foot; best bargain in the market.
Choice business lot 20x100, one-half block from State-st. bridge, only $5,000; no cash required from party improving. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 15 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, WITH LOT, north of Milwaukee-av., for $1,200; $250 cash, balance long time. Room 8, Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—688 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TWO-story and basement modern brick house, stone trimmings, 11 rooms, in perfect order. Lot 30x125 (in block), south front, choice location. See owner on premises.

FOR SALE—SMALL COTTAGE, WITH GOOD lease of lot, near Union Park, cheap. Also, one cottage to move. ELA & PARKER, 154 Washington-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON EASY TERMS. Belview-av., 30 feet front. Ellis-av., 25 feet front. Portland-av., 25 feet front. West Adams-st., 25 feet front. West Jackson-st., 33¼ feet front. Calter-st., 50 feet front. Fulton-st., 25 feet front. Indiana-st., 20 feet front. Park-av., 31¼ feet front. Throop-st., 25 feet front. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY BETWEEN HALsted-st. and Burlington slip, running from river to Lumber-st. F. W. YOUNG, northeast corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE OF 10 rooms, and lot 30x134, 399 Walnut-st., near Oakley. Very desirable. See owner on premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FRAME HOUSE 22x36, SUITable for an office, to be moved. Can be seen on Washington-st., near tunnel. Apply to J. K. FISHER & CO., Room 15, Nevada Block.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND LOT ON First-st., near Lincoln; will take a vacant lot in part pay; balance $20 monthly. R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 12 ROOMS, WEST MONroe, and lot, fronting on two streets, east of Halsted, very cheap; only $1,000 down. R. KENNEDY, 79 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 119 FRANKlin-st., near Madison:
No. 680 Jackson-st., 2-story house of 11 rooms, besides bath-room and pantries; marble mantels, gas, sewer, &c.; well finished; price $7,000.
127 South Hoyne-st., 2-story frame house with brick basement; marble mantels, stationary wash-stands, with hot and cold water; price $6,500.
321½ Warren-av., 2-story and basement brick of 12 rooms, besides closets and pantries, bath-room and water-closet, furnace, gas fixtures, hot and cold water, speaking-tubes and bells; street paved; good barn for 3 horses; price $15,000.
123 South Hoyne-st., east front, 2-story frame house, 10 rooms, lot 48x120; price $10,000—$1,000 down, $4,500 run 5 years.
978 Monroe-st., 2-story frame house, 10 rooms, marble mantels, water, etc.; price $6,000.
290 Park-av., 2-story frame house, 18 rooms, hot and cold water, bathing-room, gas, &c.; lot 30x125; price $7,500.
205 South Leavitt-st., 2-story frame house, 9 rooms, water, marble mantels; price $4,500.
513 Monroe-st., 2-story frame house, 9 rooms, well and cistern, lake water in house, gas fixtures, everything complete; lot 50x200 to 20-foot alley.
167 South Robey-st., 2-story and basement, 11 rooms, east front, all modern improvements; good barn; $8,500.
625 Adams-st., 2-story and basement brick of 10 rooms; modern improvements; lot 35x184; $12,000.
Adams-st., between Western and Campbell-avs., 1½-story cottage, 8 rooms; price $4,000.
102 Wilcox-st., 1-story and basement cottage, 10 rooms; large barn; lot 50 feet front; price $3,500; a bargain.
1037 Adams-st., 1½-story cottage, 9 rooms, water; lot 26x125; $2,800; cheap.
754 Fulton-st., house, 11 rooms, stone foundation, gas fixtures, marble mantels, water-closet, sewer; $5,000.
45 Honore-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, modern improvements, nice barn; $7,700.
Finest house in Brickton, 20 minutes' ride from city; 2-story brick house, 15 rooms, 2 bath-rooms and water-closets, furnace, gas pipes in house, splendid cellar, fine shrubbery, all kinds of fruit (the actual improvements could not be made for $16,000,) with 2½ acres of ground, 2 blocks from depot; price $15,000.
50x137, Monroe-st., corner Leavitt, fine location.
50x125, VanBuren-st., corner Robey, $110.
25x137, Monroe-st., near Leavitt, $100 per foot.
25x137, Monroe-st., corner Oakley, $125 per foot.
40x178, Monroe-st., near Loomis.
50x178, Adams-st., near Loomis.
54x178, Jackson-st., near Aberdeen; $150 per foot.
54x188, Adams-st., near Laflin.
24x125, Madison-st., near Stanton; $110 per foot.
24x125, Madison-st., near Oakley; $150 per foot.
75x171, Wabash-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.; will trade.
75x171, Wabash-av., near Forty-third-st.
25x125, Prairie-av., near Thirty-third-st.
155x147, Indiana-av., near Forty-third-st.
10 acres, S E 20, 39, 13.
10 acres, N W 14, 39, 13; Madison-st. front.
4 acres, 15, 39, 13; Madison-st. front.
4 acres, 5, 39, 14; a bargain.
4 acres, S W S W 23, 40, 13, near railroad crossing.
12 acres, on Grand-av. and Division-st.; cheap.
10 acres, corner Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st.
5 acres, corner Wallace-st. and Forty-ninth-st.
10 acres, S E S W 3, 38, 14.
267 ft, east front, on Humboldt Park; fine investment.
Cheap lots on Wilcox-st. and Adams at $40 to $50 per foot; easy terms.
Lots on Monroe-st., Adams, Jackson, and Wilcox, just outside the fire limits.

FOR SALE—ON SECOND-ST.—A NEW FRAME store.
On Washington-st., near Elizabeth, a frame house, 15 rooms.
On Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., brick house.
On Monroe-st., near Jefferson Park, a brick house.
On Walnut-st., near Wood, two first-class cottages.
On Walnut-st., near Ashland-av., two good frame houses.
On Brown-st., near Twelfth, a frame house in good repair.
On Taylor-st., near Centre-av., a good brick house.
On Adams-st., near Honore, two fine store-houses.
On West Randolph-st., near Elizabeth, a brick house; lot 25x180.
On Ashley-st., a cottage.
At low figures, and usual terms.
GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., SLAUGHTERED, 52X160 feet, State-st., near Forty-third, only $70; cheap at $85. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, with furniture, barn and lot, No. 16 Aberdeen-st., lot 124 feet deep to a 20-foot alley; house in good repair, with modern improvements. Apply to F. B. LITTLE, 112 North Canal-st.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN, WHY PAY RENT when you can buy a good lot on highest ground, just outside of the fire limits, and inside of the old city limits, for from $400 to $500, for small payment down and two years' time? Our title is perfect; you get an abstract and warrantee deed when you make the first payment. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; also 5 new homes containing 10 rooms each, $500 cash, balance on terms to suit. Inquire on premises of GEO. CADWELL, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—SEVERAL FINE Dwellings from $8,000 to $20,000; terms easy. BARKER & WAIT, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTH HOUSE OF THE NEW marble front block, southeast corner North Dearborn and Maple-sts.; 3 stories and basement, finished in best manner. F. C. TAYLOR, 210 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 750 COTTAGE Grove-av. House contains 9 rooms; lot 42x225 feet. O. A. SMITH & CO., Room 8 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.; HOUSE and lot, $5,000.
Fulton-st., 2-story house and lot, $4,500.
North Sangamon-st.; house and lot, $5,000.
Fifth-av., near Harrison-st.; lot, $6,000.
Fulton-st., 3 houses, lot 40x150, near Union, $10,000.
Residence property on Madison, Adams, Monroe, Jackson, VanBuren, Tyler, Harrison, and Polk-sts., between Loomis and Ashland-avs. WISNER & TALLMAN, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THIS CHOICE CORNER, ADAMS-ST., corner Morgan, 115x45, with three houses; street paved and sewers all in; secure a bargain; owner expects to leave for Europe. Easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRTY-FIFTH-st., $165.
Douglas-place, near Cottage Grove-av., $125.
South Park-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., $140.
Michigan-av., near Monroe, cheap, and easy terms.
LaSalle-st., corner Division, $220.
Lake Shore drive, north of Division, $110.
Menomonee-st., near Lincoln Park, $80.
Lincoln-av., 2 blocks from park, $75.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEAT COTTAGE AND lease of lot, with all or part of furniture. Inquire at 597 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSES AND LOTS ON JACKson and Adams-st.; terms easy. Address M. CALLY, Builder, 1081 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A STORY AND A HALF COTTAGE of 7 rooms, closets and pantrys, a good dry cellar, wood-house, and a nice barn, all in good repair. For particulars inquire on premises, Langley-av., sixth house south of Forty-fifth-st.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST., CORNER CLINTON. Business or manufacturing site; want offer. F. W. YOUNG, northeast corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SIX24 FEET ON FIFTH-AV., BEtween Adams and Quincy-sts. east side of the street, at a very low price. Owner going to leave the country. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st., or 1360 State-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—SEVeral choice residence lots, 150 feet in depth, at the lowest market price. I. R. ANDREWS, Office 8, Kendall Building.

FOR SALE—80 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER WAbash-av. and Thirty-third-st., (east and south fronts, one of the best residence lots on the South Side. Price, $16,000; easy terms.
Six lots on West Adams and Jackson-sts., between California and Sacramento-avs. Price $11,000 each, easy terms, or $66,000 for the whole.
Money to loan on first-class real estate in sums of $5,000 or $10,000 on 5 years' time.
ALFRED JAMES, Southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO SWELL FRONT, FRENCH-ROOF, basement brick houses, 14 rooms each, with all modern improvements, situated on West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts., north front, in the best-looking brick block in the West Division; price low and terms easy. Also two lots, with good 2-story frame house, containing 9 rooms, with a fine set of shade trees in front, $8,000; easy terms. Apply at house, 649 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BY WILLIS G. JACKSON, 132 LA Salle-st. No. 300 Warren-av., first-class house, lot 30x125.
No. 690 Washington-st., lot 30x125.
No. 197 South Paulina-st., new frame.
Nos. 982 and 984 Monroe-st., 2-story and basement, 10-room houses, hot water, bath, mantels, &c.; $5,500, easy terms.
980 Monroe-st.; $7,500.
687 West Jackson-st.; $8,000.
3 stone front houses on Indiana-av., west front, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.

FOR SALE—BY WILLIS G. JACKSON, 132 LA Salle-st. Corner Van Buren and Lincoln-sts., 50 feet.
Corner Van Buren and Honore-sts., 30 feet.
Lot on Jackson-st., between Wood and Honore.
Lots on Monroe, Adams, Wilcox, and Warren-avs., near California-av.
25 feet on Egan-av., near Cottage Grove-av.; only $85.
50 feet on Prairie-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS-ST., 90 FEET NEAR MARket-st.
State-st., 38 feet, near Erie-st.
Michigan-av., corner Thirty-second-st., 97x160 feet.
Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., 68x120.
Michigan-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st., 150x140.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 150x160.
Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., 50x180.
Adams-st., near Western-av., 2-story frame house, with lot 50x125.
Jackson-st., near Western-av., 2-story frame house, lot 50 or 100x125 feet.
Adams-st., near Aberdeen, two 2-story and basement houses, lot 50x100.
Lake-st., near Halsted, 74x125 feet, with buildings.
Washington-st., near Hoyne, 30x125.
Wilcox-st., near California-av., 2 lots.
CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BEST LOT ON FULTON-ST.—LOT 26½x125, between Leavitt and Oakley-sts. $1,900, easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 141 ELLIS-av.; also 50x100 feet corner Ohio and Pine-sts. For particulars, inquire at 59 and 61 Market-st.

FOR SALE—S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 AND 121 LaSalle-st.:
South Park Boulevard, 74 feet north of Thirty-seventh-st., on easy terms.
Wabash-av., 25 feet north of Forty-second-st., cheap.
Michigan-av., 50 feet at Forty-eighth-st.
Kenwood, 2½ acres on Forty-eighth-st., between Madison and Woodlawn-avs.

FOR SALE—130 FEET, WEST FRONT, ON MICHigan-av., between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth-sts., cheap. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—200 FEET, SOUTH FRONT, ON Thirty-ninth-st., near Vincennes-av., grove lot; $20. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, lot 33x125, south front, on Central Park-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts., at Lawndale Station; $3,300. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK, corner, near Ellis Park; price $6,500. Vacant lots on Arnold and Wentworth, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth-sts. YOUNG & ROWLEY, Room 5, 153 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT AND TWO HOUSES ON ARNOLD-st., north of Twenty-ninth; small cash payment; 5 years' time; rents will make all deferred payments. BROWN & PHELPS, 563 State-st.

FOR SALE—30 LOTS, ALL OR PART, NEAR AND on Ashland-av., and inside Boulevard on the south, at only $250 to $300 each, because I need money. Address D 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BRICK RESIDENCE, 2-story and basement, 15 rooms; lot 30 feet front, 175 feet deep; alley 20 feet. Apply at once at 682 Michigan-av.; barn, 16x30.

FOR SALE—10-ROOM HOUSE WITH LOT ON Sangamon-st., cheap if taken this week. Inquire at Sign Shop, 73 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND GOOD LEASES ON Park-av., Fulton, and Clybourn-av., $550 to $700. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE RESIDENCES ON Wabash and Michigan-avs., at bargains.
Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick, $12,500.
Warren-av., 2-story house, only $6,500.
Leavitt-st., 2-story and basement brick, all modern improvement; cheap, and easy terms.
Washington-av., 2-story house, $5,000.
Adams-st., 2-story and basement corner, $9,000.
Adams-st., 2-story and basement brown stone, $8,500.
Honore-st., 2-story and basement brick, $9,500.
Western-av., 2-story house, 12 rooms, $4,800.
Wilcox-st., 2-story house, lot 50x125, $5,000.
Washington-st., 2-story and basement brick, $9,500.
Monroe-st., 2-story house, $3,500.
Oakley-st., 9-room house, $3,500.
Campbell-av., 8-room house, $3,000.
Campbell Park, cottage and lot, $3,500.
Washington-av., 1½-story house, $3,000.
Hubbard-st., 2-story and basement brick, $6,500.
Harrison-st., 8-room cottage and lot, $3,200.
Flournoy-st., cottage and lot very cheap, $1,400.
Western-av., cottage and lot, east front, $3,000.
Evans-av., cottage, 6 rooms, $3,600.
Belview-av., 2-story house, large lot, $4,500.
Tyler-st., 2-story house, all improvements, $5,500.
Campbell-av., 2 cottages, $2,500 each, easy terms.
Oakley-st., 2 cottages, new, at $2,800 each.
Tyler-st., cottage and lot, corner, $2,700.
Ashley-st., cottage and lot, easy terms, $1,800.
Adams-st., cottage and lot 25x125, $3,800.
Fine residence corner of boulevard and Hoffman-st., large lot, barn, etc., $7,500.
Wabash-av., corner Thirty-first-st., 100x181, very fine.
Lake-av. lot, 50x240; choice; $325 per foot.
Rhodes-av. lot, 50x140; $125 per foot.
Monroe-st. lots, ranging from $30 to $120 per foot.
California-av., corner Washington-st., 5 lots.
Twelfth-st., corner California-av., 3 lots, corner on Douglas Park; very cheap; $3,000.
Wilcox-st., choice lots at $50 to $55 per foot.
Monroe-st. lots at $60 to $65 per foot.
Madison-st., near Campbell-av., lots $90 per foot.
Idaho-st. lots, 25x125, at $1,200 each.
Large lots on California-av., at $600 each.
Flournoy-st., 5 lots at $800 each; easy terms.
Emerald-av., 2 lots at $800 each; cheap.
Halsted-st., 2 lots at $800 each.
Wilcox, near Western-av., 3 lots, 32x125; $65 per foot.
Tyler-st. lots, 26½x118, at $1,600 each.
Spruce-st., lot near Loomis, at $1,200.
Adams-st., corner Rockwell, lot 50x125; $2,000.
Ten lots, near Humboldt Park, at $5,500.
Six lots, near Rock Island Car Shops; $25 per foot.
Butterfield-st., 2 lots at $1,400 each.
Harrison-st., fine lot, at $1,400.
Polk-st., 1 lot at $500.
500 feet on Ogden-av., and Douglas Park.
Monroe-st., 1 lot 25x124, at $1,000.
Jones-st., 12 lots at a bargain.
Park-av., house and lot; $6,000.
Austin, two fine houses; very desirable.
Wabash-av., 150 feet front, at $65 per foot.
State-st., 1 lot at $50 per foot.
South Park-av., 50 feet, corner, at $16 per foot.
Jackson-st., near Leavitt, 1 lot.
Acre Property, suitable for immediate subdivision, near the city limits, Central, Douglas, and Humboldt Parks.
Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 151 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—BY F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., REAL Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts.:
94x178 feet, east front, on Frederick-place, near Oak-st., Hyde Park.
4 lots on Dashiell-st., near Thirty-fifth.
25 feet on Arnold-st., near Twenty-ninth.
75 feet on Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st.
6 lots on Fulton-st., near California-av.
25 feet on Madison-st., near Ashland-av.
18 lots near Central Park.
6 lots on California-av., near Lake-st.
25 feet on South Jefferson-st., near O'Brien.
75 feet on southwest corner Tremont and Centre-sts.
25 feet, east front, on Sedgwick-st., near North-av.
4 lots on Church-st., near Wisconsin.
50 feet on Mohawk-st., near Sophia.
25 feet, east front, on North Clark-st., near Schiller.
75 feet, east front, on Larrabee-st., near North-av.
3 lots on Vine-st., near North-av.
5 lots, east front, on North Clark-st., 26½x151½ feet each, near Schiller-st.
50 feet, east front, on Hurlburt-st., near Sophia. Cheap.
52½ feet on southwest corner of Cass and White-sts.
300 lots fronting Sheffield and Baxter-avs. and Racine-road, near Belmont-av.
Also, several farms for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—BY MASON & MILLS, REAL ESTATE Dealers, southeast corner Clark and Madison-sts.:
Leavitt-st., corner Van Buren, new house of 9 rooms, with lot, $4,500.
Adams-st., corner Honore, new brown stone house, with lot, $8,000—only $1,500 down.
Park-av., near Robey, 2-story house of 11 rooms, with lot and barn, $6,500—only $1,500 down.
Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st., house and lot, $9,500.
Twenty-fifth-st., near South Park-av., fine marble front, $15,000—only $3,000 cash.
Michigan-av., near Fifteenth-st., house and 30-foot lot for $13,000.
Vincennes-av. and Thirty-seventh-sts., 3 houses with very desirable grounds, cheap.
At Englewood, 5 acres, below the market, and lots at $350 to $400 each, easy terms; ½ acres, $1,700.
At Washington Heights, 40 or 80 acres, on railroad.
100 feet on Central Park, for this week.
100 feet on Humboldt Park at $20 per foot less than adjoining property sold for.
250 or 500 feet front on Humboldt-boulevard, deep lots; increasing in value 100 per cent. per annum.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LIST OF ACRE PROPerty by TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 Clark-st.:
160 acres Sec. 15, 38, 13.
75 acres Sec. 24, 37, 14.
63 acres Sec. 35, 40, 11.
10 acres Sec. 11, 37, 13.
80 acres Sec. 22, 38, 13.
15 acres Sec. 36, 38, 14.
20 acres Sec. 22, 39, 13.
20 acres Sec. 18, [illegible], 14.
60 acres Sec. 20, 38, 14.
50 acres Sec. 12, 37, 13.
20 acres Sec. 31, 38, 14.
80 acres Sec. 18, 37, 14.
2 acres Sec. 16, 39, 13.
20 acres Sec. 18, 38, 14.
80 acres Sec. 30, 37, 15.
20 acres Sec. 22, 40, 13.
20 acres Sec. 28, 38, 14.
40 acres Sec. 35, 38, 14.
40 acres Sec. 14, 38, 13.
64 acres Sec. 15, 39, 13.
20 acres Sec. 29, 38, 14.
10,000 acres best lands in the towns of Jefferson, Cicero, and Lake.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. HAWLEY & CO., OFFICE 31 Tribune Building:
24 feet front, on Michigan-av., near Washington-st.
232 feet front, on Michigan-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.
50 feet by 170, on Wabash-av., near Van Buren-st.
50 feet front east, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
25 feet front east, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
48x180, on State-st., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth.
25 feet front, on State-st., near Thirty-sixth.
Lots on Superior-st. and Chicago-av.
Lots on Bremer-st.
50x124 to alley, Vernon-av., near Thirty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—$3,650 WILL BUY THE BEST COTtage and lot on South Side. W. W. WATSON, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—$2,650 WILL BUY THE BEST COTtage and lot on the South Side. JOHN R. LEWIS, Room 7, 48 VanBuren-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, INCLUDing cellar, and lot, on Peoria-st., between Lake and Fulton. See owner, 226 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE 2-STORY FRAME STABLE cornering on South Halsted and Taylor-sts., with lease of ground for term of years. Suitable for livery or other business. Apply at 301 and 303 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—$700. NEAT COTTAGE AND LEASE. Maxwell-st., near Halsted; $400, $100 down. Small cottage and lease, Morgan-st., near Burlington Railroad, $450. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON INDIANA AND ROBEY-sts., only $1,500.
100 lots fronting on Western-av., Boulevard, and Forty-second-st., at acre prices. Good chance for real estate dealers to sell again. W. H. PHARE, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST ADAMS-ST., BETWEEN Wood and Paulina, a first-class 2-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, lot 32x140, and one with lot 22x140. Apply to owners, ILETT & HARTWELL, on the premises.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.:
40 and 80 acres southwest of Brighton, cheap.
Two fine tracts of land fronting Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, between Halsted-st. and Western-av.
16¼ acres east of Hawthorne, fronts on Steele-st., very desirable location, $1,500 per acre.
12 acres corner city limits and Harrison-st., $2,500 per acre.

FOR SALE—OAKLEY-ST.—FRAME COTTAGE house of 6 rooms, and lot, No. 151 Oakley-st., near Fulton. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 HOUSES ON BUDDAN-ST., CORner Twenty-eighth, all rented, and will be sold very cheap. O. A. SMITH & CO., Room 8 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—THIRTY FEET FRONT, ON OAKLEY-st., near Erie, at a low price for cash. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 La Salle st.

FOR SALE—BY JAMES R. MAY, ROOM 2, 164 Madison-st.:
75 feet on Wabash-av., north of Thirty-sixth-st., $125.
25 feet on Thirty-third-st., east of Buddan, $50.
25 feet on May-st., south of Eighteenth, $50.
75 feet on Hamilton-av., near Adams-st., $60.
House and large barn on Indiana-av., near Twenty-second st.; nine years lease.
Would exchange—
5 acres river front, on west branch.
80 acres, section 23, 38, 14.
Several acre-tracts inside of city limits that would pay largely to subdivide.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE NORTH Side, block corner Ontario and State. Fine location; all modern conveniences, easy terms. HOWARD, 201 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—
3-story store, West Madison-st. $17,000. Rented $2,400. Trade for acre property.
3-story stone-front with furniture, only $12,000. Trade for acre or small house.
13 acres at Park Side, east front, on Madison-av., part grove. Only $2,500 per acre.
200 ft. at South Park, for cottage. J. Q. HOYT, Room 1, 88 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE BARGAIN, 61x407, A CORNER on Southwestern-av.; good enough for any one to keep; terms easy. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPerty 41, 43, 45, and 47 South Canal-st. Address Room 45, South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY DAVIS & PIKE, 88 WASHINGTON-st.:
HAMILTON-AV., between Monroe-st. and Adams, east front, two new octagon brick houses, 11 rooms, modern improvements, marble mantels, etc., at a bargain.
ADAMS-ST., near Western-av., three new two-story houses, 9 rooms each, bathrooms, hot and cold water, marble mantels, etc.; cheap; on easy terms.
OAK-AV., two or three good houses on 50 foot lots in the grove.
BRYANT-AV., two good houses on large lots; bargain; on easy terms.
INDIANA-AV., several houses and lots; must be sold before May 1; from $7,000 to $25,000.
BURNSIDE-ST., AND BUTTERFIELD, a number of good bargains, if taken soon.
SEMINARY-AV., near Fullerton, 2-story brick house, modern improvements; at a bargain; want an offer.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, GAS IN each, with lot 30x200 feet, on Union-av., close to Cottage Grove cars, for $6,500; small cash payment, balance long time if desired. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—328 WEST DIVISION-ST., 1-STORY house; 5 years' lease; only $40 per year; only $300. T. A. QUINLAN, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES, well-finished, with all modern improvements; very desirable location, on West Side; will be sold very cheap. Also, two cottages on Washington-av., near Hoyne. W. H. PHARE, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 42 North May-st., 10 rooms, modern improvements, with or without furniture; ground lease runs to 1881, but can be had for 20 years. Owner will give a decided bargain. Apply to E. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO., 188 Madison-st., Room 9:
Three new brick houses, 10 rooms, with modern improvements, 2 blocks from Lincoln Park, 1 block from cars. $8,000 each, ¼ cash.
One brick octagon front, 2 stories, basement and large attic, now being finished adjoining the above, $9,000; $2,500 cash, balance 1 to 5 years.
One brick octagon front on North State-st., 6 blocks from river; $9,500, on easy terms.
One sandstone front, 3 stories and basement, 12 rooms, laundry, subcellar, closets, range, furnace, &c., two stories, finished in hardwood, now being thoroughly repainted, calcimined, &c., at a cost of over $1,000, lot 25x128; good barn. Price, $16,000, on very easy terms, or will take lumber or mill work for part.
One cottage on Park-av., near Hoyne-st., south front, water, gas, sewer, pavement, &c., 7 rooms in good order, lot 50 foot front, only $3,000; terms easy.
One frame house on Flournoy-st., 9 rooms, 50 foot lot, $3,600; $1,000 cash, balance time.
One house on Lexington-st., near Campbell-av., 9 rooms, 50 foot lot, $4,000, ¼ cash.
House of 6 rooms, lot, and barn on Fulton-st., $2,300, cheap; $1,500 cash payment.
Forty-fifth-st., near Langley, cottage 7 rooms, with barn. $3,500.
Bowen-av., Hyde Park, cottage of 6 rooms, lot 40x150 ft. $3,000, on easy terms.
Twenty-eighth-st., near Wabash-av., brick house 13 rooms, good barn. $10,000; ¼ cash.
Arnold-st., cottage of 4 rooms, with lot. $1,800; terms easy.

UNIMPROVED.

Ten acres near Austin and new car shops, at a bargain.
5 acres near Normal School—want an offer.
200 feet on State-st., corner, $12 per foot.
200 feet on Dearborn-st.; corner, $12 per foot.
3 Corner State and Seventieth-sts., 175 feet deep, $30 per foot.
24 lots on Vincennes-av., $500, ¼ cash.
8 lots on State-st., $500 each, ¼ cash.
10 lots on Fifty-seventh-st., $15 per foot.
4 lots corner Bissell and Fifty-second-st., $500 each on easy terms.
1 lot on West Jackson-st. $1,000 cash.
10 lots with cottage on Harrison-st. $8,000.
2 lots on Webster-av.; $100 per foot; easy terms.
3 lots on Dunning-st., $2,000; ¼ cash.
50 feet corner Noble and Sheffield-av., $30 per foot.
¼ acre on Wrightwood-av.
2 lots on Lincoln-av., $2,000 each.
3 lots near Douglas Park, $725; easy terms.
1 lot on Sampson-st., $900; ¼ cash.
1 lot on Holt-st., near Division, $1,000; ½ cash.
Farm, 140 acres, 26 miles from Chicago, ½ mile from station, all improved, house and barn. $70 per acre; or would exchange for Chicago property.
Several other farms for sale.
For particulars call at our office.
E. EUGENE CADWELL & CO.

FOR SALE—BY G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 MADISON-ST., corner Clark: 125 feet, on Adams-st., nearly opposite Jefferson Park.
50 feet on Jackson-st., between Loomis and Throop.
25 feet on Jackson-st., between Centre-av. and Loomis.
50 feet on Madison-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.
75 feet on Erie-st., between Armour and Bickerdike.
25 feet on Clybourn-av., good business lot.
50 feet corner North-av. and Leavitt-st.
120 feet on Milwaukee-av., near Division-st.
25 lots on Wood-st., near Milwaukee-av.
20 lots on Park-st., near Wood-st.
25 lots on Shober-st., near North-av.
20 lots on Oakley-st., near Wicker Park.
3 lots on Davis-st., north of North-av.
2 lots on Milwaukee-av., near Robey-st.
3 lots on Robey-st., near Milwaukee-av.
6 lots on Wilmot-av.
4 lots on Waubansia-st., near Robey-st.
4 lots on Hoyne-st., very cheap.
10 lots on Sheridan-st., near Humboldt Boulevard.
100 very fine lots at Englewood, only two blocks from station, from $250 to $400 each.
100x150 feet, corner Humboldt-av. and Sheridan-st., very high ground, well set with trees.
150 feet front on Humboldt Boulevard, only $35 per foot; a bargain.
Fine lots only 4 miles from the Court-House, on Humboldt Boulevard, with the best of artesian wells furnishing a plentiful supply of pure water, at the low price of $350.
The above lots are well located, and I can sell at prices that will insure large profits to hold or for a residence.
40 acres on Rock Island Road, in Section 30, 37, 13, near depot; a fine piece to subdivide.
160 acres in Section 10, 37, 13, on Tracy-av.; a bargain.
75 acres near the depot, at Cazenovia, on Chicago & Pacific Railroad; can be had at a low figure.
5 acres at Englewood, only two blocks from the depot.

FOR SALE—BY O. A. SMITH & CO., ROOM 8 Tribune Building:
14 lots in Englewood, 3 blocks from depot.
25 lots in [illegible] Addition, corner Western and Fullerton-avs. Will be sold very cheap if taken soon.
22 lots near Stock-Yards, very cheap.
22 lots on Riverside Boulevard, at Lawndale.
72x170, on Cottage Grove-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
72x170, on Evans-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
82x200, on Monroe-st., near Hoyne, very choice, cheap.
A first-class marble-front house, 3 stories and basement, finished in hard wood, all modern improvements; large brick barn.
9 lots in Irving Park, very desirable and cheap.
3 houses on Union-av., 10 rooms each.
2 houses on Forty-third-st., corner Langley.
3 houses on Langley, will be sold very cheap if taken at once.
House near Ellis Park, on Langley, 9 rooms.
Cottage No. 19 Davis-st., one block from Randolph-st. cars.
House No. 253 Hurlbut-st., 8 rooms.
Several pieces acre property, very desirable and cheap, near Englewood and Washington Heights; also, on Douglas, Humboldt, Riverside, and Stony Island Boulevards.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 SOUTH Canal-st.:
Brick and marble fronts on Michigan, Indiana, and Prairie-avs. Residences on Bryant, Wahpanseh, Langley, Bellevue, and Evans-avs., and on Forty-third and Forty-fifth-sts., east of Boulevard; also on Burnside and Butterfield-sts., and one at Englewood.
Marble and brick fronts on West Monroe-st., and Park-av., and a full supply of residences at a large range of prices in various parts of the West Division.
In unimproved acre property, we offer the following bargains:
The southwest corner of Lake-av. and Forty-third-st., with a third front on Greenwood-av., being 100 feet on Lake-av., 96 on Greenwood-av., and 91 on Forty-third-st., for $7,000; on very easy terms, and but little money down.
10 acres (subdivided) in Sec. 12, 38, 13.
40 acres in Sec. 4, 39, 13, ¾ mile from the new N. W. R. R. Co.'s improvements west of Central Park.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 99 EAST MADIson and 130 Dearborn-st., Room 10.
A first-class house and large lot, at Maywood, very cheap.
8 lots in Flagg's Subdivision, on Burnside-st., near Sixtieth, cheap.
3 lots on Hamilton-av., near Jackson-st.
1 lot on Harrison-st., near Robey.
1 lot on Warren-st., near Robey, to lease.
2 houses and lots on Hubbard-st., near Western-av.
A first-class marble-front house, on Ashland-av., near Monroe-st.; part cash and a part exchange.
1 house on Fremont-st., near Centre-av.
3 houses and lots, on northwest corner of Forty-sixth and Langley-sts.
1 house and lot on Langley-st., near Ellis Park.
1 house and lot on Warren-av., near Robey-st.
80 acres on Ashland-av., fronting on boulevard, at a big bargain. One of the best in the market.
10 acres, near Morgan Park. A first-class bargain.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN CORNER LOTS.
Corner LaSalle and Division-sts., per foot $225.
Lincoln-av., 2 blocks from Park; per foot $75.
Corner Lake Shore-drive, near Division; choice.
Corner Van Buren-st. and Winchester-av.; $110.
Corner Clayton and Oakley-sts., 49x125; $1,600.
Corner Oakley and Van Horn-sts.; $850.
Corner Robey and Van Horn-sts.; $700.
Corner Robey and Buckingham-sts.; $1,400.
Corner Wallace and Thirty-fourth-sts.; $750.
Corner Dashiell and Thirty-fourth-sts.; $750.
Corners in fine suburban residence lands; $150 to $300.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.; 25 FEET, EAST FRONT, near Thirty-second-st., $120 per foot; 25 feet east front, near Fourteenth-st., $400 per foot; easy terms. J. M. OUTLER & CO., 13 Otis Block.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 508 Michigan-av. Possession given May 1. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—BUILDING 80x30 FEET, LOT 80x153 feet, corner Stewart-av. and Catherine-st.; suitable for manufactory or brewery; price low; easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV.—50x165 FEET ON LAKE-av. near Fairfield Station; beautiful view of the lake. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.: 2-story house and 25 or 50 feet Leavitt-st., near Van Buren, at a bargain.
2-story and basement brick house Adams-st., near Aberdeen, 14 rooms, lot 25x180, $15,000.
Several first-class houses on Park-av., near Union Park.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—100x250 FEET ON KANKAKEE boulevard, near Thirty-seventh and Forty-second sts. 15 acres on Stony Island boulevard at Seventy-fourth-st. Some cheap acre property, southwest, at $100 to $150 per acre. B. L. HONORE, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND BARN, WITH 9 rooms, and hot-air furnace, with long and cheap ground lease. Inquire of H. HOFFMAN, 888 State-st.

FOR SALE—WE CAN SELL A NICE 6-ROOM AND basement cottage, lot 25x125, on Oakley-st., south from Madison-st., for $2,800; monthly payments. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD—AN ELEGANT 3-story and basement brick house and lot on Indiana-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; lot 25x180, with good barn; house is in full repair, ceilings frescoed, walls painted; 2 bath-rooms, conservatory, and all all conveniences that make a house beautiful; will sell part or all of the furniture, which is very fine. GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Basement 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT, TWO NEW 4-ROOM cottages on Bowen-av. Apply at 114 Douglas-place.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IF TAKEN THIS week, 50x188¾, adjoining 492 West Adams-st., fenced in, best location on West Side. Address owner, E 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NICE NEW COTTAGE, AND LOT 25x124, situated on Langley-st., near Forty-second-st., convenient to street and steam cars. Inquire at No. 4 University-place.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front house, 1056 Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st. Has all modern improvements; with lot. Apply to FERD. W. PECK, No. 8 Nixon's Building.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE LOTS ON monthly payments, and just outside of the fire limits, situated on West Van Buren and Jackson-sts., just west of California-av., accessible by Madison and Van Buren-st. cars. Prices from $700 to $1,000 per lot, in weekly, monthly, or yearly payments. For particulars inquire of STEVENS & WOOD, Room 1, 18 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, BETWEEN ASHLAND-av. and Wood-st., on Hastings, Mitchell, Henry, and Catherine-sts.; price from $800 to $1,000. JAMES STINSON, Room 8, 74 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE CORNERS and some very desirable inside lots, on Michigan, Wabash, Indiana, Calumet, and Prairie-avs.; also on South Park Boulevard and Vernon-av.; 1 business lots on North Clark-st., between Indiana and Ohio-sts.; also 100 feet, northwest corner Illinois and St. Clair-sts.; 150 feet on River and Grove-st., near Twenty-second, with substantial buildings—the latter a great bargain. G. A. LELAND, 188 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-st.—East front; elegant marble front residence completely furnished, all modern improvements; fine brick stable, &c. Price $25,000; easy terms. GEO. DeLOYNES, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$6,000—FOR TEN ROOM MODERN house; Stanton-av. and Thirty-fifth-st. $200 cash, $1,800 in 1875, $2,000 in 1876. 4 lots Burnside and Thirty-eighth-sts.; 5 lots C. H. Harrison's Addition. H. B. HEAD, 126 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE LOT ON FLOURNOY-ST., FOR what it is worth; terms easy. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—RARE BARGAIN—MICHIGAN-AV., near Fourteenth-st., 31x187 feet, $230 per foot. GEO. DeLOYNES, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BUSINESS HOUSE and lot, West Madison-st., near Morgan; 3 acres between Sixty-first and Sixty-second-sts., near Halsted, improved handsomely. JAMES R. MAY, 164 Madison-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—WHO WANTS IT—1264 WABASH-AV., good frame house, 9 rooms, with bath-room, closets, pantries, and water up and down stairs. For terms apply at house.

FOR SALE—EITHER ONE OR TWO OF THREE 2-story and basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, in first-class location, within one block of Ashland-av. and horse-cars; [illegible] property for 4 or 5 years at 8 per cent. F. C. WELLS, owner. [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Agents, 183 West Madison-st.: Brick house, and lot 50x170, 436 Washington-st.; marble front 3-story and basement, lot 25x110, No. 425 Washington-st.; marble front and lot 25x170, 441 Washington-st.; house, and lot 37x170, 469 Washington-st.; lot 30x170, Washington-st., east of Union Park; house, and lot 71x200, 380 Washington-st.; brick house and lot, Monroe-st., near Loomis; brick house and lot, 49 Honore-st., 30 feet; marble front, lot 32x150, 88 Ashland-av.; house, and lot 30 feet, 56 Warren-av.; lot 32x188, Adams-st., near Laflin; marble fronts, corner VanBuren and Paulina-sts., lot 25x150, Throop-st., fronting Park; 5 lots corner Ada and Randolph-sts.; 2 lots on Park-av., near Union Park; brick house and lot 50x200, 323 Washington-st.; cottage and lot, 7 Page-st., 25x125; 2½ acres in Johnson's Subdivision, near Milwaukee-av.; 5 acres in School Section west of Central Park; 5 acres corner California-av. and Taylor-st.; house and lot 60 West Lake-st., with 50 feet; 200 lots near Central and Douglas Parks; lot 48x165 on Park-av., near Oakley; 35 lots Lake-st., Park-av., and Washington-st., near railroad track; house and lot 859 Fulton-st., the finest brick house, and lot 21 Park-av.; 4 acres in School Section, west of Central Park, on Madison-st.; 5 cottages, corner Peoria and Tyler-sts.; cottage and lot 140 North Elizabeth-st., $2,000; store and lot 30x125, 752 Madison-st.; 100 feet on Madison-st., near Paulina; 80 feet on Madison-st., near Paulina; 50x188 on Madison-st., near Bishop-court; 41x188 on Madison-st., near Ada; two brick houses, Nos. 631 and 633 West Adams-st.; brick house and lot, No. 329 West Adams-st.; houses, and lot, Nos. 11 and 13 Park-av.; lot 40x125, Jackson-st., east of Western-av.; house and lot, 104 South Robey-st.; house and lot 122 South Green-st., with 50x125 feet; house and lease 225 South Green-st., 9 rooms, cheap; house and lot, 50x125 feet, 140 South Green-st., brick house and lot, 159 South Peoria-st.; lot 25x125 on Paulina-st., near Harrison; lot 125x125 feet, corner Jackson and Wood-sts.; lot 125x175, corner Van Buren and Wood-sts.; lot 100x100, corner Van Buren and Hermitage-av.; fine residence lots on Ashland-av., north of Van Buren-st.; 52x125, corner Jackson and Seeley-av.; lot 50x125, on Seeley-av., near Adams-st.; house, and lot 42x150, 665 Jackson-st.; house and lot, 129 Warren-av.; lot 136x100, corner Wisconsin, Franklin, and Lincoln-avs.; lot 25x125, on Madison-st., east of Central Park; 3 lots, corner Centre-av. and Bissell, North Side, $1,600 each; house, and lot 75x125, 247 Laflin-st.; house and lot, 77 South Sangamon; 5 acres on Lake-st., near Central Park; 10 acres on Madison, near Central Park; house and lot, 119 South Desplaines; houses, and lot 50x25 feet, Nos. 95 and 97 South Jefferson; lots, corner Jackson and Southwestern-av. Parties looking for investments in the West Division will do well to give us a call. We make West Side property a specialty. Particular attention given to non-residents. D. COLE & SON.

FOR SALE—BY MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.:
No. 149 South Hoyne-st., brick basement house, with lot 48x120, east front, between Adams and Jackson-sts. Price $5,500; very low.
Indiana-av., 150x166, near Forty-eighth-st., east front, $60 per foot.
Chicago-av., 2 lots between Lincoln and Robey, at $1,200 each.
Indiana-av., 1 lot north of Thirty-fourth-st., at $3,000. The entire purchase money can run 5 years, at 8 per cent, to party who will build.
Oakley-st., 2 lots, near Monroe; for sale cheap.
West Jackson-st., 2-story house, corner California-av., new; very cheap. Also, story and a half cottage, 110 feet east of California-av.; very low.
South Robey-st., Nos. 27 and 29, east front, 50 feet south of Monroe, fine 2-story houses, and cheap.
Cheap houses on the West Side, inside fire limits; small payments down, and ten years' time on balance.
Hills-st., 37x100 feet west of Wells-st.; must be sold at once.
2 lots in Phinney's sub-div., near Central Park, $650 each.

ACRES.

11 acres in southeast ¼ Sec. 22, 39, 13, near Lawndale, at $1,500 per acre.
80 acres in Section 10, 38, 13.
120 acres in Section 24, 38, 13.
160 acres in Section 17, 39, 13.
20 acres in Section 4, 39, 13.
160 acres in Section 21, 37, 13, very cheap.
80 acres in Section 18, 38, 14, boulevard and railroad.
110 acres in Section 26, 39, 12, Riverside.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY AND BASEMENT frame house, and lot 25x120 feet, No. 14 on South May-st.; gas fixtures, bath-room, hot and cold water. Rented for $900 a year. Price, $7,000.
80x80 feet, southwest corner Canal and Monroe-sts. Four houses on Canal-st.; rented for $4,200 a year. Price, $40,000.
Two houses on Jefferson-st., Nos. 93 and 95, lot 50 feet front, rented, No. 93 for $900 per year, and No. 95 for $780. Price, $12,500.
Five lots on North Clark-st., 68 feet north of Schiller-st. Terms easy.
For sale cheap, Lot 143, 149 feet west of Wood-st. on Twelfth-st., south front, at a very low price. Lots 24 and 25, 50x125 feet, on Waverly avenue, 165 feet south of Twelfth-st., west front; terms easy.
Apply to A. GAGNE, Real Estate Agent, Room 12, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY BOYD & WISNER, 85 DEARBORN-st.:
Chicago-av., near Hoyne-st., lots $900.
Superior-st., corner Leavitt, lots $750.
Rebecca-st., near Rockwell, lot 25x125, $500.
Clayton (Twenty-first) st., east of Western-av., lots $750.
Nineteenth-st., east of Western-av., lots $750.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND LOTS, SMALL monthly payments, $100, $200, and $300 down.
118 Quinn-st., near Halsted and Thirty-first, $2,200.
Artesian-av., near Fulton, $3,000.
Bowman-st., near Reuben and Milwaukee-av., $1,600.
R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE LOTS ON West Jackson, West Van Buren, West Tyler, West Harrison, and West Polk-sts., between Loomis-st. and Ashland-av. Bottom prices and easy terms.
100 feet on Prairie-av. near Twenty-ninth-st.
131 feet, Michigan-av. corner Twenty-ninth-st.
40 feet, Michigan-av. near Sixteenth-st.
And a variety of other choice lots in the South Division.
Two brick residences, Prairie-av. near Eighteenth-st.
One frame residence, Vernon-av. near Twenty-ninth-st.
One brick residence, Thirty-second-st. near South Park-av.
A. A. DEWEY, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house of 13 rooms, and lot 25x180 feet, on Michigan-av., near Sixteenth-st. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 29 GOLD-ST., renting for $45 per month; on sale a few days for $3,500; $500 to $1,000 cash, balance on 5 years' time, interest at 10 per cent, payable semi-annually; title perfect. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—1260 INDIANA-AV., near Twenty-sixth-st., east front, 51x175 feet, 2-story frame with brick basement, $13,500. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ON FIFTH-AV., 80 FEET SOUTH OF Madison-st., 100 feet front by 82½ feet deep, with an alley all around it; very desirable lot. W. H. PHARE, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NO. 214 PORTLAND-AV. for sale on monthly payments. House and lot on Wahpansch-av., between State-st. and Wabash-av. Inquire of E. SMITH, Room 1, corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—A 21-ROOM HOUSE, WITH LOT, ON Larrabee-st., near Elm, only $4,500; easy terms. Also 25 feet front lot adjoining above, $2,500. B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 659 Burnside-st. Apply to the owner, SAMUEL GREENE, Room 25, 155 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE TWO-STORY AND FRENCH roof brick house, No. 662 Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. The 3-story marble front house, No. 510 Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st. The 3-story marble front house, No. 997 Wabash-av. An elegant marble front house on Michigan-av., finished in hardwood and furnished, with 47 feet of ground. A first-class frame house on Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., with 67½ feet of ground. A 2-story and basement brick house on Twenty-eighth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs., $11,000. Also, several first-class residences, eligibly located on the avenues, varying in price from $20,000 to $60,000. H. S. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND STORE ON PIERSON-st., near Pierson school; will be sold cheap for cash. O. A. SMITH & CO., Room 8 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—55 PARK-AV.—MARBLE FRONT house, all modern improvements, 12 rooms and closets, subcellar, furnace, gas fixtures, large barn, lot 22x133; $12,000, $3,000 down, balance, 1 and 2 years. D. J. HITCHCOCK, 185 Walnut-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER WABASH-AV. AND TWENty-ninth-st., large two-story and basement house, all modern improvements, with good barn and carriage-house; can be had at a bargain. Also, 339 West Randolph-st., three-story brick and basement house, lot 22x181, $8,000; terms to suit; rents for $1,200 per year. LORD & WALLER, 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE No. 1256 Prairie-av., and the two-story and basement brick house No. 892 Wabash-av., for sale at a very low price and on easy terms. FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE, 394 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, ALL modern improvements, on West Monroe-st. Price, $6,000. $2,500 cash, balance on favorable terms. Inquire M. E. HUYCK, 722 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CITY LOTS FOR GOOD FURNISHED house, and will rent house; must be a brick house, south of Fourteenth-st. and east of State. Address or call on H. F. JENNISON, 108 Dearborn-st., between hours of 9 and 10 a. m.

FOR SALE—1,000 RESIDENCES ON THE SOUTH Side, West Side, North Side.—The reward of our efforts to secure for our customers an unexceptionable list of residence property. Chicagoans looking for a home during April will find it to their advantage to examine our property, compare our property, compare our prices, and learn our easy terms of sale. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, COTtages on Fremont and Dayton-sts., near Webster-av. Inquire of SCOTT & GAGE, 221 South Halsted-st., between 1 and 3 p. m.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON BUTTERFIELD, A CORner; 50 feet on Michigan-av., near Forty-eighth; 30 feet on Western-av., and other lots very cheap. L. L. WILSON, Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY NEWMAN, 171 EAST MADISON-st., six houses and lots at a great bargain. They must be sold.

FOR SALE—A NEW 8-ROOM COTTAGE ON leased ground; cheap lease for 5 years, $40 per year. Call Sunday and Monday at 420 West Park-av.

FOR SALE—BY J. T. McCORD, 156 LaSALLE-ST., brick houses and lots Nos. 128 and 142 Vincennes-av., $7,000. Brick houses and lots No. 6 to 12 Johnson-place, $6,000. Marble-front house No. 45 Langley-st., very low. These houses have 11 rooms each and all modern improvements; are in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing. In no part of Chicago can you get as much for your money as right here.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—50x198 FEET ON Adams-st., near Fifth-av.; will take good farm or acre property in part.
250 feet on Prairie-av., between Sixty-second and Sixty-third-sts.; wants house.
50x200, fronting Central Park; wants good house.
3 acres in Hinsdale, with large double house; will take lots or acre property.
100 feet at Englewood in Beck's Subdivision in Block No. 6, at $30 per foot.
Also for sale, 20 acres at Austin.
10 acres at Austin.
20 acres in Sec. 11, near Central Park.
3 5-acre Blocks in Harding's E Addition.
A. P. DOWNS & CO., No. 169 Washington-st., Rooms 18 and 19.

FOR SALE—GOOD HOUSE AND BARN, ON leased ground. Lease 4 years to run at low rate; on Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st. Price, $3,300, only $250 cash. HOLMES & RICH, 18 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON SEYMOUR-ST., near Lake-st., just outside the fire-limits, only unimproved property in the block, for $2,500 cash, balance on time. HOLMES & RICH, 18 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO LOTS ON INDIANA-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., on long time without any payment down. Inquire at SPENCER H. PECK'S Carpet store, Nos. 195 and 197 Wabash-av., corner Adams-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON Michigan, Wabash, Prairie, Calumet, and Indiana-avs. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—6 ACRES, CORNER HALSTED AND Ninety-second-sts.; also, tracts of 5 to 40 acres each, at and near Cornell and South Chicago. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST., NEAR LAFLIN, 3 lots $1,800 each. F. W. YOUNG, northeast corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY CHAPMAN & BARBER, 80 LaSalle-st.:
Halsted-st., near Diversey-av., Lincoln Park, and cars, large 2-story house, and lot 100x150, on easy terms, and at a great bargain.
Wrightwood-av., near Lincoln-av., a nice cottage, with basement finished; lot 32x123; very easy terms.
North Clark-st., near Diversey-av., nice 2-story house, 8 rooms; very easy terms.
Orchard-st., near Belden-av., 2 new houses; easy terms.
Chicago-av., near Dearborn-st., 20 ft. south front.
Belden-av., near Lincoln, 2 lots, south front.
Wells-st., near Clark, 1 lot.
Orchard-st., near Sophia, 3 lots, east front.
Clybourn-av., near Larrabee-st., 1 lot.
Larrabee-st., near Lincoln-av., 1 lot.
Larrabee-st., near Willow, 1 lot, $1,200.
Mohawk-st., near Centre, 1 lot.
Halsted-st., near Belden-av., 3 lots, $1,200 each.
Burling-st., near Sophia, lots 25x125, $800 each.
Burling-st., near Belden-av., lots 24x125, $1,200 each.
Drexel-av., near Fifty-fifth-st., 2 lots, $20 per foot.
Diversey-av., near Halsted-st., 7 lots.
Lincoln-av., corner Lill, 2 lots.
Wrightwood-av., near Lincoln, 3 lots, $1,800.
Dunning-st., near Lincoln-av., 3 lots.
Owen-st., near Diversey, 2 lots.
Western-av., near Lincoln-av., 2 lots; very cheap.
Lill-av., near Lincoln, 88 feet.
Sheffield-av., near Diversey, 2 lots.
Halsted-st., near Wrightwood, 10 lots.
Florence-av., near Wrightwood, 10 lots, $800.
Wolfram-st., near Halsted, south front, $25 per foot.
Dayton-st., just south of Centre-st., $900 per lot, east front.
Tremont-st., just south of Centre-st., $900 per lot, east front.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. LACEY, 119 DEARBORN-ST.:
44 acres, Section 3, T 38, R 13, $250.
5 acres in Hinsdale between Main and Washington-sts., $1,000.
I have the best bargains in acre property in Chicago. Call and see.
47 feet on Arnold-st., corner Forty-fourth, $20 per foot.
22 feet on State-st., $10 per foot under value.
100 feet on Forest-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., $30.
16 lots near Central Park, cheap.
6 lots on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
2 brick dwellings on Thirty-second-st., splendid property, cheap and desirable.
House and lot on Wabash-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., best bargain in Chicago, $8,000.
Cottage and lot in Austin, 2½ blocks from depot, $3,500.
House and lot in Evanston, 2-story brick and grout basement, $3,300; contains 11 rooms, worth $4,500.
A house.
House and lot on Shurtleff-av., 1½-story, 8 rooms, $4,000.
House of 8 rooms and store in front, on Pierce-st., on leased land for $350, half its value.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.: Two-story and basement marble front, Park-av. near Page, $12,000.
Nos. 63 and 65 Park-av., two-story and basement, $10,000.
No. 288 Park-av., 8 rooms, 20 foot lot, $6,000.
Large frame house Warren-av., corner lot, 56 feet, $15,500.
No. 450 West Adams-st., brick front, Jefferson Park.
No. 450 West Van Buren-st., 10 rooms, gas, barn, $6,600.
No. 216 South Leavitt-st., two-story, 50 foot lot, cheap.
No. 110 South Robey-st., two-story, brick basement, barn.
No. 21 and 23 Davis-st., or Artesian-av., $3,250 each.
No. 20 Wilcox-av., two-story, gas, 33 foot lot.
No. 173 South Wood-st., basement and cottage, 14 rooms, $4,500.
No. 447 and 449 South Morgan-st., and two houses in rear, only $6,500.
Other houses and lots, of different prices, in various parts of the city.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST. 40 acres fronting Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard.
40 acres southwest of Brighton, corners on Archer road.
5 acres on Archer road, near Johnson-av., $10,000.
40 acres in Section 23, 38, 13.
4 acres on Madison-st., east of Central Park.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, JUST outside fire limits, south from Madison, east of Western-av. on Oakley, Idaho, and Western-av., good streets, near street-cars, water in the block, splendid neighborhood. Building in the vicinity faster tan any other locality in Chicago. Lots 25x125¾ for $900. Terms easy, title perfect. Abstract to date; warrantee deeds given. Please be sure and look at this property before buying elsewhere. Plats with EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 147 Randolph-st., over Fidelity Bank.

FOR SALE—AND EXCHANGE—WEST MONROE-st., near Jefferson Park, a very desirable residence, with all modern improvements; brick barn, &c.
Jackson-st., near Honore, house and 2 lots, $7,500.
Lincoln-st., near Adams, house and lot, $6,500.
Hoyne-st., near Adams, houses and 3 lots, $5,500.
Madison-st., near Ada, house and lot, $8,000.
Robey-st., near Monroe, house and lot, $6,000.
Wood-st., 4 houses and lots, $3,500, $4,000, and $5,000.
Robey-st., near Lake, house and lot, $3,500.
Walnut-st., corner Robey, house and 50 feet, $7,000.
Clinton-st., near Monroe, house and 2 lots, cheap.
Fulton-st., near Elizabeth, 2 houses and lot, a bargain.
Gurley-st., corner May, house and large lot, $5,500.
Indiana-st., near Wood, house and lot, $3,500.
D. L. & G. W. PERRY, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$45,000 WILL BUY A GOOD HOUSE and large lot; the finest residence location in the city, Calumet-av., north of Twenty-second-st. Address A W, care of Carrier No. 1.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—50 OR 50 FEET, WITH a house on each 25 feet, Nos. 74 and 76 South Peoria-st. Will take a farm as part pay. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AT GREAT BARGAIN, NO. 810 Michigan-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.; immediate possession; large house 14 rooms, complete order, all modern improvements; good barn and carriage-house in rear: will sell it furnished complete or without. Apply on premises or to R. W. CANNON, at Board of Trade.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE DESIRABLE two-story and basement brick house, with all modern improvements, bay window, &c., 1203 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.; brick barn and carriage-house attached. Apply at the house, or at office, 4 Wabash-av. CHAS. N. MARSH.

FOR SALE—FREMONT-ST.—2 FRAME COTTAGES of 5 rooms each and lots 25x125 feet, east front on Fremont, near Centre-st. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—1487 INDIANA-AV., 10 ROOM COTtage, price, $5,000. 1455 Indiana-av., one of the best built and finest finished 1½ story cottages in the city; 8 rooms, all modern improvements; price, $6,000. Inquire of owner, 1455 Indiana-av., or at CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO.'S.

FOR SALE—A SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, 20x44, newly painted and grained, and lot 24x134 to alley; price, $2,500, $1,000 cash, balance to suit. Apply on the premises, 280 Rebecca-st., between Throop and Loomis.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, $3,600; HOUSE and lot, $3,500; house and lot, $3,200; cottage and lot, $2,500; cottage and lot, $2,200; cottage and lot, $1,600; cottage and lot, $1,800; cottage and lot, $1,200. L. WHITNEY, 154 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—SIX COTTAGES ON WEST SIDE, near street cars; large, spacious rooms, best material, and finely finished; lots 25x125, east front; price low and easy terms. W. T. CUSHING & CO., 82 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—NEAR SOUTHWESTERN-AV.; 2 LOTS on Robey-st., $1,500 each; 2 lots on DeKalb-st., $1,300 each; very easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A LARGE LIST OF PROPerty for sale on the avenues, south, extending from Thirty-first to Fifty-first-st., among which can be found some choice bargains. I have long made a specialty of this kind of property, know all the owners, who wants to sell, and who don't, and claim to be as well, if not better, posted in regard to values and improvement than any other broker in this city. The growth of the city south is more sure and rapid than in any other direction, and to parties who want homes, or to those seeking safe and sure investments the southern part of this city offers greater inducements than in any other direction. GEORGE A. EMERY, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—WE HAVE SEVERAL fine pieces of ground on fashionable streets which we can sell on 10 years' time to parties who will build. It is inside fire limits, and parties would have to build brick or stone. The entire purchase money can run ten years. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10.

FOR SALE—BY J. R. STANLEY, 130 DEARBORN-st.:
5 acres adjoining southwest corner Twenty-second and Robey-sts.
48x165 ft on West Washington-st. Choice.

FOR SALE—A NICE 5-ROOM COTTAGE WITH basement, cheap. Apply to owner, 940 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 119 FRANKlin-st.: No. 713 Monroe-st., corner of Lincoln. A first-class 2-story and basement brick house, 12 rooms; contains all modern improvements; large lot. Price low and very easy terms. If not sold, will rent it for $1,800 per year.

FOR SALE—NORTH WELLS-ST., 2-STORY FRAME house, store and dwelling, of 8 rooms, lot 41 feet front on North Wells-st., near Schiller. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE IN GOOD LOCALITY ON Butterfield-st., at a bargain, if sold within ten days. W. P. JONES, 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE FRONT ON WEST Adams-st., near Paulina; terms easy. W. P. JONES, 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—HOUSES AND LOTS ON Newberry-av. and Brown, near Twelfth-st., $3,000 each. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BIDS WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR cottage and lot and large barn, on Butterfield-st., near Thirtieth. BARBER & GARRISON, corner State and Twenty-ninth-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE PARK-AV., NEAR Leavitt. All improvements and conveniences. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER—LOTS ON WEST Jackson-st., between Robey and Jackson-sts. R. H. BULKLEY, Room 1, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HERE'S A BARGAIN—BEAUTIFUL 12-room brick, with all modern improvements, and barn, between Michigan and Wabash-avs.; owner, non-resident, offers great inducements if sold before he leaves town. Call early. STORRS & WARE, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY FRAME house (new) containing 10 rooms, marble mantels, etc., and all modern improvements, with lot 30x130 feet, located on Walnut-st., near Leavitt. This is an excellent location, and very cheap; price, $6,500, very easy terms. M. MAUGHAN, 115 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY FRAME house (new) containing 12 rooms, bath-room, marble mantels, etc., with lot 25x125 feet, situated on Paulina-st., near Van Buren; a very pleasant location; price, $6,000, on easy terms. M. MAUGHAN, 115 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH attic, cheap, and lease of lot for 5 years, 309 Division-st., corner Clybourn-av.; a splendid business corner, and with a little alteration, house can be fitted for any light business, such as millinery and dressmaking, cigar, jewelry, or variety store. Apply to C. F. CHILSON, 172 Adams-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS; 160 FT. ON SOUTH Water-st., northeast corner of Dearborn.
80 feet on South Water-st., 80 feet west of Clark.
80 feet northeast corner Lake and Wells-sts.
80 feet on Market-st., between Lake and Randolph.
151 feet northwest corner Washington and Desplaines.
20 feet on Lake-st., near Clark.
Long time at low interest on three-fourths of purchase price. GEDDES & REID, 124 South Clark-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE LOTS: East front of block on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.
Long time at low interest on three-fourths of purchase price. GEDDES & REID, 124 South Clark-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—BY THE OWNER, one lot on State-st., near Forty-seventh. Address MARTEN HURNEY, No. 21 Nevada Block.

FOR SALE—CITY ACRES, WELL LOCATED.
5 acres in heart of manufacturing district, $3,200.
3 acres east of Western-av., between Eighteenth and Nineteenth-sts., $6,500.
1 acre on Sedgwick-st., near Eugenia, cheap.
5 acres on Reuben-st., near Archer-av., a bargain.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT FRAME house, No. 1190 Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., house has all modern improvements; lot 46x150; a good house and a good investment; price, $12,500, small payment cash. GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Basement 149 and 151 Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY H. OSBORN & SON, 129 SOUTH Clark-st.:

NORTH SIDE.

North Dearborn-st., 2-story and basement brick, 11 rooms; $10,500.
North LaSalle-st., choice corner, 50x150; very cheap.

WEST SIDE.

Honore-st., near Adams, 2-story brick, with barn; lot 30x125; $9,500.
Honore-st., near Adams, 2-story frame, $5,500.
Jackson-st., near Loomis; house, 9 rooms, $5,300.
Monroe-st., near Aberdeen; brick house, about 10 rooms, $10,000.

SOUTH SIDE.

Michigan-av., north of Eighteenth-st.; marble front, $19,000.
Ellis-av., 2-story frame, brick basement, $9,000.

LOTS.

On Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth-sts., between P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. and Wallace-st.
Bowen-av., near Cottage Grove-av.; 30x125, $60 per foot.
Oak-av., near Vincennes; 50x130; choice and cheap.

BARGAINS.

Jackson-st., east of Robey, 5 or more lots.
Second-st., between Lincoln and Robey, 1 lot; $900.
Want an offer on 16 lots near Central Park.
We want a large number of houses and choice residence lots.

FOR SALE—BY ABELL & HOTCHKISS:
Forest-av., No. 69, fine house and 50 feet, $7,500.
Wabash-av., 1405, marble-and-brick barn, $15,000.
Park-av., house, 11 rooms, lot with barn, $6,500.
Tyler-st., new brick, 11 rooms, $7,000.
Calumet-av., 354 East front, house and lot, $7,500.
Indiana-av., elegant spacious house and lot, 25x180, near Twenty-sixth-st.; modern improvements, $9,000.
Lincoln-st., 103, 8 rooms, bay window, fine barn and lot; a bargain, $4,400.
Honore-st., 49, new brick, octagon front and barn; 29 feet lot; cheap, $8,500.
Adams-st., near Paulina-st., stylish brick, new, 17 rooms; lot 25x182, $14,200.
Park-av., Nos. 11 and 13; fourteen-room houses, lots 26x150, south front; rent, $75 each, $7,500 for either.
Twenty-eighth-st., two-story and basement brick, with French roof, and brick barns; all modern improvements, $10,000. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 143 LaSalle-st., Room 43.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front houses; modern improvements; Park-av. near Wood-st.; bargain.
2-story and basement house, and lot, Western-av. corner West Adams-st.
2-story and basement marble-front house, and lot, West Van Buren-st., near Marshfield-av.
Lot 50x150 southwest corner West Polk and Paulina-sts.
Two lots on Twenty-eighth and one lot on Twenty-seventh-sts., between Hanover and Butler-sts., Davis' Subdivision.
Lot on West Van Buren-st., between Seeley-av. and Robey-st.
Lot on Seeley-av., near West Jackson-st.
O. L. MANN, Room 18, Major Block, LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—A MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON INdiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts. Brick House No. 148 Calumet-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.
Marble front house No. 171 Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., $13,000.
Marble front house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st.
Marble front house on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.
New marble front house on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts., $[illegible],000.
Marble front house on Michigan-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts.
Two-story brick house on Lake-av., with 44 ft of ground, $11,500. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, 180 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCES, AND HOUSES and lots, on easy terms.
Hurlbut-st., monthly payments; $3,000.
Wabash-av., elegant residence and lot; $75,000.
VanBuren-st., near Ashland-av., stone front; $10,500.
West Washington-st., house and 25 feet; $9,800.
Walnut-st., near Robey, house and 40 feet; $5,500.
Warren-av., brick house and lot, near Oakley; $6,000.
Thirty-seventh-st., east of State; monthly payments.
Cottage and lot, 50 minutes' ride, $20 monthly; $1,700.
Cottage, Fullerton-av., $40 monthly; $2,000.
Central manufacturing location and 10 years' lease.
EDMUND G. STILES, 99 East Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR Chicago city or suburban property, two first-class stores in the City of Janesville, Wis. These stores are new, and have been occupied by the same firm since built at a good rental. They are situated in the centre of the best business portion of Main-st.; front, 44 feet; depth, 165 feet; 4 stories high, with basement; built in modern style with Milwaukee pressed-brick. Also for sale or exchange several improved farms in the vicinity of the same city. Apply to HENRY McKEY, 77 Clark-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—A NEW OCTAGON MARBLE FRONT house and lot, near Twenty-ninth-st., on Indiana-av.; house has 10 rooms, and will make a nice home; price, $11,500; very easy terms. GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, Basement 149 and 151 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $200 DOWN, NEW COTTAGE and lot near Thirty-first and Main-st.; near street cars; cheap. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—21 FEET ON NORTH CLARK-ST., near Water.
112 feet on West Randolph-st., near Elizabeth.
55 feet on West Lake-st., near Elizabeth.
118 feet on Lake-st., corner of Ada.
40 acres adjoining city limits, and near C. B. & Q. R. R. T. LYMAN, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 21.

FOR SALE—MILWAUKEE-AV.—A LOT 25x125, east of Division-st.; price $2,300. Address E 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, with Mansard roof, on South Park-av., fully finished, and in fine repair; brick barn, with gas and water; rear windows look out upon the lake. The house is in the finest locality on this avenue, and is considered by us a very great bargain. Lot 21x150. For sale by GASSETTE, SPRINGER & YOUNG, 149 and 151 Madison-st., near LaSalle.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST. AND PARK-av.—I have the largest list of houses for sale on these popular streets—stone fronts, brick, fine modern houses, and cottages, and some at great bargains. CHARLES CRAWFORD, 145 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST., 12 LOTS ON THE northeast corner of Halsted and Centre-sts., easy payments. Also 6 lots east front on Halsted-st., near Garden-av. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DIVISION-ST. AND CLYBOURN-AV., large 3-story and basement brick building, store and dwelling, fronting on Division-st. and Clybourn-av., paying 12 per cent on investment. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—IN WILLIAM H. CONDON'S Subdivision on Tyler-st., corner of Kedzie-av., half mile east of Central Park; lots $650 each, $250 cash, balance on easy terms. Lots on Harrison-st., corner Kedzie-av., $750 each, $300 cash, balance on long time. Title perfect. Full warrantee deeds given. Apply to WM. H. CONDON, 67 LaSalle-st., near Randolph.

FOR SALE—320½ WEST LAKE-ST., FRAME building, stone front, with 5 years' lease; no taxes or assessments to be paid. This property must be sold this week; owned by a non-resident; $250 cash will buy it. Apply Room 5 Board Public Works, corner Adams and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON ROBEY-ST., TWO ELEGANT brick residences, with basement, east front, modern improvements; lot 24x126. Price, $8,000 and $10,000. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY—TO PURchase a good house with barn, fruit and shade trees; lot 50x125, at ½ its value, on Fullerton-av. Owner must sell. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCES ON PRAIRIE-av., Lake-av., Michigan-av., Wabash-av., Indiana-av., Vincennes-av., Ellis-av.; modern improvements entire; $10,000 to $35,000. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 83 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 EACH, LOTS ON SECOND-ST., between Robey and Hoyne-sts.; your own time; $100 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT No. 897 Wabash-av., at a bargain this week. A. LIMBERG & CO., 173 East Washington-st., corner Fifth-av., Room 3.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses and lots on Franklin-st., near Lincoln Park, on very easy terms. A. LIMBERG & CO., 173 East Washington-st., corner Fifth-av., Room 3.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND LOT, 60 FEET front on Sophia-st., south front, near Lincoln-av., $7,000. Easy terms. A. LIMBERG & CO., 173 East Washington st., corner Fifth-av., Room 3.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LARGE BUILDING LOT ON Jackson-st., near Western-av. Best bargain offered in that vicinity. SHINN, 126 South Clark-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON POLK-ST., near Blue Island-av. street cars, very cheap, only $2,000. SHINN, 126 South Clark-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WARREN-AV., near Western-av., cheap if taken soon. SHINN, 126 South Clark-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN IMPROVED AND UNimproved property on Michigan and Wabash-avs., State and Dearborn-sts.; also in outside lots and acre property in southern and western portions of the city. Parties seeking residence property in any part of the city will find it to their advantage to call. C. DELANO, 111 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—104 FEET, CORNER Rhodes-av. and Thirty-third-st.; 25 feet on Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st.; 25 feet on Egan-av.; and 25 feet on Union-av., both close to Cottage Grove-av. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—AT UNION STOCK YARDS, 25 LOTS fronting Union, Sherman, and Wallace-sts., near Wilson. F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51, Metropolitan Block, northwest corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—TWO 2-STORY houses, on ten years' lease, on Walnut-st., west of Hoyne; all new. Inquire at 592 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, WENTWORTH-av.; will sell low; North Side. Houses and lots finely located, West Side. Lots just outside fire limits. Acres and lots in Boulevard Subdivision. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 274 WEST ADAMS-ST. A NEW, neat, 2-story and a half cottage consisting of 8 rooms; location first-class. For particulars apply to the builders on the premises. SARVER & FLEMING.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON LAKE-ST., SOUTH of Thirty-ninth-st. H. L. CHRISTOPHER & CO., 75 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., SOUTH OF THIRTY-eighth-st., east front, 75x120 feet to alley; very cheap. Apply to W. H. WILLNER, 14 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV.—33X180 FEET ON ELLIS-av., near Wahpanseh-av. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—33X125 FEET ON CHARLOTTE-ST., between Douglas and Central Parks; cheap. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., Nos. 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—TWO 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, ON Warren-av.
A cottage on Robey-st., on monthly payments.
3 cottages on Campbell-av., on monthly payments.
Cottage on Dayton-st., near Centre.
10 acres in S. W. ¼ of Sec. 23, 38, 13.
150 feet, east front, on Adams-av., 3 blocks from depot, at Kenwood.
A large list of suburban property for sale.
S. H. HUNTER, Room 1, 127 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500—ONLY $500 CASH, BALANCE 1 and 2 years. 2-story frame house on School-st., near Forty-seventh, just built; lot 27x163 feet; [illegible] 12 rooms; with halls, and constructed to accommodate two families. A bargain. J. M. TYLER, 134 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON PARK-AV., NEAR THIRTY-seventh-st. $130 per foot. 8 lots on Western-av., near corner Jackson-st., $100 per foot. 17 lots on [illegible]-av. and Fontaine-st., near Thirty-seventh-st., $600 each. Easy terms.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT $2,800; COTTAGE on leased lot, 6 rooms, only $500, bargains. K. FINLEY, 127 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—REMARKABLE TERMS—TWO FINE houses and lots, Harrison-st., near Halsted, [illegible] 5 years' time, $1,000 down; also house and lot on [illegible] Polk, $7,500, 5 years' time. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A 5-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH LOT, ON Waller-st., near Twelfth, only $1,800 [illegible] B. F. CLARKE & CO., 122 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Land Speculations and Railroad Projects.

A Scheme to Build a "Belt Railroad" Around the City.

Landlord and Tenant Laws---Long Leases.

The New Custom-House---A Wholesale Dry Goods and Clothing Quarter.

Transfers for the Week.

The milder weather of the last week or ten days has increased the disposition to buy suburban lands, but it has also caused a feeling of greater confidence on the part of holders of land, and many who were willing to sell a few weeks ago, when the weather was wintery and the bleak prairie lands in the suburbs looked anything but inviting, are unwilling to sell now. Spring sunshine and sprouting grass are great stimulants to imaginations that picture future suburban villas where there is nothing of the kind yet. But while there is more confidence there are fewer transactions, for the reason that the views of holders and of would-be-buyers seem to be further apart. Some of the latter begin to think that, possibly, "the speculation is out" of land in some directions, where the advance in prices has been great within the last few months.

The most active speculation just at present is perhaps in that extensive, uninhabited, and almost inaccessible district extending about six miles west from the Great Eastern Railroad, and about six miles southward from the Chicago & Alton Railroad, comprising about twelve square miles of territory in the west half of the Town of Lake, and about the same in the east half of the Town of Lyons. The price of land in that direction is low compared to the prices in other directions the same distance from the city, because there is no means of transit to and from the city. Two or three suburban railroad projects for making this land accessible are talked of, though we have reason to believe none of them have, as yet, any more substantial foundation than "talk." The talk, however, has had the effect to increase the prices asked for a large part of the land in that quarter, and a good many sales have been made at prices double what the land could have been bought for a year ago. The latest sale we hear of in that direction is that of 160 acres, in the northeast ¼ of Section 23, Town of Lake, being four miles west of Englewood, and one mile directly west of South Lynne, at $500 per acre. There appears also to be some kind of a speculative railroad project brewing in connection with the district between the C. B. & Q. R. R., and the Ogden ditch, and extending all the way from the city limits out to the Desplaines River. In the

NORTHERN PART OF CICERO

which includes Ridgeland, Austin, and the Northwestern shops, there is also a good deal of speculative activity, though it has a more substantial basis of actual improvement---in the way of new railroads already built, and buildings being erected---than the districts first mentioned. About a hundred men are now at work on the round-house, which is to be part of the great hive of industry at the Northwestern shops, and several dwellings for occupation by persons connected with the mechanical departments of the Northwestern Railroad are about to be erected. In this quarter we hear of the sale of 10 acres in Sec. 15, being on Madison street, half a mile west of the new city limits, at $3,000 per acre, also 4 acres in Sec. 16, over a mile and a half west of the city limits, and half a mile southeast of Austin, for $2,500 per acre.

A RAILROAD ROUND THE CITY.

Two projects for a "Belt Railway" around the entire suburban territory, just outside the city limits, are being talked of. One of these has a sort of quasi indorsement from the Northwestern Railroad Company, and it is proposed to make a line from some point in the Town of Lake View, north of Lincoln Park, and running west and south, adjacent to the boulevard. It would pass Humboldt, Central, Douglas, and the South Parks, this forming a belt railway, which, in its progress, would cross every railroad entering Chicago. All the advantages of a union depot would thereby be secured to the traveler. Trains would be run, say starting from the south-side terminus; and on arrival at the first crossing, the name of that railway would be announced, the transfer of passengers made, and the same proceeding repeated at each crossing upon the half circular route.

ALONG THE CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The work on the Chicago & Pacific Railway is now being pushed forward with energy. About one mile of track is laid per day. The road is graded, with the exception of a few cuts, to Elgin, and the track is laid a distance of 25 miles from their temporary depot, corner North Branch, Water, and Halsted streets. It is expected that the line will be in working order to Elgin by the 10th of next May, and to the junction on the Western Union Railway during the season. There is considerable activity in reference to stock in the line, and the subscriptions are encouraging.

A mixed train will be put on within a week, running over the completed part each way once per day. As soon as spring has fairly opened a suburban train, running six or eight times a day, will be added. The Company is already supplied with considerable rolling stock to meet the demands for freight and passenger traffic. Several stations are established near the city limits, around which there is much activity in real estate. The first one of these is at Humboldt Park. Lands adjacent may be put down at from $1,500 to $4,000 per acre. Much of it is subdivided, and is on the market by the lot. One and a half miles west of Humboldt is the second station, called "Pacific." The lands at this point have been subdivided into village lots and are held at about the same figures as above. Next to Pacific and one and a half miles further, is the third station, called "Kelvyn Grove." The lands around this station are now being subdivided. Seven hundred and forty acres are in the possession of one party, who proposes to make this locality one of great attraction. A boulevard 200 feet wide will extend through it east and west, and north and south. Every alternate street will be 100 feet in width.

The next station is "Galewood," which is located on "the ridge."

Then another mile and a half comes "Lovett," where a station has been built, and two miles more brings the line to the Desplaines River, at "Casenovia," where there is active demand for acre property.

This line of railway reaches the city on the Bloomingdale Road, crossing the North Branch near the Rolling Mills.

THE EVANSTON TRAINS.

The residents of Evanston make considerable complaint of the fact that the trains on the Northwestern Railroad do not run into Wells street depot, as they did last year, but start from and stop in the Northwestern depot, on the west side of the river, to the great inconvenience of the Evanston people.

The other project is for a similar line branching off to the west from the Illinois Central Railroad somewhere about Hyde Park and running west just south of the South Park to some point west of South Lyons, thence north through the Town of Cicero, and eastward through the Town of Lake View to some point of junction with the Milwaukee railroads, thus crossing all the railroads that enter the city. One of the objects in view is to transfer freight cars from one railroad to another. This road is, we understand, favored by the Illinois Central Company, who profess willingness to give passenger depot facilities for the trains of the road in their Lake Shore Depot.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

There is no question that has more to do with the healthy growth of Chicago than that which pertains to the relation of landlord and tenant, and this, under existing statutes, is sadly at variance with the interests of both parties. In every city the bulk of the dwellers cannot be house-owners, although we are glad to believe that in Chicago the proportion of house-owners to tenants is larger than in any other city on the globe. The true secret of the advance, and the rapid development of suburban property lies in the fact that the easily realized ambition of our workingmen is each to buy his own lot, and build his cottage thereon. But this will not meet the condition of many thousands who pay rent, and never desire to own a home. Not all of these are of the unthrifty class, but they prefer paying rent to making an investment to save rent. Not to discuss the question here, we accept the fact that multitudes of tenants in Chicago need tenement houses, and are unlikely to be well accommodated in the present wide and well-grounded disfavor into which tenement property has passed. It is for the sake of the tenant that we urge a better legal protection for the rights of the landlord. The least salable of all property in Chicago to-day, the property less likely to be accumulated, is tenement houses. And this because the knavish and cunning among tenants have for years used the machinery of sharkish attorneys and weak statutes to override every right of the landlord. If his tenant choses he can postpone, protract, and multiply processes and devices and stays of proceeding until the landlord is only too glad to dismiss his trouble by surrendering claim for arrears if he can only get back his battered and damaged tenement to put it in readiness for another occupant, and perhaps a repetition of the former experience. We believe this subject is well placed before our Legislature at Springfield, and there is no relief measure that could be more of advantage to Chicago. Its best claims are urged, as we urge them in behalf of the tenant world, who need to have five or ten thousand tenements built for them annually in Chicago, and who are willing to pay their rents, and return a good profit on the investment, and will do so if their purposes are not defeated and demoralized by the loose and dishonest practices that have brought tenement property into bad odor. Give us a good tenant law and our capitalists are ready to build tenements by the score.

LOANS.

It is noticeable how almost entirely leases on long time have passed out of the list of real estate operations since the fire. The promise was to the contrary when the entire business heart and the most valuable portion of our real estate were swept entirely clear of improvements. It was the first aspect that our property-owners of the older and more conservative class would leave others to build the new structures. It is to be taken as one of the notable and most gratifying facts of the great rebuilding that so large a share has been actively borne by citizens past their prime in years, and whose habits, up to the time of this great emergency, indicated little of the spirit of enterprise. To the honor of some of these, be it said, that they were the earliest to lend aid in reconstruction, and set the shovelers at work while the ruins were still hot. This is only one of the circumstances, but a principal one, in the active and firm condition of business-property which has only lightly favored long leases, property-owners desiring to make their own improvements, and willing to concede nothing to favor the creation of leaseholds.

The leasehold belongs to a peculiar condition of real estate, and must bear the features of a long term to secure to the lessee the benefits of an advance, and it must not be loaded at the outset too heavily with a predicated advance. It is almost as necessary that the rate of interest be lower than the current rates of money. The holder of the lease pays all taxes and assessments, and, during the terms named in the lease runs all the risks of vicissitude in the property. The leasehold, therefore, belongs to a condition of the real estate interest where heavy holders of unencumbered property create an annuity from rentals of the land, without risk or trouble in building, and scattered rents from numerous parties. The period of long leases in Chicago will come round again with the restoration of the normal condition of things, and the increase of parties of the first part pilfering this use of their landed possessions. It is the common resort of large estates, a favorite with those who desire to provide for minor heirs, but the difference between annuity rates and current interest rates must enter into the consideration.

In all the older cities, ground rents, for the reasons above indicated, are more common than in Chicago, and doubtless they belong to a period of sluggishness measurably lost in modern city property. In New York whole tracts, whose boundries were those of the Wouter Van Twiller day, and the period of the Revolution, are held as leaseholds, which include many of the best down-town blocks and squares. In Philadelphia the rent system is even more widely extended, to the great advantage of householders of a moderate class whose outlay for a home is only the cost of the improvements, the land being held at a low rate of interest. It will be of large advantage to Chicago when the same facility is offered here, and the thrifty family-man of small means literally borrows his money a perpetual loan from the owner of the ground he occupies, and puts his own ready money into the structure.

The term of a land lease should be long if the full advantage of the principal is to be realized to both parties, and short terms to cover intermediate use of property must be judged of as separate instances varying in profit seldom to be calculated on the side of the lessee. The rate of interest must be moderate. Very few leaseholds are desirable property at a rate above 6 per cent, and it was at this rate that some of the most considerable leases made within the past fifteen years were fixed. The advance of the rate to 8 and even 9 per cent has prevented the list of leaseholds from further increase, and it will only regain growth when the accumulation of estates here suggest this disposition of property whose holders do not desire themselves to improve.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The tendency in all large cities is, for different departments of its trade, especially of the wholesale trade, to form centres, around which all seem to cluster. Immediately after the fire, it appeared as if the entire dry goods business was about to locate in the three or four blocks bounded by Market, Washington, Monroe, and Wells streets. It is now evident that most of the larger retail stores will drift back to their old quarters; but the wholesale trade seems likely to remain where it is. Within the last week or two, several of the wholesale clothing establishments have been looking for quarters in the vicinity of the heavy dry goods houses, and we should not be surprised to see a very considerable movement in that direction by the 1st of May.

THE NEW CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The work on the new Custom-House building will commence vigorously, with a force of nearly 100 men, as soon as the weather permits and the frost is thoroughly out of the ground.

Up to the present time, and for the excavating and concreting, etc., $51,000 has been expended. All reports to the contrary, and there are such abroad, are false. The work has progressed, in addition to the excavations, to the laying of the foundation of the area wall. The stone for this wall is nearly all on the ground, together with a good portion of the pier stones. It is being delivered as fast as it is prepared. It is furnished by John M. Mueller, and comes from Buena Vista, in Ohio. Some idea of the contract for this material may be formed when it is stated that the machinery, alone, for handling this stone at the quarry and the landing at Cincinnati and at the depot on Twelfth street, cost $200,000. It is brought from Buena Vista down the Ohio River to Cincinnati, and thence to Chicago over the Illinois Central Railroad, via Kankakee.

The pier stones will each weigh five tons. The machinery for hoisting and handling this material is now being received at the Post-Office grounds. There are other single pieces of the stone-work that will weigh twenty-two and a half tons.

The cost for all sizes will average $1.20 per cubic foot. It will be sandstone, and of the same kind as seen in the Board of Trade Building and many other fine buildings in the city. The iron work of the basement and first story will be let on the 12th inst. The competition for the contract, which includes the material and placing it in position, is extended all over the United States. It is not known who will receive it, but it is hoped it may be awarded to Chicago. The bids will be opened on the 12th, and then sent to Washington for award. The columns of the first story---many of them will weigh eight tons---are single castings. The iron-work for the basement and first story will cost near $400,000. It is expected that two stories of the great edifice will be completed during the season.

At the present, nothing more is being done than the pumping out of the water in the foundation that is below the sewer level, and the planking around the building to facilitate teaming.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, April 5:

CITY PROPERTY.

Hastings st., e of and near Laflin st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 1; consideration, $1,100.

Sheffield av, between Clay and Kroger st, e f. Lots 110 and 111, dated April 3; consideration, $1,330.

West Harrison st, between Gold and Morgan sts, n f, Lot 45, dated April 3; consideration, $3,000.

Calumet av, near Twenty-eighth st, e f, Lot 7, dated March 20; consideration, $6,500.

Lots 24 and 25, in Block 5, of Sherman's Addition to Holstein, dated Oct. 12, 1872; consideration, $800.

Von Horn st, near n e cor of Paulina st, s f, Lot 21, dated April 5; consideration, $200.

Lots 20 and 21, in Block 2, of Phinney's Subdivision in n e ¼ of Sec 11, 39, 13, with other property, dated March 15; consideration, $4,500.

Rowe av, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated March 29; consideration, $650.

Sub-lot 13 of Lot 5, in Block 26, Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated April 3; consideration, $800.

Forrest av, s e corner of Thirty-seventh st, 2½ acres, dated March 29; consideration, $75,000. George Bickerdike to Jacob Butler.

Sub-lot 7 of Lot 8, in Block 3 and 4, Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated March 31; consideration, $800.

Arnold st, n w corner of Thirty-third st, e f, 30½x110 ft, dated April 3; consideration, $1,100.

Broad st, s of and near Archer av, w f, 24 ft to alley, with buildings, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $1,767.

Ogden av, n e of and near Taylor st, s e front, 24 ft to alley, dated March 29; consideration, $1,450.

Lots 28 and 29, in Wilson's subdivision in w ½ of n w ¼ of Sec. 18, 39, 14, dated Feb 1. Consideration, $5,000.

Indiana av, 227 2-3 ft north of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x 160 7-10 ft, dated March 3; consideration, 8,500.

Western av, 146 ft south of Thompson-st, e f, 50x 126 ft, dated April 2; consideration, $1,500.

Robey st, 288 ft s of Polk st, w f, 24x114½ ft, dated Nov. 6, 1872; consideration, $2,750.

Winchester av, 336 ft n of Polk st, e f, 24x114½ ft, dated Nov. 6, 1872; consideration, $2,850.

West Chicago av, near Rose st, s f, 25x120 feet, dated April 8; consideration, $2,100.

The premises No. 405 West Chicago av, dated April 5; consideration, $3,900.

First st, 100 ft e of Reuben st, n f, 25x128 ft, dated April 3; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 2, in Block 6, in McReynolds' Addition, dated April 5; consideration, $700.

Sixteenth st, near Prairie av, s f, 25x145 ft, dated July 20, 1872; consideration, $15,000.

Milwaukee av, bet Division and Cleaver sts, n w f, 25 x144½ ft, dated March 17; consideration, $2,000.

Superior st, bet Cass and Rush sts, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 1; consideration, $5,000.

West Monroe st, near n w cor of Lincoln st, n f, Lot 36, dated March 17; consideration, $1,865.

Lot 24, in same, dated March 17; consideration $3,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 8, in Lill et al's subdivision of n w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec. 20, 40, 14, dated Feb. 22; consideration, $15,500.

Lots 42 and 43, in Block 2, of s ½ of s e ¼ s e ¼ Sec. 20, 40, 14, dated March 31; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 17, of Waage & Hyde's Lot ½ of n w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated March 20; consideration, $900.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 4, in Block 7, of Taylor & Kriegh's e ½ of the n e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated March 22; consideration, $500.

Lot 7, in Block 2, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated April 3; consideration, $13,500.

Lots 4 and 5, in Block 3, of Patrick's Subdivision in s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 15, 38, 14, dated June 5, 1872; consideration, $9,000.

Lots 25 to 33, in Block 2, of Traver's n w ¼ of n w ¼ of n e ¼ of Sec 8, 38, 14, dated March 11; consideration, $5,000.

East 5 acres of n ½ w ½ s ½ n ½ of s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb 26; consideration, $22,500.

Block 14, of Parker's n e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 5, 38, 14, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $18,000.

Lot 34, in Block 1, of Heintz' Subdivision in s w ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 25; consideration, $900.

Lots 7 to 9, in Block 2, of McChesney's Subdivision in n ½ of Sec 9, 38, 14, dated March 15; consideration, $900.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 9, in Salisbury's e ½ of s e ¼ Sec 5, 39, 13, dated March 1; consideration, $12,500.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, April 5: City property, number of sales, 197; consideration, $1,271,188. North of city limits, number of sales, 4; consideration, $21,900. South of city limits, number of sales, 33; consideration, $170,601. West of city limits, number of sales, 1; consideration, $12,500. Total sales, 235; total consideration, $1,476,189.

THE BIDWELLS.

Career of the Bank of England Forgers.

Their Operations in the East, West, and South.

America Made Too Hot for Them.

The two Bidwells, recently arrested for heavy forgeries on the Bank of England, are among the most remarkable men known to the criminal annals of America. The simple record of their offenses against the law reads like romance. They are villains of the rose-water kind, who have never descended to vulgar crime. Common thievery or housebreaking is entirely foreign to their gentle and gentlemanly natures. So far as their history is known to the writer, their operations have been confined to a class of offenses included under the terms swindling and forgery. Their having lived in Chicago, and made it the theatre of some of their boldest exploits, gives them a local interest. The two Bidwells mentioned---George and Austin---belong to a family of six brothers scattered over different parts of the West. Their parents, who were from one of the New England States, lived at Grand Rapids, Michigan, or in that neighborhood. Their first recorded crime was committed in Cincinnati in 1859 or 1860. They came to that city, leased a store on one of the most prominent wholesale streets, and laid in, on credit, a large stock of goods, chiefly teas and spices. They also solicited consignments, to be disposed of at the customary percentage. Not a cent of money was advanced on anything purchased. Their creditors were requested to meet at their place of business for payment on a certain afternoon. All came at the hour, and were paid with checks on various banks of the city, the aggregate amount of which was $60,000. That night the goods were whisked out of Cincinnati, and when the checks were offered at the counters of the banks on the following day, it was discovered that the Bidwells had not a cent on deposit at any financial institution of Cincinnati. One of the victims, more energetic than the rest, traced his goods eastward, and found a portion of them, valued at $13,000, in the hands of a New York lawyer. No more of them were ever recovered.

George Bidwell next appeared at Grand Rapids, with a third brother, in the role of Baptist preacher, for which his clerical appearance well fitted him. Stories of his misdeeds had preceded him, but he was wont to speak of them as slanders, and to berate his traducers with holy unction. After a brief term of service in the Lord's vineyard, George, in company with the same brother, opened a grocery store at Grand Rapids, purchasing their goods in New York. They failed soon afterwards, swindling their creditors out of their entire dues. In 1864 this delectable pair appeared in Chicago. Their first objective point was a candy store near the centre of the city, in which an honest and unsuspecting man had invested $4,000. They soon stripped him of all his money, and "jumped" the city. About the same date, Austin Bidwell made his appearance in New Orleans. He was an extremely handsome man, with a pleasing address, and some culture, well calculated to win his way in any community. He purchased and sold goods from the North, and, being detected in some fraudulent transactions, was obliged to leave the city after a brief residence there.

Soon afterward, George and Austin again united their fortunes at Wheeling, W. Va. Here they met with temporary misfortune. They purchased a stock of goods, and for attempting to make payment with bogus deeds on property never theirs, and drafts endorsed with fictitious names, they were arrested, tried, and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for one year. Two months afterwards they escaped, and came to Chicago. After looking around circumspectly for awhile, they visited Quincy, and obtained from a firm there a large stock of goods, chiefly tobaccos, upon fraudulent representations of high financial standing in Chicago. The goods were traced to Chicago, and recovered in the freight depot of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and Austin Bidwell was arrested by a private police agency whose name it is not necessary to mention. Then the handsome rascal was subjected to the process of "squeezing." The detectives held him in custody without a warrant, for the expenses incurred in getting the goods back to Quincy, and for the cost of arrest. He pretended to have received a large amount of money from his brother George who, he said, was somewhere in the East, although, in fact, George was all the while secreted in Chicago. Austin was boarded in luxurious style at the Briggs House, and taken every day by the officers to see his wife, who lived on Eighteenth street, near the lake. Having at last communicated with a lawyer, he was told that he had a legal right to escape by any means he could command. Weapons were furnished him, and one evening when he reached his home on Eighteenth street, he drew a pistol, turned on the detective who accompanied him, and told him he had no further use for him, and ordered him to leave on the peril of his life. The officer, having no legal right to detain his prisoner, hastily departed. Austin entered the house, where he found his brother George waiting for him, bade farewell to his wife, and both left for New York immediately. This was in the year 1867.

George went to Boston, leaving Austin in New York. By prearrangement, under assumed names, George drew a draft on New York, and Austin drew one on Boston. George was arrested, tried, convicted, and sent to the Charlestown Penitentiary for five years. Austin was sent to Sing Sing for two years. The trial and conviction were in 1869. Justice followed speedily and equally upon the crime, for the brothers were sentenced within ten days of each other. George was pardoned by the Governor of Massachusetts soon after his incarceration; Austin served out out his full time. George came West soon after his release, and was in destitute circumstances. When in pressing need of money, he would make his talents as a swindler available under any one of half a dozen aliases, and by preaching. The last mentioned occupation seems to have been a never-failing resource up to his final departure from America, the scene of his clerical labors being generally, Michigan, Indiana, and New Orleans.

George and Austin went to Europe early in the year 1872. It is not known that the brothers accompanied them, but those who profess to know, say that such is the fact, and that he afterwards followed Austin to Havana, where the latter was arrested. George and Austin, after arriving abroad, spent most of their time in London, visiting Paris occasionally. Their method of operation in London has been recently made familiar to the public by the newspapers. They sold genuine paper until they had obtained a reputation for financial standing, then presented their forged paper, which passed without hesitation. They were immediately identified and pursued. Austin was arrested some weeks ago, as stated, and George was caught in Edinburgh day before yesterday. George will undoubtedly meet with his deserts, but the punishment of Austin, who is still in Havana, is not so certain.

The brothers are married to accomplished women. George Bidwell has a family of several children, and, until recently, his wife was living in Chicago. Austin married a very beautiful girl, in some small town in Michigan, who fell in love with him, after the manner of the village maiden who adores the brigand in the opera, and left the school which she was attending to share his fortunes. George is now a man past 40, while Austin is about 35.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN H. DAVEY & CO.,
328 & 330 West Madison-st.,
CORNER ABERDEEN,
Successors to Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s Retail,
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, APRIL 7,
NEW GOODS
AND
Great Bargains
throughout their entire stock.

1,000 pieces of Bleached and Brown Cottons, in all the popular brands, at manufacturers' cost.

500 pieces Crash Toweling at 7c per yard, worth 12c. Each piece contains 25 yards, and will be sold at 7c per yard, or $1.75 per piece.

Quilts, large size, at $1, worth $1.50. Only 100 in stock, and can't get any more.

Quilts at $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50, and upwards.

3-4 yard Union Napkins at $1.12 per dozen. Extra bargains.

Linen Napkins from $1 per dozen upward.

Towels at 75c per dozen, and upwards.

Linen Damask, good quality, from 75c per yard upwards.

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions. All West Siders say they are the cheapest in the city.

Linen Collars and Cuffs, Linen Embroidered Sets, Tucking, Ruffling, Ruching, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Corsets.

Bustles, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, Hosiery, Ribbons and Ties, all new and new styles.

DRESS GOODS---The largest and best selected stock on the West Side.

BLACK SILKS---A very large assortment, and we defy competition.

Double-warp Black Alpacas at 50c, worth 65c, and selling at that elsewhere.

Percales and Cambrics, all new, and all the latest styles.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cloakings, a very large and attractive assortment.

SHAWLS, in all the Latest Novelties. The best $3.50 and $5 Shawl offered on the West Side.

We have fully determined to locate permanently on the West Side, and desire to make our store an institution that every West Side Lady will be Pleased to patronize, and save time as well as money in going on the South Side to do their Shopping.

We will at all times offer such inducements as will guarantee the entire patronage of all who are identified with West Side interests.

Should our Stock fail in any articles required, we will take the order, and place the goods at your doors at very short notice.

We will have one price strictly, and any goods taken home either by children or adults, if not satisfactory, can be returned and exchanged, or Money will be refunded cheerfully.

Our earnest desire is that every customer entering the store shall be treated with the utmost courtesy, and any inattention by our Employes, if reported, Will be speedily remedied.

Every Monday will find our Remnant Tables replenished with Remnants accumulated during the previous week, and we shall always offer very Great Inducements in this class of Goods.

JOHN H. DAVEY & CO.,
328 West Madison-st.,
Corner Aberdeen.

PAPER HANGINGS.

Paper Hangings!
UPHOLSTERY & SHADE GOODS!
LACE CURTAINS!
We are now offering Special Inducements from our large and well-selected stock of FRENCH and AMERICAN WALL PAPERS, SHADES, and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
WINDOW DRAPERIES a Specialty.
MACKEY & DEVEREAUX,
70 EAST MADISON-ST.,
Third Door from State.

THE EVENING WISCONSIN.
MILWAUKEE TRADE
FOR
CHICAGO MERCHANTS,
BY ADVERTISING IN THE
Evening Wisconsin.

THE MILWAUKEE EVENING WISCONSIN is the oldest and leading newspaper in that city. It has the largest circulation in that city of any newspaper. Prints three editions daily. Advertisements run through all three editions.

Eight passenger trains daily leave Milwaukee for Chicago, four of which enable passengers to come to Chicago and return the same day. Hundreds of Milwaukee people come to Chicago every day to make purchases. For both the Wholesale and Retail trade it will pay to advertise in THE EVENING WISCONSIN at the reduced rates.

Orders may be sent direct to Milwaukee, or left at our Chicago Office, 134 Monroe-st., with Chicago Newspaper Union.

Send samples of rates below, and then try the experiment of advertising for Milwaukee business.

CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER,
MILWAUKEE.

RATES:

An advertisement this size in all editions of the EVENING WISCONSIN will cost:
One Day.....$ .72 | One Month.....$ 4.50
One Week.....1.44 | Three Months.....11.25
CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER, Milwaukee.

An advertisement this size in all editions of the EVENING WISCONSIN will cost:
One Day.....$ 1.44
One Week.....3.75
One Month.....15.00
Three Months.....40.00
CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER, Milwaukee.

An advertisement this size in all editions of the EVENING WISCONSIN will cost:
One Day.....$ 2.16
One Week.....5.44
One Month.....22.00
Three Months.....57.00
CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER, Milwaukee.

An advertisement this size in all editions of the EVENING WISCONSIN will cost:
One Day.....$ 3.00
One Week.....11.25
One Month.....45.00
Three Months.....90.00
CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER, Milwaukee.

An advertisement this size in all editions of the EVENING WISCONSIN will cost:
One Day.....$ 4.00
One Week.....14.40
One Month.....60.00
Three Months.....172.50
CRAMER, AIKENS & CRAMER, Milwaukee.

HYDROKONIA.
MEDICAL
HYDROKONIA.
S. C. PRATT, M. D.,
Physician Special for
ASTHMA, CATARRH,
AND
THROAT DISEASE,
By
Medical Hydrokonia,
Of which treatment he is the author and sole Practitioner.
PROFESSIONAL ROOMS:
N. W. CORNER DEARBORN & MADISON-STS.
"Chicago Savings Institution Building."
Reception Hours from 10 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2 to 5 p. m., and positively at no other hours, nor on Sunday, except in case of necessity, and by special appointment.

With every means and facility that art and science can bestow in the use and furtherance of his profession, together with the advantages derived from twenty years' experience in the treatment of Diseases of the Breathing Organs as a specialty, Dr. Pratt extends his services to the public, with the fullest assurance that in the future, as in the past, it shall be his earnest endeavor to merit the confidence reposed in his professional claims.

CATARRH.

Catarrh prevails everywhere. It is confined to no class nor position in life, but affects the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the ignorant and the learned, and the profession generally know not what to do with it, whilst the so-called "catarrh remedies," with which the country is flooded, like fire-arms in the hands of children, are continually operating to the peril of those who unfortunately come within their range.

Locally, the disease is a congested, and sometimes ulcerated, condition of the mucous lining of the nose and facial cavities, or the throat and bronchia, according to its character and duration. Constitutionally, the disease springs from a poison in the blood, which breeds and multiplies and works after the manner of ferment; the face, throat, and bronchia being the cesspools of the body through which the infection is being continually poured out; hence, if not arrested, it as surely predisposes to consumption as follows night the morning.

With this disease, every breath of air taken into the lungs is drawn over a diseased surface; poisoning, infecting, influencing, and with a fatal certainty, if not arrested, as that the brook from the mountain will run to the sea. No matter how strong the constitution, catarrh will break it. Be the face never so beautiful, its mildew touch will blanche the cheek, and pale the lip, and steal the lustre from the eye. If you have this disease it matters not how much money you have spent, nor how much medicine you have taken; what Dr. Jones said, nor what Dr. Smith did; if you are not cured, it is simply because what was done was not what ought to have been done: it's the kind of medicine that cures---and the way it is used,---not the quantity nor variety, and this is why the common modes of treatment for catarrh do not cure.

POPULAR TREATMENT.

It would seem that a disease so common and so offensive withal, should be thoroughly understood by medical men everywhere. But those who learn from books alone are seldom wiser than their authors, and it is a veritable truth that the acknowledged authorities upon this disease in question are of little service either to practitioner or patient. Nitrate of silver, acetate of lead, sulphate and chlorate of zinc, tannin, and such like powerful caustic and astringent remedies, comprise the routine of popular treatment for catarrh.

These remedies, in the form of powder or solution, of different strengths, are snuffed up the nostrils or thrown up back of the palatine arch, with a view to dislodge a disease which invariably exists from co-operating causes latent in the system, and over which local treatment alone can have but a palliative effect at most. We write from experience in this matter, and feel but little concern at what may be this or that one's mere opinion. If in this specialty we claim to be wise beyond that which is written, it is only that in the school of constant experience, we happen to know a difference between popular theory and successful practice.

SELF-NEGLECT.

The catarrhal subject usually tortures himself with nostrums commended by the medical mountebank or patent medicine vendor, and then settles into a sort of mental apathy, encouraged by the belief that the family physician knows all that is known upon this subject; and thus matters stand, while the disease progresses until hope is dead and life becomes a mockery, when comes the stereotyped and hackneyed advice of "a visit to the country," "a change of climate," "a sea voyage," "a return of health in the spring," etc.; but, alas! the country restored to is that which lies beyond the confines of the festering grave, and the spring is the season that blooms eternal when life's fitful fever is over.

Let those who doubt this portrayal of Catarrh question the poor consumptive, whose sun of life is going down at noon, or watch its progress from those who neglect its timely and judicious treatment. A little while, and we miss their coming; youth and health have faded from lips and cheek, the light from the eye has gone out, the hands are folded peacefully over the still heart---they are gone.

Reader! Have you Catarrh? Hope it will not get well; try "nitrate of silver"---try it thoroughly, and then hope on; try "catarrh solutions" and "catarrh snuffs;" believe the disease incurable because your physician cannot cure you with that which never cured anybody of Catarrh; make no effort to discover a rational treatment for the disease; but delay, postpone, neglect, wait until the lungs are attacked and the blood is poisoned---till the physical body is crumbling away and death stares you in the face---and then remember the unalterable fact that to neglect the rational treatment of Facial Catarrh is to die of Consumption.

MEDICAL HYDROKONIA.

This mode of treatment for Catarrh and its complications differs essentially from all others ever presented to the public, with the following results:

1st. The most painful and distressing cases of Catarrh inflammation are relieved at once.

2d. It softens the hardened secretions which obstruct the nasal passages, speedily giving the greatest amount of comfort and relief.

3d. It deodorizes the ulcerated surfaces, removes the discharges, and restores the offensive breath to sweetness.

4th. It restores the sense of taste and smell, loss of voice, deafness, dimness of vision, and loss of memory, when these are the result of Catarrh.

5th. It neutralizes and arrests the poisonous action of the disease upon the throat, and thus averts consumption.

And last of all, a complete and radical cure is fully established, when and where all other known means and methods have totally failed.

Before by permission to Mr. A.T. Bates, 120 East Washington-st.; Mr. Wm. A. Butters, 56 and 57 South Canal-st.; Mr. L. E. Bullock, 945 Wabash-av.; Mr. George R. Stanton, 146 East Madison-st.; Mr. James S. Hamilton, 99 State-st., corner of Washington; and others.

DRY GOODS.
$100,000
OF
DRY GOODS
TO BE SOLD AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE.
HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.
Having determined to close out their RETAIL Stock of DRY GOODS previous to May 1, will sell the entire Stock, regardless of cost.
Special inducements offered to Merchants.
103 East Madison-st.,
Between Clark & Dearborn.

CARPETS.
CARPETINGS
AND
PAPER HANGINGS!
Special Bargains.
BY
ALLEN & MACKEY
Respectfully announce that they are prepared to exhibit an excellent assortment of goods in their line of the finest quality and most graceful patterns, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.
ALLEN & MACKEY,
180 State-st.,
Also Monroe-st., Opposite Palmer's Hotel.

TO RENT.
TO RENT,
Several very desirable offices, suites, and single, in Tribune Building; fire-proof, English tile floor, with and without vaults, elevator.
W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT,
A very large room on Fourth Floor Tribune Building, north light, suitable for Architect or Artist; English tile floor, marble mantels, steam heated, elevator.
W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

TO RENT,
Very large room, with vault, Dearborn-st. front, third story; English tile floor, steam heated, elevator.
W. C. DOW,
Room 1 Nevada Block.

BILLIARD HALL
TO RENT.
The largest and best-located Hall in Chicago for lease, 54x128 feet, with store on Clark-st. and entrance on Washington-st. and Board of Trade alley, in Exchange Building. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT,
Four 4-story and basement Brick Stores, Nos. 69, 65, 69 and 73 West Washington-st. Steam power if wanted. Also, 3d, 4th and 5th floors, containing 30 rooms, No. 36 South Clinton-st. Inquire at 16 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT,
No. 128 South Green-st., a large house with some 20 rooms, suitable for boarding-house, lodging-rooms, or sub-letting. Will give a three-years' lease to responsible parties. Also, a first-class Piano for sale.

REAL ESTATE.
Washington Heights.
We offer to clerks, mechanics, and persons of moderate income, their choice of fine residence lots at Washington Heights, to be paid for in monthly payments of $10 to $20 per month. Persons desiring to see these lots, or other property at Washington Heights, can accompany our Mr. Clark free of expense to them; every morning during the week, by calling at our office before 9:30 a. m.
B. F. CLARKE & CO.,
178 Dearborn-st.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
The regular mail-train on Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad will leave Depot, at Harrison-st., at 10 o'clock Sunday, April 6, and return to the city at 4 p. m.
Forty Acres.
The handsomest high grove land around Washington Heights. Two residences and large out-buildings; fine orchard, excellent water, commanding views, and a very choice property for subdivision or gardening. For sale by
O. H. BECKWITH.

FOR SALE.
SALE OF CHURCH ORGAN.
This Organ has twenty stops, two manuals and full pedal. It is perfectly new, of the very best workmanship and has both sweetness and power in a marked degree. Will be sold low with small cash payment down, the rest in 2 and 3 months. Admirably suited to a small but modernized church or music room. Call at 823 Indiana-st., corner Twentieth-st.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
J. COX & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers of
Artificial Flowers, Roses, Leaves, Etc.,
For Millinery use,
182 East Madison-st., Up-stairs.

LAUNDRY.
DOWN-TOWN OFFICE OF
MUNGER'S LAUNDRY,
126 Dearborn-st., Opens Monday, April 7.

ENGLISH MAGAZINES.

Modern Artistic and Intellectual Germany—A Word to Ladies.

South Sea Slavery—The Chaucer Society—The Problems of Civilization.

The Friction Between the United States and England—The Peking Gazette.

ST. PAUL'S.

Enbule-Evans does not agree with Held, an authority of no mean rank, in the picture he draws of

MODERN ARTISTIC AND INTELLECTUAL GERMANY,

in these words: "The press and rostrum in Germany are alike degraded; the stage kept alive by scraps from foreign sources; poetry and art utterly destitute of vigor; music grown degenerate; literature a sickly romanticism devoid of any originality; the national language culpably neglected, disfigured by the introduction of foreign words, and in its turn disfiguring German modes of thought and the German nature." Modern German literature he thinks to be the finest in the world. It has a liberty of thought and freshness of sentiment to which the English reader is a stranger. The German does not, like the Frenchman, set his invention on the rack to originate some fresh phase of quintessential vice. He does not, like the ever-practical Englishman, construct a novel as a Chinaman fabricates a puzzle, and sacrifice all else to the wearisome ingenuity of a perfect plot. Above all, he does not mutilate eternal emotions on the Procrustean couch of modern conventionality. He does not write with the fear of moral censorship before his eyes. He has no dread of Mrs. Grundy. He dares, without malice on the one hand or extenuation on the other, to reflect Nature as manifested either in virtue or in vice. Parenthetically, the writer gives his definiton of Art,—a phase of human activity which Taine and Ruskin are trying very hard to define. "For what is Art? Is it not the simple, loyal, loving reproduction of Nature? Not necessarily the reproduction of every petty detail, but of the broad, general features. And, if this be so, the first aim of the artist, whether with pencil or with pen, must be to be natural." There is no art in England, where everything is conventional. The artistic novel attains its highest form in German belletristic literature.

After these lofty introductory remarks, Enbule-Evans analyzes the literary character of Spielhagen, Auerbach, Hacklander, Gutzkow, Muhlbach, Heyse, and Jean Paul. He says:

I know no modern author who has laid human nature so universally under contribution and with such uniform success as Spielhagen. His canvas is crowded with figures all true to nature, but all more or less typical. The inheritor of ancestral imbecility, whose talk is of dogs and horses, and whose virtue consists in a constant readiness to stake his own valueless, against some fellow-creature's valuable life; the Professor whose soothing brain boils over at last in a madness replete with stirring and startling episodes; the young girl who, possessed of physical desire, trembles to a love whose fruit is bitterness of sorrow—the bounteous matron who, also loving, sheds the calm of holy self-denial over an intercourse that also had passed the bounds of friendship—above all, the poor, perplexed nature, which, full of noble impulses and lofty aspirations, is yet the thrall of self and indecision—these are but few of the characters which, drawn with realistic hand, yet reveal to us an idealist who aims at something higher than the reproduction of mere externalism, who is ever conscious of the mystery of life and the surpassing interest of psychological development.

But even a German artist, it seems, can descend from his impartial heights to level his pen against abuses. For Spielhagen has so far forgotten himself as to be bitter against one class alone—the wretched Junkers, who, in virtue of a stall-fed courage, have arrogated to themselves from time immemorial a position which would be ludicrous if it were not so pernicious to the best interests of Germany. Spielhagen describes all other classes with a grand and natural impartiality.

As we continue, we are pained to find that another German Artist has fallen into the sin of writing with a purpose.

Hacklaender, has been called, not without reason, the Dickens of Germany. He has the same love for the less known places of human life, the same power of microscopic description, the same warm philanthropic heart; but, like Dickens, he is essentially one-sided. And—as it often is the case with Dickens—he writes with a purpose, which, therefore, of the highest art and the highest influence. This is abundantly evident in his greatest and most popular romance, "Das Europaische Sclavenleben," the moral drift of which is obvious from its very title, and in which, true to his purpose, but renegade to Art, he distorts, exaggerates, and actually weakens a cause in itself noble and deserving, by committing himself from the outset to its too partial advocacy. From the judge he degenerates into the special pleader; from the artist into the one-idea-ed philanthropist.

Freytag is given only a subordinate position. He "has perception, but no instinct. He paints marvelously well what he sees, but he has no power to feel toward the invisible."

Heyse is one of Enbule-Evans' favorites. Heyse is the writer who was the subject of a most merciless sarcasm at the hands of a celebrated German critic, who compared him with Spielhagen, thus:

Spielhagen is like a grand antique statue, lacking, perhaps, this or that inferior member, but never without that which gives expression and majesty to the whole—the head. Heyse, on the contrary, is a modern statuette, exquisitely finished in other respects, but unfortunately without the head.

His own judgment of Heyse is more roseate:

Not only has Heyse's style a peculiar and delicate aroma which absolutely defies translation, but, in the whole range of English literature, there is no author with whom he could be compared in such a manner as to enable the English reader to form an intelligent estimate of his genius. He does not exclude himself from his writings; you see him ever standing in the midst of his creations, with the same penetrating brow and calm deep-watching eyes, and, for the most part (for he is by nature hopeful and joyous), the same placid smile upon the lips. So he stands, the very embodiment of human sympathy, never rising to the angels or sinking to the devils, but always on the just level of average humanity; prepared to see and welcome all that there is around of good and noble; prepared to pity, yea, shudder at it may sound, even sometimes to pardon, much of error and of sin.

Matthew Browne has a word to ladies,

"IN THESE HARD TIMES,"

whose husbands have been beaten in the race for respectability:

A life need not immediately become sordid because it is stripped of much of such ornament as the upholsterer and dressmaker can provide for it. A person of an elegant mind can put suggestions of culture and refinement into what are called "poor surroundings." A woman who has learnt—as every woman should learn—to make her own dresses, can get on wonderfully well without the dressmaker. And a man who can put up wall-paper, make picture-frames, and do other things that belong to the ornamenting of life, can do without much help from the upholsterer and his myrmidons. And both the lady and the gentleman will find a keen pleasure in being free from trade tyranny. Dressmakers, tailors, furniture-folk, paper-hangers, and the workingman in general, are as tyrannical as they are usually ignorant; and they all think it scorn to make the best of small and poor materials. In fact, they deliberately and contemptuously "scamp" the workmanship, if the material and the occasion altogether are not up to their notions of the dignity of their craft.

In these days of servant-girls' trades-unions, and extravagant and shiftless domestics, he thinks that mistresses would find it conduce to economy and genuine respectability if they were to do more of the household work themselves:

Only it must be begun in good time; that is, the mistress must be distinctly *before-hand* with the maid, or there will be a struzzle for empire, in which, in these days, the maid will probably get the best of it; to say nothing of the unpleasantness of struggles in general. And, madame, a word in your ear. You do not like a lady to have coarse, red hands! Nor do I. So be sure to wear gloves. But the shape and fullness of the arm and shoulder, and even of the bust, are, as a rule, improved by much more active use of the upper limbs than most ladies indulge in. I am not making out a case. I am speaking well-known facts; and, madame, if your hand should a little increase in size, as in the course of years it no doubt would, yet if you ask artists and men of genius in general what they have to say about the hand, you will find that the change is nothing to regret; while if it were you would have much to set off against it,—a firm-fleshed, well-rounded shoulder, and a well-opened bust.

MACMILLAN'S.

In *MacMillan's*, the slave trade in the Fijis is the subject of the article,

"SOUTH-SEA SLAVERY; KIDNAPPING AND MURDER."

As far back as 1863 the deportation of the South Sea Islanders had challenged the attention of the British Government. It was known that one of our Australian colonies, Queensland, was regularly importing labor from the Pacific for plantation work; and though there were few instances—we believe only one well-authenticated—of these natives being treated with neglect on a Queensland station, it was notorious that they were not all there voluntarily, but that many of them had been enticed on board the vessels and forcibly deported. In fact, so far as the actual procuring of labor, the trade was kidnapping. The Queensland Legislature, to their credit, stepped in and passed an act to regulate Polynesian labor. Since then the traffic has been carried on as free from abuses *as may be*. We use the qualification advisedly; for though we rise from a perusal of the voluminous blue-books on the subject with a conviction that Queensland has purged herself from the odium of a slave State, we maintain that no regulations can control the curing of coolie labor. No one who considers the hundreds of islands scattered about the Pacific, the various dialects and languages, the powers of the chiefs over the tribes, and the possibilities of agents treating with the chiefs, will imagine that the Kanaka always comes on board *sua sponte*, or understands the nature of the agreement he signs.

If England would boldly assume the sovereignty of the Fijis, we should very shortly witness the extinction of the slave-trade, and the cessation of the native feuds, the civilization and settlement of the islands, the spread of the Christian religion, and the protection and welfare of the British subject. Had she accepted the offer made her in 1869, the South Seas might have been spared the horrors and atrocities perpetrated by British man stealers. The bulk of the white population would now gladly see her assume the sovereignty. Neither Cacoban nor his natives can feel very strongly about their Constitution or the Ministry of the day; and the Pacific Islanders would find established in their midst a power which would protect right by might.

IN "RECENT WORK AT CHAUCER,"

F. J. Furnival gives, amid a mass of encyclopedic antiquarian facts about Chaucer and the dates of his various writings, some information about the condition of the Chaucer Society:

The Chaucer Society has, out of the millions of Great Britain, found just sixty men in England and Wales, five in Scotland, and one in Ireland, to support it; and, but for the help of Professor Child and his friends in the United States, could never have crept into being. Still, it is something to have a Chaucer Society alive; and it is more to have grounds for hope that the pitiable indifference (due to pure ignorance) shown by the classically-trained man of the present generation to the second great English poet—which Chaucer incontestably is—will not be shared by their successors, the youths and boys now training at college and school. The large sale and use of the excellent Clarendon Press editions of Chaucer Selections, Early English Specimens, Piers Plowman's Vision, etc., by Dr. Richard Morris and Mr. Skeat, prove this; and we may be sure that in the next generation we shall not have one of the ablest Professors of History in England asking "What is Layamon?" evidently uncertain whether that most spiritual old English chronicler, and priest of Arnley Regis, was a stuffed bird, a fossil, or a new handle like a Gladstone bag.

Thomas Hughes, M. P. ("Tom Brown"), furnishes an abridgement of a lecture delivered by him to the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh, on

THE PROBLEMS OF CIVILIZATION.

He considers the effects which civilization has wrought upon England. Most of his remarks, particularly his exhortations to the young bloods of England to turn their energies from their dissipations to works of reforms; and his appeals to the amassers of mighty fortunes to give up their silly passion for founding estates, and found instead Cooper Institutes and Cornell Universities, like their A merican fellows,—are of no special interest to us. But we find in his paper some very suggestive facts with regard to the progress of British wealth, and the actual state of British industry and society:

The "leaps and bounds" of our material progress, to which Mr. Gladstone refers, are well illustrated by the reports of the Board of Trade for 1872. The people of these islands, according to Chichester Fortescue and his "Registrar-General," "Accountant and Controller-General," and other returning officers, imported for their consumption between the 1st of January and the 31st of December, 1872, goods to the value of £75,740 worth of foreign and colonial merchandise, being an advance of nearly £23,000,000 on the previous year (£330,754,359), and of more than £60,000,000 on the year 1870. During the same twelve months our exports of British and Irish produce amounted to £255,901,000, showing an increase of £32,000,000 over those of 1871, and of £55,000,000 over those of 1870. That is of course only one item, though the largest, in the wealth producing and accumulating powers of the country. So far from these being likely to decrease, it would seem to be much more probable that the rate will increase at least as rapidly as heretofore, in spite of the labor war which is raging so bitterly amongst us. In the past year, by the adoption of *one* invention in our iron-working districts, hand-puddling is likely to be superseded, and the producing power of the country more than doubled, while thousands of workmen will be left free for other occupations. What Danks' puddling furnace is doing for the iron-master, other inventors are doing for other industries. If the past twenty years have been equal to the previous fifty, and the two together (as Mr. Gladstone calculates) equal to the 1,800 years since Julius Cæsar, it is almost certain that the next ten years will in their turn equal the past twenty.

But this enormous prosperity has not brought happiness:

Take the first test, the relations between employers and employed. Has the immensely-increased production, the result of their joint work, improved these? The industrial war which has broken out afresh, and with increased bitterness, in England is the answer. Thirty years ago the old small-master system was still strong in many trades; there was not a single amalgamated trades society in existence; the employer often worked with his men—generally had some personal knowledge of them. Now, in almost every trade the large shops have swallowed the small: the big manufacturers have shouldered the small men out of the markets. The workmen are organized in great industrial armies, while the individual scarcely knows his employer by sight; acknowledges no relationship between them, except that which is discharged weekly at the hole in the pay-office, through which the wages are thrust by a clerk.

Again he says:

Domestic service, which should be, and undoubtedly at one time was, an inheritance, a valued relationship handed down through generations, was never, so far as one can judge, in so inhuman a condition as now. Master and man, maid and mistress, live indeed together, but have no common life, and would seemto be rather awaiting sullenly the time when some new arrangement will free both sides from an irksome yoke.

Another evil tendency is the gathering of population about city centres, which, while bringing the different classes of the community nearer each other physically, drives them further apart socially:

But as the "progress of civilization" draws more and more people to the great centres of population, so when it has got them there it seems inevitably to divide them more and more into separate communities. The rich and poor are further apart than ever. The larger a city grows the more sharply the line is drawn. The new quarters are occupied exclusively by the rich, the ground being too valuable to waste on any but those who can pay heavy ground-rents. To these quarters migrate, gradually but surely, the employers of labor, merchants, professional men, who need to live in the old quarters side by side with the poorer classes.

English wealth and industrial pre-eminence were got by their working harder and more honestly than other people. With all their insular advantages, and their mineral deposits, they would not have succeeded as they have done, if they had not had hard work and upright trading—harder work and more upright trading than could be found elsewhere—behind them. They will disappear, slowly perhaps, but surely, when they have them no longer.

Is there any sign, then (he asks), that they are failing us? "I wish I could answer 'No' unhesitatingly."

Our cotton trade is the greatest of our industries; we still weave and distribute over the world more fabrics of cotton than all other nations put together. The material well-being of England depends perhaps more upon the texture and durability of our cloths and sheetings than upon any other branch of commerce. And, this being so, we have allowed a large trade to grow up side by side with it, the main, if not the sole object of which is, to adulterate these cotton fabrics of ours—to introduce foreign materials into our goods, which deceive as to their texture, and injure their durability. I would gladly be convinced of my mistake if I am in error; but I have asked many cotton-spinners, both masters and workpeople, to explain to me the use and meaning of "sizing;" what it effects for the goods they produce so diligently; how it adds, not to their selling, but to their wearing value, and the answers have landed me, sorrowfully enough, in the above conclusion. They have shown me also that the "sizer's" trade has been growing more rapidly than ever of late years. The wealth which comes out of "sized" cotton, or any such product, cannot be said, I think, to be in any sense "well gotten."

I will take one other instance from the other end of our empire. The great mainstay of our Indian revenue is the Government monopoly of opium. This drug England manufactures and sells to the Chinese people chiefly, with the full knowledge that it is the cause of untold misery to the purchasers, and against the strenuous and oft-repeated protests of the Government of that country. Does it strike you that the wealth which comes from opium can be well-gotten wealth, or that this is the kind of example which the richest nation in the world should be setting to her sister nations, who are toiling after her up the great trade ladder?

The rest of the paper is devoted to the remedies which he seeks, less by legislation than by an active, individual, widespread philanthropy:

And in this way, and by this means, can almost all those social tangles which we have been glancing at casually this evening be set right. Simple living! To it even the great household question, at once the most ridiculous and the most harrassing of social troubles, will in the end yield, will begin at once to look not wholly insoluble and hopeless. Speaking of this very question in the *Nation* the other day, one of the wittiest of American essayists took up the cudgels for Bridget (the Irish servant girl, or help) against her numerous accusers. "My good friends," he argued, "what else have you any right to look for? The things which American life and manners present to her are not patience, sober-mindedness, faithfulness, diligence, and honesty; but self-assertion, discontent, hatred of superiority of all kinds, and eagerness for physical enjoyment." And the words come home, I fear, with singular force to us also to-day in these days. Let us hope that this picture of the good coming time which he goes on to draw may prove true for us also. "Whenever the sound of the new Gospel which is to win the nations back to the ancient and noble ways is heard in the land, it is fair to expect that it will not find her ears wholly closed; and that when the altar of duty is again set up by her employers she will lay on it attractive beafsteaks, potatoes to roast or bake, make libations of delicious soup, display remarkable fertility in sweets, an extreme fondness for washing, and learn to grow old in one family."

FRAZER'S.

The author of "Premier and President" takes up, in *Frazer's*, the causes of the

FRICTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

He says:

No other two nations spend so much time in affirming their friendship, and no other two nations find it so difficult to live friendly terms. In fact we are the only two nations that ever say anything about their friendship, and the only two that have any difficulty in maintaining amicable intercourse. True, other nations fight, but they do not, chronically speaking, quarrel. They are content with declaring legally "enemies," but they would resent the imputation of being habitually anything but friends. They are occasionally at war, but it is never a war of words. They sheathe their swords and shake hands, smooth their wrinkled fronts, and smile each upon the other's patriotism and prowess. Our two nations are never so much at daggers' points as when they are hiring and repairing their pacific relations. We are alternately gushing and nagging, nay, we gush and nag simultaneously. Our friendliness for other countries, like civility in private life, is taken quite as a matter of course, a nd nothing, therefore, is said about it; the friendship of our two countries for one another is the victim of incessant protestation.

One fruitful cause of the friction between our two countries is the ignorance of the English "with regard to what was once our colony, but is now the United States."

The confusion that prevails in England on this subject of the English in America, is nowhere more confounded than in English books on this subject. Open almost any book on the United States written by an Englishman and you shall see either a Pickwickian surprise over the fact that "the Americans are so like ourselves," or a series of crackling epigrams over the absence in America of everything "English," and the presence therefore of everything ominous.

The Americans are, as a nation, the victim of one of our own favorite mind—generalization. As no country in the world exists, so inviting a field for the exercise of this thoroughly English-speaking propensity as "New America," no other is so remorselessly subjected to it. As we are the last people in the world to be taken at one sitting, so we are the most distorted-looking nation in the world when struck from the negative of an itinerant and "instantaneous" photographer. The former hits camera upon us, pulls out his watch, uncovers the lense, clasps on the cover again, and there we are—the entire 39,000,000 of us under "the magnetic influence" of 6,000 Shakers; and under the "control" of the Irish, who have abandoned political affairs because they cannot control them; absorbing and getting absorbed by the Celt; carrying aloft the banner of the inextinguishable Anglo-Saxon, while nothing but the fossiliferous remains of that extinct species. Or, if I may be indulged in a change of metaphors, the popular English books on the United States are kaleidoscopes, in which, as we turn over the leaves, we see Shakers tumbling into the arms of Free-Lovers, Mormons cracking heads with "Second-Comingites," and Comanches grabbing at the pig-tails of the Chinese.

He thinks it is extremely doubtful whether seeing a country is any advantage to the person who wishes to write about it. If it is true that historians in order to be trustworthy must have no part or lot in the events which they narrate, it may be maintained with no less plausibility that there is only one person worse qualified for writing about a country than the person who knows nothing about it, and that is the person who knows a little about it.

I was struck with the answer of the late Dr. Keith Johnson, the eminent geographer, when I asked him why he who had made so many maps of America had not visited it. He said he "never had any difficulty in making maps of a country until he traveled in it. Before he went East he made maps of it with ease; since his return he had not made one to suit him. It was so with America; if he should see the country he would never be satisfied with his maps of it."

So it is with writers on America; the less they see of the country the more intelligently they can speak of it. The most accurate book about the United States I ever read was written by a gentleman who never saw our shores, and he was a Frenchman at that! However, whether the writer speaks from eyesight or insight let him beware and strack away if he would contribute to the blinding mass of pyrotechnical generalizations which make up our knowledge of the human family. And the more crackle, sparkle, and snap there is about his performance the more readers he will have and the more confusion he will make.

Our common language, so far from being, as claimed, a "bond of union" between the two countries, acts as both a cause and an effect of their friction:

If "blood and iron" cemented the German-speaking States, the English-speaking nations are estranged by bile and ink. The common language not only conceals thought, but reveals choler. The San Juan boundary difficulty could not have survived all but two or three of the statesmen of both countries, who first undertook to settle it, if they had not been compelled to use their common language in settling it. If the Washington Treaty had been composed in aboriginal American, "understanding" would have been out of the question, and hence misunderstandings would have been impossible.

He comes to the conclusion that the causes of our antipathies are as deep as our resemblances; that the points where we meet are the points which create the friction; the United States and England touch at almost every point, ancestry, government, language, literature, law, social life, and religion. In this we are alike, and yet unlike. The likeness creates contact, the unlikeness rivalry; both together repulsion. We shall never fight, but we shall always scratch. But the two countries may have a common mission, as this striking incident proves:

In Santiago de Cuba an American seaman, the son of English parents, is about to be shot for alleged complicity in a filibustering expedition, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the English and American Vice-Consuls, who are perfectly satisfied of the man's innocence. The two Consuls follow the firing-party and their victim to the place of execution, where and when the English Vice-Consul steps forward, reads a protest, demands the release of the accused, and declares that the authorities will be called to account for his death by the Governments of England and the United States. The excitement is intense. The prisoner reels with faintness; the Spanish soldiers show impatience towards the meddling foreigners; there is a pause and a consultation; the Consuls are informed that the sentence must be carried into effect; the order "Present" is given!

At this moment the two Consuls, carrying their respective flags, bound out between the levelled muskets and the doomed man, who for an instant is covered with the English colors. The American Consul wraps himself in his flag, and stands by the side of his fellow hero, who exclaims—"Hold! hold! As the representative of her Britannic Majesty, I protest against the murder. It is your duty so protect this man's life. If you take it, you take ours, and that at your peril!"

The wretched man leans helplessly against his defenders. The muskets are lowered. Another awful pause, another consultation, and the prisoner is conducted back to his cell, supported on either side by the two Consuls, amid the cheers of the soldiers, who, forgetting their animosity, are electrified by this splendid spectacle of heroic audacity. In a few hours the seaman is released, and in a few more has embarked in safety, under the two flags of the two countries.

I believe this incident fairly illustrates the deepest feeling that the two nations have one towards the other, and the highest mission they share—the championship of justice, and the rescue of the oppressed—throughout the world.

Sir Rutherford Alcock, K. C. B., gives the second part of his article on

THE PEKING GAZETTE,

in which he presents some general idea of its contents, as well as the conditions under which it appears from day to day. In the *Peking Gazette*, he says, are to be found illustrations of Chinese political and social life of the greatest value,—sole representative as it is, in China, of the newspaper press of other cities.

Perhaps none of the extracts which he makes from its pages will be more interesting to the Occidental reader than its disclosures with regard to Chinese competitive examinations. He says:

Much has been thought and said of late years as to the merits of competitive examination for all the offices in the public service. And a great deal of clap-trap argument in favor of this system has been advanced, on no better foundation than its alleged success in China. As it is only at its commencement with us, and has been in full activity in China for many centuries, it is worth while to inquire what have been the practical results.

As a matter of fact, vast numbers of the candidates never get office or take any higher degree. But the *Gazettes* give curious instances of the tenacity and perseverance with which the hope is nurtured even to the most advanced age. One of the later returns gave the following results:

Kuangsi heads the list with a *Sau-tsai* of 102, who showed his vigor not only by successfully braving the discomforts of the examination, but by his recent exercises and muscular frame. A special memorial was devoted to his case, and he will no doubt receive some distinguished mark of Imperial approbation. Kuangsi can also boast of a candidate of 91, and of ten others ranging between 80 and 86. Shantung had no less than seventeen above 90, and fifty-three between 80 and 90. In Chekiang there were four over 90, and fifteen between 80 and 90. Szechuan sent up one *Sau-tsai* by purchase aged 92; and ninety others whose ages ranged between 70 and 80. And lastly, Yunnan had the very respectable number of sixteen candidates above 60, but not reaching 80. It is rather sad to consider that not one of these 309 gentlemen, the most boyish of whom was 70 at least, succeeded on this occasion. *They were all plucked!* But Imperial clemency, more far-reaching than Royal prerogative in less-learned countries, steps in and bestows the good old copy-book maxim—that Perseverance is crowned with Success, and follows on some of the oldest honorary degrees. May we hope that this will find some compensation in these for so many triennial disappointments!

Ting-jih-chang, who, as Governor-General of a province, has reached the highest rank, has never taken the second degree. He would probably insist upon the superior usefulness of practical ability to any amount of book-learning.

In China, therefore, it is apparent that their theory of selection for posts of authority and office, generally through personal qualifications alone, to be determined by competitive or searching examination, tends to stimulate the entire nation in this direction. The poorest cotter or working man will make great sacrifices to give at least one of his sons an education which may enable him to compete for literary honors. And he remains contented in his own humble sphere, knowing that the path of advancement is open to or is open to his progeny—as open to them as to the eldest son of the first Minister of State. It is difficult, perhaps, adequately to measure how widely and profoundly this sentiment of equality, in the best and largest sense of the term, influences the whole nation, and gives to every subject of the Empire an interest in maintaining the existing institutions. Every family certainly feels this interest, for there are few indeed which cannot point to an ancestor who has held office or achieved distinction; or, if there be no such descendant honor, which has not some son, brother, or connection about to try their fortunes in the examinations, animated with a sanguine hope of success.

FROM BRAMBLEBERRIES

we make these two selections:

TWO KINDS OF DISCONTENT.

A base and selfish discontent
Direct from hell is sent;
A noble discontent is given
Direct from heaven;
That, cowardice and low desire
Fill with unrest;
This, the soul's longings that aspire
To find the Best.

AGAINST IMPATIENCE.

Be not impatient, O Soul;
Thou movest on to thy goal.
Be not full of care;
In the Unknown there hast thy share.
Be not afraid, but trust;
Thou wilt suffer nothing unjust.

How the Madrid Ladies Snubbed Mrs. Amadeus.

Madrid Correspondence of the London News.

From the first, the hostility of the grandees of Spain against the democratic monarch was united, determined, and persistent; so much so that any effort to mitigate it was speedily recognized to be hopeless. The court consisted wholly of new people—liberals ennobled by the new King, business people. A strange device of the female aristocrats was adopted to indicate to the Queen that they considered her an interloper. The white mantilla fastened to a high tortoise-shell comb was, in old days, the universal head-gear of Spanish ladies. The grand ladies, at the instigation, it is said, of the Marchioness of Alcanices—better known as Duchess of Morny—determined to revive this costume, and to appear in it simultaneously one day on the afternoon drive in the Prado. The day arrived. Parisian bonnets gave place to the white mantilla, and bewildering coiffures to the plain braided locks and the high tortoise-shell comb. The Queen, as she drove, noticed the strange change of fashion, and innocently pointed it out to her husband, wondering in her foreign simplicity what it meant. Had the matter ended there, it would have been well. The paltriness of the motive took away the sting of the slight. When the ladies of the Spanish noblesse chose to indicate in this tortuous fashion to the Queen that they were Spaniards of the bluest blood, and that she was a foreigner unentitled to recognition as a Spaniard, they only told the royal couple and the Spanish people what both knew well already. But Sagasta, who was Prime Minister at the time, could not see the dignified indifference was the best retort. He sought out a number of the best-known women of disreputable character, had them arrayed in white mantillas and tortoise-shell combs, found for them handsome private carriages, and suddenly turned the good-for-nothing cortege on to the Prado to mingle with the dames of ancient lineage and reputations unstained. It was sauve qui peut with the noble ladies. Madrid took up the coarse and undignified joke. Some of the women were mobbed as they drove home in a splendor to them so unwonted, their mantillas were torn off and the tortoise-shell combs seriously maltreated. It is not certain but that some of the ladies were handled after the same fashion; anyhow, Sagasta's coups abolished white mantillas on the Prado. No one insinuates that either the King or Queen was privy to a piece of retaliation of a character so questionable.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

English and American Science—Science and Our Educational System.

Herbert Spencer on the Bias of Patriotism.

Applied Sanitary Science—The Limitations of Science.

Several of the best papers in the *Popular Science Monthly* for April are reprints of some of the speeches delivered at the farewell banquet to Prof. Tyndall, at Delmonico's. In one of these, Prof. John W. Draper, the brilliant author of the "Intellectual Development of Europe," answering to the toast,

"ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SCIENCE,"

showed that their growth was much more closely associated than most people supposed. He said:

When I was in London a year or two ago, I passed some pleasant hours with my friend Prof. Tyndall. Among these, I think that, perhaps, the most pleasant were those of one afternoon that we spent together in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, where Davy discovered potassium and sodium, and decomposed the earths; where Young first announced the grand and fertile principle of interference, and placed on firm foundations the wave-theory of light; where Faraday made his great discoveries in electricity and magnetism. On that occasion Dr. Tyndall was showing me some of his own splendid discoveries—the action of ether-waves of short period upon gaseous matter, clouds formed by sonic decomposition. I saw the superb, sky-blue light, and verified its polarized condition. It was like the light of heaven.

Well, as I laid down the Nicol prism we had been using, I could not help thinking that there was an unseen "presence" in the place—a *genius loci*—that inspired men to make such discoveries. Who was it that brought that genius there?

At the time of the American Revolution, there resided in the town of Rumford, N. H., one Benjamin Thompson, who occupied himself in teaching a school. He embraced, as we Americans would say, the wrong side of the question on that occasion—he sided with the King's Government. He went to England, became a man of mark, and was knighted. Then he went on the Continent, again distinguishing himself by his scientific attainments, again was titled, and this time, in memory of his American home, was called Count Rumford.

On his return to London, Count Rumford founded the Royal Institution, and thus to a native American the world owes that establishment which has been glorified by Davy, and Young, and Faraday, and the lustre of which is now so conspicuously maintained by Tyndall. Had it not been for Rumford, Davy might have spent his life in filling gas-bags for Dr. Beddoes' patients; Faraday might have been a book-binder; and certainly Tyndall would not have been honoring us with his presence here to-night.

But if Benjamin Thompson, an American, founded the Royal Institution, James Smithson, an Englishman, shortly afterward founded that noble institution in Washington which bears his name, and which, under the enlightened care of Prof. Henry, has so greatly ministered to the advancement and diffusion of science. You, sir, have called on me to respond to your toast, "English and American Science," and I think these facts show you how closely they have been associated.

President F. A. P. Barnard, in his remarks on

"SCIENCE AND OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM,"

said that our long-established and time-honored system of liberal education, embracing not only the colleges, but the tributary schools of the lower grade as well, does not tend to form original investigators of Nature's truths; and the reason that it does not is, that it inverts the natural order of proceeding in the business of mental culture, and fails to stimulate in season the powers of observation. The system that bids the acute, inquisitive mind of youth to keep its eye on its book, and not look out of the window, is not going to fit the succeeding manhood—to use Huxley's beautiful simile—to cope with the invisible antagonist who enforces against us the minutest rules of the game, whether we know them or not. We need now more than ever minds active, belligerently inquisitive, for Science is but the break of day:

I remember a time—it is now long gone by—when this skeptical feeling as to the possibilities of large scientific progress in the time to come was extremely prevalent,—so prevalent that a learned professor of a neighboring college thought it worth his time to combat, in an energetic public address, the discouraging notion that Nature has no longer any important secrets to yield. Subsequent history has magnificently corroborated his argument. For that was a time when, as yet, no Faraday had drawn a living spark from the lifeless magnet; no Daniell, or Grove, or Bunsen, had given us an enduring source of electro-dynamic power; no Ohm had taught us how to measure such a power when obtained; no Bessel had detected the parallax of the fixed stars; no Adams or Leverrier had thrown his grapple into space, and felt the influence of an unseen planet trembling, to use the beautiful language of Herschel, along the delicate line of his analysis; no Lrapar, or Daguerre, or Talbot, had revealed the wonders of of actinism; no Mayer or Joule had laid a sure foundation for the grand doctrine of the conservation of force; no Carpenter had unravelled the intricacies of nervous physiology, or analyzed the relations of mind and brain; no Agassiz had ridden down the Alps on the backs of the glaciers and proved their steady flow; no Darwin had lifted the veil from the mysteries of organic development; no Schiaparelli or Newton had put the harness of gravitation upon the wayward movements of the shooting-stars; no Mallet had presented an intelligible theory of volcanic flames and of the earth's convulsive terrors; no Kirchhoff had furnished a key to the intimate constitution of celestial bodies or a gauge of stellar drift; no Huggins, or Secchi, or Young, had applied the key thus presented to enter the secret chambers of the sun, the comets, the fixed stars, and the nebulæ; no Stokes had made the darkness visible which lies beyond the violet; no Tyndall had done the same for the darkness beyond the red, or had measured the heat-absorbing powers of aeriform bodies, or shown how the tremors of the ether shake antinder the elements of vapors. In short, that period of presumed scientific omniscience seems now, as we look back to it, but the faint dawning of a day of glorious discovery, which we dare not, even yet, pronounce to be approaching its meridian.

THE BIAS OF PATRIOTISM

is another obstacle to a thoroughly scientific dealing with social phenomena, says Herbert Spencer in the ninth chapter of "The Study of Sociology." Whoever entertains such a sentiment as "Our country, right or wrong," is destitute of "that equilibrium of feeling" indispensable for sociological success. Before one can take achromatic observations of social movements, he must strip himself of all personal and national prejudices and prepossessions. For instance, white men's interests, and, through them, the interests of mankind, demanded that the red men of America should give way to the Caucasian; so the ancient Britons were sacrificed to the Romans. To the sociological mind these were clearly steps toward a higher life; but is it to be supposed that the patriotic Tecumseh or the early British chiefs took any such view of it? Mr. Spencer backs up his assaults on patriotism by showing what mischievous results flowed back upon the French from their undue self-conceit:

Observe what has resulted from that exalted idea of French power which the writings of M. Thiers did so much to maintain and increase. When we remember how, in the late war, the French, confident of victory, had maps of German territory but not of their own, and suffered catastrophes from this and other kinds of unpreparedness; we see what fatal evils this reflex self-esteem may prodnce when in excess. So, too, on studying they way in which it has influenced French thought in other directions. Looking at Crimean battle-pieces, in which French soldiers are shown to have achieved everything—looking at a picture like Ingres' "Crowning of Homer," and noting French posts conspicuous in the foreground, while the figure of Shakspeare in one corner is half in and half out of the picture—reading the names of great men of all nations inscribed on the string-course running round the *Palais de l'Industrie*, and finding many unfamiliar French names, while (strange oversight, as we must suppose) the name of Newton is conspicuous by its absence; we see exemplified a national sentiment which, generating the belief that things not French deserve little attention, acts injuriously on French thought and French progress. From Victor Hugo's magnilloquent description of France as the savior of nations, down to the declamations of those who urged that were Paris destroyed the light of civilization would be extinguished, we see, throughout, the conviction that France is the great teacher, and by implication needs not to be a learner.

The same corroding self-esteem that brought defeat upon the French, has been brought upon the Germans by their victories:

"As a German professor writes to me, 'there is, alas! no want of signs!' that the 'happy contrast to French self-sufficiency' which Germany heretofore displayed, is disappearing, 'since the glory of the late victories.' The German Liberals, he says, 'overflow with talk of Germanism, German unity, the German nation, the German Empire, the German army, and the German navy, the German Church, and German science. . . . They ridicule Frenchmen, and what animates them is, after all, the French spirit translated into German.' And, then, to illustrate the injurious reaction on German thought, and, on the estimates of foreign nations and their doings, he describes his discussion with an esteemed German professor of philosophy, against whom he was contending that the psychical and ethical sciences would gain in progress and influence by international communion, like that among the physico-mathematical sciences. He, "to my astonishment, declared that, even if such a union were possible, he did not think it desirable, as it would interfere too much with the peculiarity of German thought. . . . Second to Germany," he said, "it was Italy, which, in the immediate future, was most likely to promote philosophy. . . . It appeared that what made him prefer the Italians . . . was nothing else than his having observed that in Italy they were acquainted with every philosophical treatise published in Germany, however unimportant." And thus, adds my correspondent, "The finest German characteristics are disappearing in an exaggerated Teutonomania." One other truth his comments on German feeling make manifest. There is indirectly an antagonism between the sentiment of nationality and the sentiment of individuality; the result of which is that exaltation of the one involves depression of the other, and a decreased regard for the institutions it originates. Speaking of the "so-called National Liberals," he says: "A friend of mine was lately present at a discussion, in the course of which a professor of philosophy, of the University of ——, was very eloquently, and with perfect seriousness, contending that only one thing was NOW wanting to complete our German institutions—a national costume. Other people, who, no doubt, are fully aware of the ridiculousness of such things, are, nevertheless, guilty of an equally absurd, and even more intolerable encroachment on individual liberty; since, by proposing to establish a national church, they aim at constraining the adherents of the various religious bodies into a spiritual uniform. Indeed, I should hardly have thought it possible that a German Government could encourage such monstrous propositions, if they had not been expounded to me at the Ministry of Public Worship."

Dr. J. R. Black, in

"APPLIED SANITARY SCIENCE,"

believes that it is within human ability to avoid nearly all the ills to which the flesh is now subject. Given a good constitution, and the conditions of health or sickness are almost wholly in our power. The only truly natural mode of dying is by old age. How is it, he asks, that, although many of the leading rules of sanitary science are so old that they were taught by Egyptian priests, and that, of late, its area has been greatly enlarged, that disease, deformity, death, and decrepitude prevail almost as much as ever? We have had in abundance the discoverers of the truths of sanitary law, but we have not, nor can we have, as in electricity, a series who can carry out for the advantage of all, the benefits it more apparent, and there is no pleasure in the task of production. The wars of the Roses, the Roundheads, and Cavaliers, did not become the staple of English song and story until wheat and flower had grown for many years over the scenes of their slaughter. In the same way, we may expect that, as the path of the science for himself or herself, else nearly all the knowledge there may be on the subject will be as if it were not. Here we have plainly before the mind the great and peculiarly weak point, so far as the practical benefits are concerned, which this science must be capable of conferring. To make it profitable and useful, or, in other words, to make it an applied science in a community, that community must be made, one and all, experts in its knowledge and in its applications.

This last consideration should lead educators to bestow a pre-eminent importance to a thorough course of instruction in hygiene. It is all well enough for the young to learn more or less about the philosophy of electricity and magnetism, but, as

"THAT BOY."

The Spring-Yearning that Possesses Humanity.

Longing for Farm-Life---How Manifested.

A Suggestion for Its Early Stage---A Farm-School that Might Be.

Life in the Fields, and Among the Kine---Maud Muller & Co.

In the spring, a livelier iris changes on the burnished dove;
In the spring, a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love,—

and the cut of his new overcoat, especially the latter. This, however, after he has passed that embryo stage in which he has been known as

THAT BOY.

It is with that boy, and his aspirations in early spring, that we have now to do, however. He is not so anxious about the wherewithal that he shall be clothed as his older brother, whose incipient moustache is a subject of anxious thought and sleepless nights, but is quite willing to leave his chances of attire to the same Beneficent Hand that arrays the lilies of the field, and is not a bit more troubled about the matter than they are. In fact, his principal thought is to

GET INTO THE COUNTRY,

where store-clothes are at a discount, and bare feet are the fashion for every day but Sunday; where palm-leaf hats, consisting of a crown without a brim, or a brim without a crown, are in good taste, and there is altogether a general setting-aside of all the prunes and prisms of polite society, and as near an arrival at a natural state of things as has been possible since Adam first employed Eve as a tailoress. Who does not remember him,

THE COUNTRY-BOY,

bare-footed,—those same bare feet covered with scars of old scratches and stone-bruises; the nails, spoiled of any possible future shapefulness by constant stubbings and splittings; the hands hard with labor; the cotton shirt, with the neck unbuttoned, disclosing the bare, brown throat and chest; the dust-colored trousers, fringed around the bottom, reaching half-way to the ankle, and held by one old suspender; and the tattered palm-leaf hat, which serves for a dipper, or a receptacle for country-plunder, as often as for its original purpose?

HOW THE CITY-BOY,

clad in English melton and cassimere, envies him! How he longs for the same freedom of attire and occupation! What visions of bird-nesting, swimming, boating, and gunning, are associated in his mind with the life of the country farmer's boy; and how he longs to get away to that visionary Paradise! Nor will he be satisfied that it is not all couleur de rose until he has made the experiment, and ascertained for himself that what looks like all play has really a substratum of very hard work.

We do not suppose that there is any such philanthropic individual; but our imagination readily supplies one, who could easily afford to these eager city-boys a chance to obtain some practical knowledge of country and farm life. Of what inestimable value might it not be to them in the future! How many men

NEVER OUTGROW THOSE EARLY INSTINCTS,

and having, through years of toil in their professions, commercial enterprises, and trades, accumulated a small fortune,—enough, perhaps, with a moderate application to business, to insure them comfort for the rest of their lives, feel the old cravings return, and, utterly ignoring the fact of the many years of toil which it required for each to become proficient in his specialty, imagine they are full-fledged farmers, and bury their little, hard-earned means in a soil which they have never learned to cultivate. "Why it's nothing to be a farmer," they argue. "Any man, with brains and proper mechanical aids, can plow, and hoe, and sow, and reap. For a farmer to become a business man, is, of course, very different. That needs a certain apprenticeship; but the reverse does not require any. Nature as assistant, and a little reading-up, are sufficient; so Mr. Merchant, Mechanic, or Professional buys a farm, stocks it, and takes his city-bred family out. He stays on it from one to three years; sees the

LAND GROW LEAN AND BARREN

under his unskillful management, in spite of his attempted trial of new and magnificent theories; in spite of all the wonderful fertilizers with which he attempts to enrich it; in spite of all the new machines that are supposed to be the proper assistants in farming made easy. His boys, who were to be so much help, possibly learn to catch a pickerel by trolling, and surreptitiously to handle a gun and frighten all the small birds off the place,—to the detriment of the fruit; but never, by any chance, do the proper thing at the proper time. The gentleman himself, of late years unaccustomed to early rising, finds, after the novelty of the undertaking has worn off, that the mornings are chill, there is no newspaper at hand, and it is cold business going out on an empty stomach to look after the farm-work, to handle the scythe, perhaps, or drive the mowing-machine, or, it may be, to use the hoe when the corn and potatoes require it.

HIS LADY-WIFE, AND DAUGHTERS,

meantime attempt to look after the chickens, and the first brood is generally squeezed to death by little Miss, 2 years old, out of pure love. The others came to grief in various ways; and, the first year at least, they buy their eggs and Thanksgiving turkey. By the second year, the cares to which she has never been accustomed have used up Madame's health, the children are running wild and practical help has to be called in to assist in poultry-yard, dairy, and kitchen. This is not always obtainable, and, even when it is, Madame does not like to resign altogether her privilege to command; and, upon one issue or another, there

COMES A GRAND ECLAIRCISSEMENT,

and, unwilling to try a new, and to her a useless experiment, in making the butter come, or some theoretical remedy for pip in the chickens, which Madame (urged thereto by her book-taught husband) insists upon having essayed, the help goes off in a huff, the butter is in statu quo, the chickens die for want of proper care, and Madame wishes there had never been such a thing as a farm thought of. "How much better to live in the city, where you can buy everything, without this continual fuss!" is her mental comment; and, broken in health, ruined in temper, with shattered nerves, she hails with joy the suggestion of her husband, that "He guesses he will try and

SELL HIS FARM."

That motion is seconded without a moment's hesitation, and the few dissenting voices are those of the boys and the younger girls, who have only seen the bright side of things, enjoyed the fun, and freedom, and known nothing of the hard work. But our friend found it much easier to buy that farm than to dispose of it. When he invested therein, it seemed as if every one wanted to buy a farm, and now it is all the other way,—each man is anxious to sell. His theoretical cultivation of the land has by no means improved it, and at last he is glad to take a small percentage of the original value, and a mortgage in lieu of the hard cash which he invested in it. Returning to his old city-life, he finds that

HIS PLACE HAS BEEN FILLED,

that he has not more than a tithe left of the hard earnings of previous years, and that, instead of the comfort which he might have secured for his old age, he has again to commence, almost at the bottom of the ladder, the upward climb toward competency,—fortunate, indeed, if he ever again has a chance to get out of the heavy harness of the dray-horse, and assume the lighter one of easy work or mere pleasure.

That all this unfortunate experience might be avoided seems simple enough, if there could be found any farmer sufficiently large-hearted and broad-thoughted to try an experiment for the benefit of his species. Let such a one, with many acres to be cultivated, advertise his willingness to take

TWENTY OR MORE BOYS

upon his farm in the early spring, and keep them for six months or a year, letting their work pay for their board. This would be productive of a certain sense of obligation upon both sides, and be far more beneficial in an educational way than if the boy's father paid his board, and he was left free to follow his own fancies. That the boy should remain the entire year, seems to be almost a matter of necessity, in order that he may fully realize what the gains and losses are which he must accept if he wishes to become a practical farmer. Such innovation once made, if at all successful,—and there is no reason why it should not be,—would at last, it may be, become an established custom, and all these restless, eager boys, who see in farm-life such an easy, happy, genial way of getting along, have their fancied vocation

VERIFIED OR DISPELLED.

Granting that some of the labor must necessarily be overseen, if not performed by men, still, in as far as it was possible, the whole matter should be given up to the boys, and it should be understood that they were positively to remain the stated time, no matter how soon they might become disillusionized. Getting up before light to feed the stock would be all very nice for the first week or two, and then Tom, Dick, and Harry would begin to grumble, and roll over for another nap. Up they must get, however,—that is part of farm life. Down into the barn, to feed the horses and cattle, where they are properly housed, look after the pigs; and then breakfast by candle-light, in order to take advantage of the earliest possible moment to be off to the labor of the fields. Supposing the old system of hand-plowing to have become obsolete, and the horse-plow alone used, he learns how to manage this thoroughly.

THERE MUST BE NO SHIRKING,

even if it soon grows monotonous, and he thinks he would almost, if not quite, prefer to go to school. Then, where it is necessary, the picking of stones and roots out of the ground is back-breaking work, only exceeded by that of digging and picking up potatoes. He learns to plant properly, and there is a certain fascination in this; but hoeing the corn, or other vegetables that may require it, is by no means poetical, but very prosaic, hard labor. There comes an occasional rainy day, when, perhaps, he may get a chance to go trouting or pickerel-fishing; but too frequently horses have to be taken to the blacksmith's to be shod, gates need mending, there is a broken rake that requires a little home-dentistry, and all the numerous small matters that must be attended to will prevent that projected excursion. Night-time finds the boy that was up with the lark,

TOO WEARY TO CARE FOR ANYTHING

but to tumble into bed, and sleep the heavy, dreamless slumber of overtired youth.

To look down on a hot summer's day from an elevation where you are shaded from the blazing sun and caressed by the wooing breeze, upon the haymakers in the fields, is very delightful. There is music in the swish of their scythes, as they mow down the fragrant grass; there is picturesque beauty in the brawny, carelessly-clad sons of toil who are at work; and it may be that some unrecognized Maud Muller rakes after; while a subtle sense of luxuriant idleness takes possession of the lazy dreamer who gazes idly at the scene. But to be a co-worker would be

QUITE ANOTHER THING.

To be sure, mowing-machines have almost entirely altered the facts of the foregoing sketch, and made the haying much less laborious; but still it is by no means play, even with all the assistance of improved agricultural implements. Harvesting in general is, perhaps, the pleasantest part of all the work; but it must be attended to, and admits of no delay for a day's gunning or fishing. "Early and always," must be the farmer's motto until the last spear of grain is garnered, the last specimen of fruit safe in bin or barrel.

Supposing, however, that the boys have borne the trial bravely, have learned that it is hard and constant work, and not play, but that now

THE WINTER HAS ARRIVED,

with its season of rest and sport. Still, where the stock are sheltered in the winter, the farmer must rise early to supply their wants. In less-favored districts, there is wood to be cut and drawn. There have been bucolic corn-huskings and apple-parings during the fall, at which *that boy* may work if he likes, but he does not get much of the play. That is left for the elder brothers, who will also get the benefit of the singing-schools, and seeing the girls home, later in the season. For this, of course, the boy does not care. He would rather snare a rabbit, shoot a partridge, or make a snow house, fort, or man, —not having yet reached the susceptible age. This is also his time for

GOING TO SCHOOL;

but here he will find the chief difference. In place of a variety of teachers for different branches, there will be a young man who is going through college, and has been obliged to eke out the necessary means by a year's teaching. He needs to know his business thoroughly, and most decidedly, to be a muscular Christian, or, ten chances to one, he is ignominiously expelled by his scholars, or, if not, the little boys will expend their time in learning how to accurately discharge small, moist balls at the ceiling, to carve their names on desk and bench, to frolic and fight, and do all but learn their lessons; while the older ones indulge in sly mischief, or uproarious mirth with the older girls. The little girls do not generally count for much, and are frequently kept at home by the weather, sewing patch-work as they sit by Mamma's side. Granted, however, that the young man does keep order, and teaches both boys and girls to the best of his and their ability, the average boy will not get the education which would be forced upon him in city schools. The student

WHO REALLY WISHES TO LEARN

will do so. The farmer's boy who has the will and desire to acquire knowledge will overcome all hindrances; and our greatest men have been those who, in the face of all obstacles, including sometimes disheartening, enslaving poverty, have broken every trammel, and, learning the first principles of science or statesmanship by a farm-house hearth, from books bought with the fruits of many hours of hard toil, have studied these during winter nights by the flickering firelight, and have risen at last superior to the great mass, who, with every advantage of culture and education, never got above the dead level of ordinary existence. So it would seem that it is neither the time nor the accessories, but the man, or rather the boy with the spirit of the man, that is needed to make eventually a diplomatic or scientific leader.

FOR THE AVERAGE BOY,

however, it is evident that the better the educational advantages which he can obtain, the more probability there is of his making a ripple on the sea of life, if he cannot be a huge, submerging wave; and the majority of boys, whether in town or country, are only average boys, and make only average men. So it is evident that the embryo farmer must forego certain advantages that are open to the sons of city residents. Therefore we hold it desirable that the boy who thinks he would like to be a farmer should have a chance to try the life thoroughly, and in all its phases. If he really has a vocation for it, then all minor difficulties will be surmounted, and he will, no doubt, grow up to be a good, true, practical agriculturist, a benefit to the world at large, and a proprietor of broad, well-cultivated fields,—

THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.

If not, however, the work will soon disgust him. Twelve months of it will be a sufficient purgatory for the memory of it to prevent his rushing in after-years into those gloomier depths whence, if he escapes at all, it will be in a scattered and otherwise distressed condition.

WHO WILL ACT UPON OUR HINTS?

Who will indulge the eager, unsatisfied longings in these young hearts for a season in the country, confirm the vocation, or dispel the illusion,—thus doing a world of good in both ways? With all due respect to agricultural colleges, this would make the best primary school at least; and, if the advantages of one can but be secured, why the latter is, of course, the necessary institution. Think of it, farmers, and try it. It may not prove so awkward an undertaking as it looks. Let the boys work the first year for their board; and then, to those who have the true vocation, and do not get disgusted by that time and wish to return to city-life, give some small wages the second year to encourage them. Who will give the boys a chance?

Effects of a Dry, Cold Winter.

Prof. Shaler has a communication in one of our scientific periodicals of the winter of 1871-2—one of the driest and also one of the coldest on record. The snow-fall was light, and the ground froze to almost an unprecedented depth; being sufficient throughout the whole of New England to involve the roots of the vegetation and the forests. The tree which suffered most was the arbor-vitæ, more than half of those having died, and the rest being in a critical condition. The red cedar was likewise a great sufferer, as also the yellow and white pines; indeed, all the conifers in New England have been injured to a greater or less degree. The greatest damage was experienced in sandy soils. The only change in animal life noticed by Prof. Shaler is the comparative scarcity of snakes, which he considers to be a very decided feature. The Professor contends that a slight addition to the degree of the drouth and the cold might have made such ravages with our forests as to have modified the climate and brought about a series of changes as great as those which mark the different geological formations of the past.

LONDON.

The Ministerial Crisis---Mr. Gladstone---How the Irish Members Vote.

The Atlantic-Cable Monopoly--Evangelical Cyrus and His "Ring."

How the Markets Are Worked by the "City Editors."

The Works of the Bronte Sisters and of Lord Brougham.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, March 15, 1873.

MINISTERS, PARLIAMENT, AND PEOPLE.

Mr. Gladstone is once more testing his popularity. Whoever may be Premier, and whether the dissolution of the House of Commons comes just after Easter, or later in the autumn, the real settlement of the confusion brought about by the rejection of the Irish University bill lies in the decision of the people as to the merits of Mr. Gladstone. So strongly marked are his characteristics that you are compelled either to adore him or to detest him. I have never found anybody who said "he rather liked him," or "he didn't care much about him." If he is a man of eloquence, he is eminently practical as well. His budgets; his treaties of commerce; his Reform bill; the disestablishment of the Irish Church; the great Irish Land bill; the encouragement of the Kingdom of Italy; the policy of conciliation towards the United States; these things all testify to his capacity for legislation. It was the instinctive recognition of his individual prominence which led all the Liberal side of the House to give him such a cheer as they did when he glided into his seat on the evening on which he announced his resignation. There was no little feeling in the cry, and the discontented Radicals who had voted against him looked specially humble. Without being uncharitable, I suppose I may say that, of the English Radicals, only one of the opposition votes was really on the merits of the question, viz.: The vote of Mr. Fawcett. And really Mr. Fawcett is possessed with so strong a personal antipathy to Mr. Gladstone, that even with him the merits of the dispute are obscured. The Irish Roman Catholics, who voted en bloc against the Ministry, were compelled to do so by their Bishops. The communication existing between fifty or sixty members of the House of Commons and the Irish Hierarchy is becoming too much for the patience of quiet Protestant members, who never dream of referring to their Vicar or Rector before they venture upon a vote. Directly an important question is before Parliament, you hear what the Bishop of some Irish Diocese has pronounced about it. Irish members catch you by the arm, and insist upon reading you extracts from private letters detailing the Episcopal opinion. The reasons for or against never enter into their minds; the only dispute is as to what the heads of their priesthood have said. That known, they are as docile as Bishop Dupanloup was when the Pope's infallibility was declared. If Imperial interests did not suffer thereby, it would be a grateful relief to allow these gentlemen a Parliament of their own at Dublin, where they could be priest-saddled to their heart's content.

AN ELECTION!

If an election really takes place, we shall find Scotland returning about the same number of Liberals as now; Wales the same. Ireland will not alter her representatives in many instances, save, perhaps, by increasing the number of Home Rulers, who, at all events, would not be Conservatives, but in England, the Conservatives may gain forty or fifty seats. This does not give Mr. Disraeli a majority, but the new House would no doubt yield him a fair trial, and the Marquis of Salisbury would again be tormented by seeing a Conservative Ministry purchasing support by originating Liberal measures.

A STORY OF THE CRISIS,

known to be authentic, is to the effect that, before the vote on the second reading of the University bill was taken, half-a-dozen of the "rebels" on the Tory side—Legitimist Tories, who hate Disraeli—communicated with Mr. G. Hardy, in whom they believe, and said they would vote against the Government if he would promise them that, under no circumstances, would the Conservative leaders form a Government with the present House of Commons. Mr. Hardy promised for himself, and said he believed he could promise for his distinguished friends. So the "rebels" voted, and to-day they are indignantly asking how Mr. Disraeli could dare to think, even for two or three hours, of forming an Administration before an appeal to the country.

THE ATLANTIC-CABLE MONOPOLY.

Mr. Cyrus Field is over here, working heaven and earth to fasten together a hard monopoly of telegraph companies against the interests of the public. There has been another Westminster Palace Hotel dinner, and fresh bursts of laughter at the joke that some people might still consider that combination to secure exorbitant charges was not what was looked for when special opportunities were afforded to the evangelical Cyrus and his friends. Never, certainly, was there a "Ring" so audacious. They have flung off disguise. They openly say they are establishing the Globe Company in order to dress up prices, and bring their power to bear down competition, wherever it may arise. I have seen Mr. Field, with tears in his eyes, describe, in days past, to sympathetic groups, his nightly prayers to "Almighty God" for the success of the cable; and I remember reading a metaphor of his in a speech delivered on your side of the Atlantic, in which he spoke of the "still small voice" of the Deity being heard in it. Mr. Field has not quite dropped all that sort of thing, even now, for he put on his ticket of invitation the words "*Sans Dieu, rien*;" but his colleagues roar with mirth at his professions. The one idea now is, to make the "Globe" conduce to the sole advantage of Field & Co., let who will go to the wall.

WORKING THE MARKET.

Wonderfully has the market been managed during the last few days. There are the golden promises as to the new "International," alias the "Globe" Company, above mentioned, and then the breakage in the '65 cable. The shares have varied as much as 10 per cent in a couple of hours. The news of the accident was published on the morning of the appearance of the new Company. The Directors of the Globe include men who are masters in the art of company-nursing.

And then there are

THE CITY ARTICLES.

Since the development of joint-stock enterprise in England, I observe that distrust has arisen in the minds of city people as to the entire impartiality of the personages who are known as "city editors." Each daily paper has an office in the City of London, in the close neighborhood of the Stock Exchange, to which a gentleman, named "the city editor," goes every day, and in which he sees people, and where, late in the evening, he writes his "city article" for the next morning's issue. It is impossible, I am afraid, to believe in the independence of everybody. If you listen to stock-brokers, purity exists only here and there. Not that the services rendered are ostentatiously displayed. There is a deal of ingenuity. It is not after the German fashion. Not long since, I heard a "city editor" of Berlin declare he had made £20,000 sterling within the previous two months, simply by expounding the advantages of particular joint-stock schemes. "Do you mean," said I, "that they have paid you that money down?" He smiled in pity of my ignorance. "No, no!" he observed; "they don't give us money, but they allot us shares, and then, as the shares come out at a premium through our eloquence, we sell and pocket the difference." He thought it was "Quixotic," he added, to object to such arrangements.

In London, things are not so unblushingly done. But it is, nevertheless, a fact, that unbiased criticism is rare. Against the new Cable Company, a dead set has been made. Even before it appeared, the public were warned; and now the *Times* (whose city article is the least to be depended upon of any journal in England), day after day, inserts letters, or offers remarks, which are as much in the interest of Messrs. Field & Co. as were those in the last number of the *Observer*, a paper which is owned by one of the Directors of the Globe Amalgamation Company.

A favorite policy with the uncertain city writer is in suppression. Not often does he come out, as this week towards the new Cable Company, with direct denunciation. Suppression, and judicious thrusting to the front, are his favorite means. Thus you will usually see, in certain journals, particular stocks named first, when there has been any favorable movement, as though all the interest of the day's proceedings was in the fate of that one description of investment. When a fall has occurred, no mention is made of the stock. You will see this kind of thing continually, for example, with the Atlantic & Great Western stock. People behind the scenes laugh at the fact, but the public are often so misled by it as to feel in the end much more inclined to weep than to feel amused.

NEW BOOKS.

An illustrated edition, in seven volumes, of "The Life and Works of Charlotte Bronte and Her Sisters," is being brought out by Smith & Elder. The fourth volume contains "The Professor," which was written before either "Jane Eyre" or "Shirley," but was not published until after the authoress' death. The pleasant preface will not be forgotten by those of your readers whose memories go back as far as '56,—the date at which the Rev. A. B. Nicholls consented to the publication. In it, "Currer Bell" set out how she had determined her hero should work his way through life as she had seen real living men work theirs, but that the publishers wanted something more imaginative. "Indeed," she wrote, "until an author has tried to dispose of a manuscript of this kind, he can never know what stories of romance and sociability lie hidden in breasts he would not have suspected of casketing such treasures. Men in business are usually thought to prefer the real. On trial, the idea will be often found fallacious. A passionate preference for the wild, wonderful, and thrilling, the strange, startling, and harrowing, agitates divers souls that show a calm and sober surface." The publishers smiled, but they did not contradict, and, to this day, would prefer a Miss Braddon to a Miss Austen.

Messrs. Black, of Edinburgh, have just completed a series of eleven volumes, containing the works of Lord Brougham. The last volume has a chronological list of Lord Brougham's publications, and a general index. In connection with the index, it may be interesting to notice here Lord Brougham's own ideas as to the plan upon which such a work should be constructed. This is gathered from a note of instructions forwarded to the publishers several years ago, in connection with his speeches, as follows: "A book and an index are to be made on opposite principles. A good book cannot be too concise; a good index can hardly be too prolix. Repetitions are to be avoided in the former; in the latter they should abound. For, as one man's memory takes hold of one *tag* of a subject, and another man's of another, so you must have all the *tags* possible in your index, that all may lay hold of it. Nay, the same man will remember a thing differently, according to the various views with which he consults the index at different times." A fac-simile of the note containing these remarks is appended to this volume. The handwriting is much more distinct than in some notes which I have of his, written at a later date. Lord Brougham, it may not be remembered, lies at Cannes. A monument has been raised above his grave, consisting of a plain cross of granite of the country, 22 feet high, exclusive of the base. It is placed upon the grave, the ground for which, with a large space around, has been given to the family of Brougham in perpetuity by the town of Cannes. The epitaph consists of the following single record:

HENRICUS BROUGHAM.
Natus, MDCCLXXVIII.
Decessit, MDCCCLXVIII.

EVOLUTION.

A Discovery by Dr. Buechner.

BRAIDWOOD, Ill., April 2, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The intelligent foreigner is again among us, notebook and pencil in hand. This time it is the learned German scientist, Dr. Buechner, who communicates to the *Gartenlaube* the results of his observation upon American peculiarities at an evening party. These, according to a late number of the *Nation*, are, that "The ladies, in the round dances, moved with a more gliding step than do their sisters in Germany. And this fact he explains by those laws of race which gave the Indian his crafty, silent footfall as he approached the slumbering village in order to murder the innocent inhabitants." Not only America, but the whole civilized world, is indebted to the thoroughness of German scholars for the solution of many problems, that, in all probability, would otherwise have remained in mystery unto this day.

As a people, we have hospitably welcomed to our shores foreigners of every rank and degree, except, perhaps, His Serene Highness of Mechlenburg's ex-convicts, and have got our reward in various ways and degrees, from "American Notes" to "Spiritual Wives," but one such "find" as Dr. Buechner atones for many previous disappointments, and will, for a time, cause us to infuse a heartiness into the welcome which will be extended to the gentlemen who arrive from foreign parts with eye-glass on the alert, and note-book convenient; which after-events may show to have been hasty and ill-advised.

We are certainly indebted to Dr. Buechner for a discovery which native scholars would have overlooked to the end of time, perhaps. It is true that the learned Doctor ignores the beer, and kraut, and *Gemuethlichkeit*, which, to the unscientific mind, would have some weight in accounting for the fact that the belle of the Doctor's native land is usually a creature of less ethereal mold than her trans-Atlantic sisters, who, as a school-girl, is, of the writer's own knowledge, given to the consumption of the succulent slate-pencil and the promiscuous pickle, and whose step would naturally have some relation to her pounds avoirdupois.

It is also, of course, just possible that some of the ladies who came within the range of Dr. Buechner's spectacles were descendants of the old Knickerbockers, who came over in ships as broad-bottomed and unwieldy as themselves; but I do not wish to say anything that would have a tendency to detract from the value of the learned Doctor's deductions, for I am firmly persuaded of the value of the theory which he advances, and beg humble leave to offer one or two illustrations in its support, which have hitherto been a source of considerable mental anxiety to me, before the key was offered for their unraveling, by the opportune arrival of the intelligent foreigner.

Why do American ladies exhibit such an insatiable craving to obtain hair which has belonged to some one else; and why do a great many of them bedaub their features with hideous pigments? There is not a mother's daughter of them that is contented with the quantum of hair Nature gave her. How shall we explain this startling fact? Evidently not otherwise than by those subtle laws of descent which make her inherit, in a modified form, the passion which possessed her ancestor to require the hair of his foes. Nor is this all. The descendants of chieftains, who were usually promoted to their elevated station by reason of their success and diligence in accumulating the much-prized cranial coverings of other people, may probably be traced by their exceptionally full assortment of switches, frizzes, etc. The intelligent student of Evolution will not need to be told that, as the fierce warrior hideously begrimed himself with inharmonious pigments when he went forth to conquer and destroy, so the intangible, but inexorable, laws of inheritance and descent lead the fair one of our day to seek the adventitious aid of liquid rouge and Bloom of Youth, ere she sallies forth to ball or party, with intent to commit havoc in the susceptible material usually found wearing broadcloth at such places.

Seriously, the theory of Evolution commands the respectful attention of those even who do not agree with its conclusions; but the laughable blunder of so learned a man as Dr. Buechner suggests to the cautious student the inquiry: If these gentlemen make such sad work when they venture upon ground with which we, the unscientific, are acquainted, with how many grains of salt shall we receive their conclusions when they wander among the plesiosauri and labyrinthodom, where they have us at a disadvantage, and then invite us to upset some of our most cherished convictions, which, however mistaken, are pretty strongly rooted? I am, yours faithfully,

C. C. CORNELL.

UNATTAINED.

If I could only know—
I, sitting here this weary winter morning,
And watching aimlessly the flakes of snow
That wander through the air in vague forewarning—

If I were only sure
That you would weep with any real sorrow,
If in their gathered whiteness cold and pure
These flakes should lie upon my grave to-morrow—

I would not count it sad
To loose my little hold upon you living,
And win in dying what I never had,
And what, alas! you have not for the giving.

—*Mary E. Bradley in the April Scribner.*

THE LAW OF STORMS.

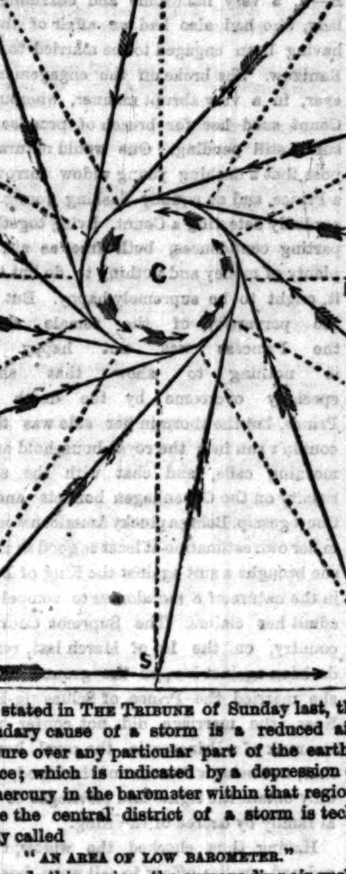
The Whirling Movement, and Its Causes.

How to Tell the Direction of a Storm-Centre.

Observations of the weather during the past few years have established our knowledge of the important meteorological fact that all our storms are accompanied by the phenomenon of

A CIRCULAR WIND.

The fact is now much more widely known than its cause. The accompanying diagram will enable our readers to understand the latter.



As stated in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday last, the secondary cause of a storm is a reduced air-pressure over any particular part of the earth's surface; which is indicated by a depression of the mercury in the baremater within that region. Hence the central district of a storm is technically called

"AN AREA OF LOW BAROMETER."

Towards this region, the surrounding air rushes in to restore an equilibrium; and that rush of air is known as wind. The resulting circular motion, around the central point, is due to the rotation of the earth upon her axis, from west to east.

It is easy to calculate that

THE VELOCITY OF ROTATION

at the equator, 24,900 miles in 24 hours, is 17.3 miles per minute, while at the pole it is nothing. In the latitude of 40 degrees it is 13¼ miles; in the latitude of 45 degrees it is 12¼ miles, per minute. The earth carries the atmosphere along with it, and the velocity of the atmosphere at any point is the velocity of that point, which decreases with an increase in the latitude. It is evident that, if a mass of air at any point be moved northward or southward, from any cause, it will preserve for a time the eastward velocity of the point from which it started; just as a stone thrown from the window of a moving railroad car is carried forward by the impetus of the train. Hence, a mass of air moving southward, in this hemisphere, will lag behind in the rotation, while the relative motion will be faster than that of the surface if it move northward, because of the change in velocity of the surface due to the latitude.

Now suppose the top line of our diagram to represent the parallel of 45 degrees of latitude, and the length of the horizontal arrow indicate the motion per minute on that parallel. Let the lower line represent the parallel of 40 degrees; then the length of the arrow near it will indicate the velocity of the air there per minute. In each case the surface, and its superincumbent air, moves in the direction of the arrow. If an area of low barometer be at C, nearly midway between these two parallels, the air will move towards that area from every point of the compass; and the result is indicated in the diagram, where the dotted lines show the tendency, and the full lines show the direction, of the actual movement. A mass of air coming from the north at N, moves eastward with a velocity 12¼ miles per minute, while the storm-centre moves 12¾ miles per minute. Hence,

THE MOVING AIR DRAGS BEHIND

at the rate of ½ mile per minute, or 30 miles per hour, and takes the direction of the arrow, towards the circumference of the small circle, instead of its centre, at C. Similarly a mass of air moving northward, from S, has an initial velocity of 13¼ miles per minute, or 30 miles per hour greater than that of the centre of the storm; and moves in the direction of the arrow from S, instead of the dotted line. Similarly, we may show that the same deviation occurs in the case of the air coming from every direction towards C; and the consequence is that the air moves round the centre of the area of low barometer, in a direction contrary to that of the hands of a watch that is laid with its face upward.

THE VORTICAL MOTION

resulting from this rush from all directions towards a storm-centre is even more decided than indicated by the diagram, which only represents the secondary tendency. The central rush is opposed, or counteracted, by the elasticity of the several volumes of air as they approach each other; and their impetus carries them around in the direction of the movement already established, so that the whirl extends nearly as far from the centre as the distance from which the winds blow. All the air that tends towards the storm-centre moves round it, in an approximate circle; in just the same way that water courses round in a funnel, for a similar reason, and in the same direction, the only difference being that the central column of air moves upward, while the central column of water in the funnel moves downward.

A knowledge of these facts enables us not only to tell the direction of the storm-centre, but

OFTEN TO KNOW WHETHER

it is approaching towards us, or receding, or is passing us at a harmless distance. If we face the wind the storm-centre will always be on the right hand; or if we turn so that the wind blows from left to right we shall face the storm-centre. If, at the same time, the mercury in the barometer continues to fall, we may be sure that the vortex is approaching us; while, if the barometer rises, we may count on its having passed by. The general direction of the movement of the centre is from west to east; but it may depart several points from the cardinal line.

The preceding generalizations of position apply to the Northern Temperate Zone. A little consideration will help us to understand that, in the Southern Temperate Zone, the direction of the rotary movement is the opposite to that of storms in this region; the winds blow round the vortex the same way that the hands of a watch move. In the Torrid Zone, within what are technically known as

THE "DOLDRUMS"

(the limits of true cyclone action), the difference between the lengths of the successive parallels of latitude is so small that the conditions of rotary motion are present but feebly, and not at all on the equator.

It is evident that this knowedge is of much greater practical value

ON THE WATER

than on the land; added to which, storms move with more regularity on the ocean than on shore, the motion not being interfered with by irregularity of surface. On land our theoretical circle often becomes an irregular ellipse, but on the ocean the circular form is very nearly preserved. The mariner may avoid serious damage, and perhaps total loss, by a knowledge of these facts of storm motion, by steering as nearly as may be away from the vortex. This may be accomplished by keeping the starboard side to windward, and getting out of the track if the storm-centre be moving towards the first noted place of the vessel. Some of our ocean-going seamen are already educated up to a knowledge of these facts, and an appreciation of their value; and there can be no doubt that a more thorough dissemination of the principles of storm science will result in a material diminution in the annual percentage of loss by shipwreck.

TENNYSON'S LAST ODE.

Translation of the Same for the Million.

Tennyson's recent address to the Queen has been carefully translated for the *Golden Age* from the original tongue, and as its corps of translators have had the assistance of several eminent scholars and clergymen, together with two public libraries, and seven biographical and other dictionaries, they believe that the following rendering faithfully deciphers the stupendous rebus. But, in the interest of hieroglyphics and other antiquarian learning, the editor of that journal respectfully announces that he will not close his columns against any other proposed solution. Further communications on the subject should be written in a plain hand, and addressed in simple Greek to Box 2848, New York:

ALFRED TENNYSON'S SPEECH.

Your Royal Highness, I have addressed to you a poem which my stupid and bewildered friends (including perhaps yourself) think I ought to explain in prose.

It begins by calling you loyal and royal; by which I mean, clearly enough, that you are every inch a woman and a Queen.

Then, as proof of the loyalty of your people, I make a touching allusion to the sickness which the Prince of Wales caught in playing billiards in his shirt-sleeves at Sandringham, and to the stunning way in which the whole nation celebrated his recovery. I say, for instance, that

London roll'd one tide of joy thro' all
Her trebled millions.

This is not a misprint for "troubled millions." I meant to astonish the world by the announcement that nine millions of people (or three Londons in one) cheered Your Majesty on that occasion; which it was easy for them to do, of course, by poetic license. Nor was this all. There was another feature of that celebration, namely: what I finely style

Thunderous lightnings striking under sea
From sunset and sunrise of all thy realm.

That is, there came by submarine telegraph (at £1 per word) congratulatory dispatches from India and Australia in the East, and from Canada and Nova Scotia in the West.

Perhaps you will be puzzled by the allusion to

That true North whereof we lately heard
A strain to shame us, "Keep you to yourselves;
So loyal is too costly! friends—your love
Is but a burthen: loose the bond and go."

The "true North" is Canada, and the "strain we lately heard to shame us" is the doctrine of the London *Times* that Canada costs too much to the British Government, and ought to be an empire by itself. Your Highness, that sentiment is bosh! The *Times*, in uttering it, does not speak

Her voice
And meaning whom the roar of Hougoumont,
Left mightiest of all peoples under heaven;

or, in other words, does not represent the convictions of that Britannia who, since the battle of Waterloo, flatters herself that she has been mistress of the world.

With subtile irony, I then proceed to ask if England is really

Some third-rate isle half lost among her seas?

This question arose in my mind on reading a speech by Wendell Phillips, who said that England had sunk to a third-rate power. Let not your Majesty be deceived by that fanatic. Would the trebled (or the troubled) millions of London shout, "God save the Queen of a third-rate power?" The question is its own to answer, and is enough to quench Father Burke himself.

My next point is against those who say that, while Englishmen at home are loyal to the monarchy, yet, when they live in the distant colonies, they desire independence,—just as the ungrateful Americans did under George III. I met this accusation by showing that we who were born and brought up in England, but who have sent our sons and daughters to Calcutta, and Melbourne, and Montreal, have sent them thither not to be part of a new nation, but only to make world-wide the glory of the "tight little isle;" or, as I poetically state it,

The loyal to their crown
Are loyal to their own far sons, who love
Our ocean-empire with her boundless homes
For ever-broadening England, and her throne
In one vast orient, and one isle, one isle,
That knows not her own greatness.

I then change the key-note of my harp, and say (or in words to that effect), your Highness will do me the honor to accept this book of poems—not on its own account, but because your late husband, the Prince Consort, was very fond of these legendary tales, particularly King Arthur, to whom I once did myself the honor to compare him.

This compels me to explain that the King Arthur whom I have herein described is very different from the mythical personage whom we have heretofore associated with that name—yes, far higher in intellect and morals than the Round-Table hero of whom you have read in the history by Geoffrey, of Monmouth, or in the retold Arthurian legends translated from the Norman-French by Sir Thomas Malory, whose Welsh name I prefer to spell in the old style, "Malleor," so that people may be puzzled with my learned allusions. The early and rude traditions of King Arthur and his knights—stories which were often lewd and low—I have invested with a pure and high meaning, using them to illustrate the struggles between the carnal and the spiritual nature of men, or, as the poem itself phrases it,

Shadowing Sense at war with Soul.

Finally, as a peroration, Take my blessing—in blank verse. Heaven grant your Majesty a good government under Mr. Gladstone. True, the signs of the times are portentous—to a conservative like myself. I have nothing but denunciation for what I call

wordy trucklings to the transient hour,

by which I mean the subserviency of the press, as when it panders to Canadian independence; I despise

Fierce and careless looseners of the faith,

and if Huxley, and Darwin, and Tyndall, and other revolutionists against religion, think that this shoe fits them, let them put it on; I inveigh against

Art with poisonous honey stolen from France,

in which I include the whole catalogue of French abominations, from new adaptations of stage-plays to new fashions of ladies' dresses; I grieve that the laboring classes present to us a threatening problem, uttering

A groan and not a voice,

as witness the portentous strike in South Wales; I animadvert on the unhappy fact that the educated classes are selfishly devoted to their own interests, and that the ignorant multitude are thus left in unchecked possession of the government; or, as I more delicately expressed it in the accompanying copy of verses,

That which knows, but careful for itself,
And that which knows not, ruling that which knows
To its own harm.

But, notwithstanding all these drawbacks on our Conservative prosperity, the prophets who predict the final triumph of the Opposition—and particularly the triumph of such Radicals as Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Bradlaugh, and the rest—are simply scared at their own shadows.

So, although the tale of King Arthur keeps constantly pointing to some great and final "disaster which shall happen

In the West
Where all of high and holy dies away,

nevertheless your Royal Highness may avert this threatened calamity if you will simply stick to your

Crowning common-sense,

and reject the vagaries of all who tell you to "Go West."

[Cheers and applause, during which the bard takes his seat.]

—Proprietor of Store (by way of a lecture after bestowing gratuity)—"Now, my man, one-half of mankind's misery is caused by rum; steer clear of it, and you'll be all right. Think of the number of people it has thrown from affluence into the most abject poverty!" Incorrigible Wretch—"Yes, poverty is a dre'ful thing, because when a fellow's money's all gone, what's he goin' to do for a drink?"

GERMANY.

How President Grant's Inaugural Is Received by the German Press.

The American Executive the Most Advanced Idealist of the Age.

Shall We Have Eternal Peace, a Universal Republic, and a Universal Language?

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DRESDEN, March 11, 1873.

The German papers publish a synopsis of President Grant's inaugural address, with rather unfavorable comments. They seem to ridicule the President's ideal and progressive political philosophy; and it is quite evident, from the general tone of the articles, that these German writers are envious of the good fortune which gave to our country a

PROFOUND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHER

when we least expected him. It seems Germany has labored under the impression that the habitual silence of our National Executive was an indication of barrenness of ideas. What a mistake! All at once, the silent man speaks, not to his own country alone, but to the world; and he unmasks himself as the

MOST ADVANCED IDEALIST OF THE AGE.

That portion of his message in which he proclaims his faith that "The Great Maker is preparing the world to become one nation, and that armies and navies will be no longer necessary," is intensely interesting. He is far ahead of such men as Immanuel Kant, as regards his hope for a speedy realization of the two great desiderata for the complete happiness of men. He already sees, with the eye of his ideal mind, the grand consummation of political and social perfection:

ETERNAL PEACE AND A UNIVERSAL REPUBLIC.

Kant believes this consummation possible only when all strife and discord cease within the several States; when men become, not only equally free, but also equally wise; and when all nations are of equal influence and power. But these considerations are too insignificant to figure in the calculations of one Philosopher-President. He believes that "commerce, education, and the rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam, have changed everything;" and that, consequently, the world is almost ripe for the grand experiment. Of course, the immaterial fact that corruption, fraud, egotism, bribery, and all manner of social and political immorality have never been so rampant, barefaced, and shameless, as at the time of the inditing of that memorable message,

CUTS NO FIGURE

in the case. The American Republic, "as guiding star to all other countries," is in itself quite sufficient to accomplish the magnificent purpose.

——— Oh! great delight,
To understand the spirit of the age,
To mark how, ere our time, a sage has thought,
And what improvement on his work we wrought.

Now, for the first time, men of all parties will begin to understand and appreciate

THE BENEVOLENT SPIRIT

which caused the sale of arms to France, and the persistency of the present administration in the St. Domingo policy. The sale of arms was energetically carried out in the face of all opposition, merely because our progressive Administration thought it expedient to inaugurate the world's disarmament by a hasty sale of most of our deadly weapons,—these instruments of offense and defense not being needed on the eve of eternal peace. The policy with reference to St. Domingo is another outgrowth of the same advanced political philosophy, as that favored country is selected as the first link in the great chain of annexation, which, out of the Republic of the United States of North America, will presently create the "Respublica Universalis."

It is not by any means strange that most of the writers on the science of moral and political philosophy differ from President Grant.

NOT EVERY CENTURY

gives birth to a superlative statesman. One noted writer on the science of politics says: "Not until every people and every State have lost their peculiarities, will a World-State be possible, and then—the world's history will be at an end."

Another argues that, "According to the laws of Nature, it is impossible, that the several nations on the globe should not be radically different; and that it would be an unnatural condition of things if each people did not form a separate State. As the wolf and the lamb cannot lie peaceably together, so it is impossible that brotherly love can always reign between all the States."

Feuerbach believes that a universal State would be

THE GRAVE OF MANKIND.

Scheleiemacher is of a similar opinion.

R. V. Mohl ("History and Literature of Political Science") writes: "Every sensible man must at once perceive that a universal World-State is a ridiculous fancy."

H. B. Oppenheim ("System of the Law of Nations") thinks that the rights of men cannot be protected or developed by removing national landmarks; but that the plurality of States, and the competing efforts of each nationality, are necessary conditions to the development of progressive ideas."

Grant's master-mind will speedily dispose of these, and all similar doubts and objections, though they may seem insurmountable to ordinary statesmen.

Ancient and modern writers have always believed a universal language.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPOSSIBILITY.

They have even claimed that the mental peculiarity of each people, as displayed in its mother-tongue, would be one of the greatest obstacles to a universal State, and that every people fears no misfortune more than the ruin and loss of its language. The President settles the whole question by simply asserting that "The Great Maker is preparing the world to become one nation, *speaking one language*." Perhaps his faith is so strong, and his hope so sanguine, that he expects a universal language will be created in the same sudden and miraculous manner in which originally the tongues were confused at the building of the Tower of Babel. The fact that there are millions upon millions of men whom the civilizing influence of Christianity has as yet not affected, and that several heathen nations may refuse to be annexed and merged in the Universal Republic, will, of course, not change the views and policy of the Washington Philosopher.

HE OFFERS A COMPLETE REMEDY

for these seeming difficulties in that passage of his inaugural which, in touching upon Indian affairs, simply recommends that, if the Indians refuse to be civilized, they should be exterminated.

In whatever direction we turn, from whatever standpoint we may argue the question, we find the President leagues upon leagues

IN ADVANCE OF ALL COMPETITORS.

Even Prof. Bluntschli, one of the most progressive expounders of political science, does not begin to come up to the advanced position of President Grant. The great American philosopher stands alone in his glory, solitary and alone upon the very picket post of ideal political philosophy. No man, alive or dead, can hold a candle to him in progressive ideas. He is determined that the lamb and the wolf shall lie down together; and, if Congress will only obey the recommendations of his message, and pass the necessary laws, "tending towards the ends indicated," the President, as he assures the country, will encourage and support those measures, and the

MIRACULOUS THING WILL BE DONE.

The invaluable blessing thus bestowed may at first only fall upon San Domingo, but the rest of the world will speedily follow.

E. JUSSEN.

The Natural Duration of Life.

According to Prof. Faraday, the crime of suicide is very common in this age of the world, for he intimates that all who die under 100 years of age may be charged with self-murder, that Providence, having originally intended man to live a century, would allow him to arrive at that advanced period if he did not kill himself by eating unwholesome food, allowing himself to be annoyed by trifles, giving license to passion, and exposing himself to accident. Flourin advanced the theory that the duration of life is measured by the time of growth. When once the bones and epiphysis are united the body grows no more, and it is at 20 years this union is effected in man. The natural termination of life is five removes from the several points. Man, being 20 years in growing, lives, or should, 5 times 20 years; the camel is 8 years in growing, and lives 5 times 8 years; the horse is 5 years in growing, and lives 25 years; and so on with other animals.

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Sunday Morning, April 6, 1873.

PUBLIC DEMORALIZATION.

The most deplorable of the social evils of the present day is the general weakening of public respect for the sanctity of official and public trusts. Since the 4th of March, 1869, to the present time, there has been a constant succession of robberies of the National Government, committed by subordinates of every degree. These men have taken public money intrusted to their hands and used it in some form of gambling. Many of these men have been convicted, but all, or nearly all, of them have been pardoned; others have run away, and Congress has relieved their sureties of all responsibility. Others, after conviction, have been reappointed to office. The Executive clemency has even gone backward, and pardoned criminals convicted under previous Administrations. Congress has practically recognized the rottenness and irresponsibility of the Civil Service by releasing principals from all liability for the frauds committed by their subordinates. It may be safely said, at this time, that the employes of the General Government are not mistaken in assuming that there is no criminal punishment to be inflicted upon any man who robs the Treasury of the United States, either by forgery, fraud, stealing, counterfeiting, or otherwise. This is supplemented by the knowledge that any man who by forged invoices and false oaths defrauds the revenue may easily "compromise" by paying back a part of what he has stolen. The United States collect nearly two hundred and forty millions of dollars annually through the custom-houses, and it would be interesting to know how much, in addition to the seven millions salary paid the officers, the latter receive from importers in the way of black-mail, for false appraisements, and all the other means so well understood in official circles. This utter demoralization of the Civil Service of the Government has, naturally, extended to the Governments of States and municipalities. The robbery of the State of Pennsylvania, open and confessed, was ratified and indorsed by the election of one of the leaders as Governor of that Commonwealth, a vast political party considering his election of more importance than the vindication of public honesty. And now a convicted ballot-stuffer, who assisted in this election, is pardoned by the President!

The general demoralization has been promoted by such scenes as where the Honorable Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, rising in his place in Congress, declared that a false and scandalous robbery of the Treasury had been so far successfully matured by a member of the Cabinet that warrant for the payment of nearly half a million of dollars was then passing through the hands of the recording officers of the Treasury, and asking the immediate passage of a law prohibiting the payment of the warrant. The member of the Cabinet whose job was so summarily arrested by Congress has been complimented by a reappointment; first having been whitewashed by a committee, composed in part by an ex-member of the Cabinet, who has since been convicted of having received $10,000 from a railroad corporation having daily business with him officially. We need not point out the effects upon the public morals of the shameless disregard of truth, and even of oaths, by others holding the highest places in official life, where they vainly sought to hide bribery by falsehood and false swearing.

With such an an exhibit of the moral standard recognized in at least two branches of the National Government, the following statement of our New York correspondent will not appear surprising.

> In conversation, the other day, a veteran operator on the Stock Exchange, who knows the street, told me he had reason to believe that there were defalcations in many of the supposed-to-be-strongest banks in town; that it is almost impossible, in these times of desperate speculation, to guard against irregularities on the part of officials. Insiders alone (he added) have any adequate idea of the extent to which financial institutions are robbed here. Hardly a day passes without the discovery of some large deficit in tellers' or bookeepers' accounts, and most of these deficits are concealed, and arranged through the influence of the embezzlers' friends. He mentioned a large bank in Nassau street, which had lost, he asserted over $1,000,000, in the past year, by the dishonesty of some of its prominent officers. Another concern, in Pine street, had suffered at the same time, and in the same manner, to the extent of $500,000; and still another, only last January, found that, in five years, the peculations of its employes reached $3,000,000.

New York is no exception. All through New England, in all the large cities, and even in the rural districts, this same tendency to breach of trust prevails. It is encouraged by the license and toleration of crime which prevails in public office; by the open disregard of honesty by eminent churchmen holding official places; by the accepted doctrine that it is no disgrace and no longer punishable to rob the Government; that men convicted of lying, bribery, &c., still hold high places officially and as leaders in moral and reformatory movements; and to a feverish anxiety to become rich by short cuts instead of by honest toil and perseverence.

The same feverish anxiety to get rich by short cuts prevails among all classes. The social extravagances of those who have money excite others. There is a general desire to be rich that the money may be squandered in dress and the various extravagances of society. This intense desire, in the light of the example of those in public life, who lie and steal and remain honorable men, undermines all old-fashioned notions of integrity. Who can measure the extent to which this demoralization extends? Who can tell how far the false swearing of a Senator of the United States has weakened the general regard for the obligation of an oath? Who can tell how far the bribery of men in high office has unhinged the moral rectitude of humbler men living upon small incomes? Who can answer for the vast volume of crime which has resulted from the doctrine that it is better to let crime have full license than to expose it and "hurt the party?"

Mr. George William Curtis has just retired from the Civil Service Commission because, he says, the President of the United States is utterly unable to change the character of that service by appointing an honest and competent man so long as a thief is presented for the place by Senators and local political cliques. Here is a field for those who seek the regeneration of society, but unfortunately we find conspicuous among those who are the loudest and most ostentatious in the work of regeneration the men who have prevarication and bribery broadly printed on their own foreheads.

A RELIGIOUS DAILY PRESS.

The Methodist ministers of New York City have a useful custom of convening once a week for the discussion of current events from their point of view, and for comparing notes to ascertain how they may best right the wrongs of society, and successfully battle against the wickedness of the world. The general purpose of these weekly meetings is commendable. It would be strange, however, if some mistakes in judgment should not occur even in an assemblage of divines. At one of their recent meetings the discussion fell upon the character and influence of the daily press. Had it taken a practical turn, pointing out the disgraces that are tolerated and even promoted by a certain class of newspapers, and suggesting a plan for counteracting the pernicious influences which these journalistic bandits exert, the discussion would have been timely and perhaps profitable. On the contrary, the most sweeping denunciations were hurled at all newspapers without distinction; it was maintained that their demoralizing effects were universal and entirely unimpeded by the influence of the pulpit; it was held that sermons were reported simply for the purpose of gaining the ear of the religious public and then pouring poison into it; it was suggested that reporters should be excluded from all respectable places, and especially from these ministerial gatherings; and it was finally proposed, as the only available means for breaking down this Antichrist, to start a religious daily, to be followed by other religious dailies, and thus bring in a higher school of journalism. It was claimed that it was only necessary to secure a capital of $100,000 to set the ball in motion and achieve a complete revolution in the newspaper world.

Without attempting any defense of journalism against this promiscuous onslaught, and certainly without any purpose to defend the manifold disgraces that distinguish a certain grade of journalism, it may not be entirely useless to point out some absurdities to which the Methodist ministers committed themselves in this discussion. In the first place, their general proposition was a confession of weakness. If there are 20,000,000 church-going people in this country, it is fair to presume that they constitute the mass of the reading public. If the journalism of to-day is universally as objectionable as the New York Methodist ministers would have us believe, the 20,000,000 under direct religious instruction must be largely responsible for the fact. The conclusion, then, is either that the press, as a whole, is not so much demoralized as it is represented to be, or that the churches exercise but a feeble influence over their flocks. We prefer to believe the former. In either case, the credit or the fault rests largely with the people who sustain the newspapers, and who, undoubtedly, assist in shaping their character. In the second place, it is very doubtful whether a religious daily would serve the purpose for which it is proposed. The experience of the past would say not. The New York *World* was started as a religious daily and failed. There is a religious daily now published in New York, under the patronage of Mr. W. E. Dodge, called the *Witness*, which, we venture to say, few people in this part of the country ever heard of, and whose circulation is very limited at home. The reason is natural enough. A professedly religious newspaper recommends itself to a special class, like a real estate journal or a railroad or manufacturers' organ. If it were possible to conceive of a religious daily that would throw its liberal mantle over Roman Catholic and Methodist, over Presbyterian and Unitarian, over Baptist and Swedenborgian alike, and unite them all in the common purpose of making the newspaper serve the general cause of morality, such a venture might command the support of devoted people, but it would scarcely be placed where it would do the most good. Moreover, something besides $100,000, or $200,000, or a larger sum, is necessary to the establishment of an influential daily newspaper. It is exceedingly doubtful whether a journal modeled after the notions of ministers of the Gospel would be a newspaper at all. It is the life, and duty, and pleasure of the clergy to look forward to the life to come. Their thoughts, their writings, their actions lie, or ought to, in this direction. It is their vocation to lift up the people absorbed in business or engrossed in worldly pleasures to the contemplation of the future world as much as possible. This is not the province of a newspaper, or, if so, only incidentally. The model newspaper is the history of a day of the world's doings with suitable comments thereon. This is not the province of a religious journal.

An incident was cited in the ministerial discussion that pointedly presents the error which the Methodist clergymen of New York have committed. The Rev. Dr. Harris found a young man in the penitentiary for burglary, who had formerly been a regular attendant at Sunday-school. When the burglar was asked how he came there, he answered that he had gone to Sunday-school to learn to read and to gain respectability, and that he had then gone home to study an English history of thieves in thirty volumes. The inference intended to be conveyed was, that newspapers were as bad as a history of thieves, and thus led to burglaries and to the penitentiary. The speaker failed to fix any responsibility on the Sunday-school, however, for teaching the boy to read, and failing to confine his readings in a proper channel. Is it probable that this Sunday-school scholar would have read the religious daily which is projected in preference to the history of thieves in thirty volumes? The incident rather shows that the ministers can do more good by using their influence where it belongs, than by entering a field of newspaper competition in which they would certainly be badly distanced.

The inspiring example of the Rev. Mr. Ancient, who ran a line from the shore to the rigging of the steamship Atlantic, and thereby saved the life of Chief Officer Firth, recalls the exquisite tale which Dickens has embodied in the opening chapter of the "Uncommercial Traveller," where an under-paid clergyman, wearing out his life in a poor fishing hamlet, is called to the shore in a tempestuous night to save life from an awful shipwreck. After laboring diligently and effectively with his hard-fisted and sun-browned flock to rescue the terror-stricken passengers, he devotes himself to identifying the dead as they are washed ashore, and marking their burial-places so that their friends may recover the dear remains. The successive pictures of human gratitude for this pious labor which come to him in the form of letters from widows and widowers, fathers and mothers and children and brothers and sisters, whose lost relatives he has identified, enabling them to reclaim their remains, constitute a reward for a life of toil, and devotion to duty, for which any conqueror or statesman might willingly exchange all the results of the most brilliant and successful career.

THE SORROWS OF AN AMERICAN PRINCESS.

Recent Copenhagen papers contain the details of the adventures of two American ladies in Denmark, one of whom, Miss Ray, of Boston, was married some time since to the Prince of Schleswig-Holstein-Noer, and was therefore a Princess and a member of the royal family of Denmark. Being a Princess, and, better than that, a Yankee, she determined to have all the rights appertaining to her position. The Prince died shortly after marriage, and the widow was refused recognition by the royal family as one of its members. She was living in superb style, in one of the finest houses in the city, with plenty of money and servants, and had for a companion Miss B—w, a very handsome and charming young lady, who had also had an affair of the heart, having been engaged to be married to a Count Rantzow. She broke off the engagement, however, in a very abrupt manner, whereupon the Count sued her for breach of promise, which suit is still pending. One would naturally suppose that a dashing young widow sorrowing for a Prince, and an equally dashing young maiden cordially detesting a Count, living together, imparting confidences, both free as air, having plenty of money and nothing to do but to spend it, ought to be supremely happy. But such is the perversity of the female sex, that the Princess was not happy. There is nothing to show that she was specially overcome by the death of the Prince, but the thorn in her side was that she couldn't run into the royal household and make morning calls, and chat with the scions of royalty on the Copenhagen bonnets and latest Court gossip. Being a plucky American woman, and in her own estimation at least as good as any Dane, she brought a suit against the King of Denmark, in the nature of a *mandamus* to compel him to admit her claims. The Supreme Court of that country, on the 1st of March last, rendered a decision against her, on the ground that, when she married the Prince of Schleswig-Holstein-Noer, the marriage did not confer upon her the rank of a Princess in the royal house, and that, not being a Princess of the blood, she could only obtain the rights and privileges of the royal family by decree of the King.

Having thus checked the widow, the King ordered a police officer to call upon her and exact a written pledge from her that she would no longer molest the royal family, and that she would cease calling herself a Danish Princess. A scene followed. Mrs. Schleswig-Holstein-Noer-Ray, of Copenhagen and Boston, flew into a Berserker rage. Her Yankee blood was up, likewise her Danish determination, and she informed the policeman, in choice but concise Danish, that she shouldn't do anything of the kind. She should continue to assert her rights regardless of consequences. The officer informed her that the consequences would be very unpleasant, as his instructions were to remove her from Copenhagen and send her across the Danish frontier, if she didn't quit playing Princess. This was only adding fuel to the flame. She would like to see the King of Denmark or any of his menials lay hands upon her, the widow of the King's cousin, and, as if to invite an operation of this sort, she solemnly swore that she would never leave Copenhagen of her own accord. Having thus thrown down the gauntlet to the Court, she politely bowed the officer out of her apartments, and retired to confide her griefs to her friend, the charming Miss B—w. The King of Denmark, being a practical sort of man, and withal obstinate, registered an oath that she should go, and instructed the police to carry out his instructions. After consulting with her lawyer, the Princess decided that discretion was the better part of valor, and quietly left for Lisbeck, a German seaport on the Baltic.

There is an episode in the story which is even more amusing than the rage of the Princess. The charming Miss B—w was no child. Her friend the Princess having been snubbed by the Danes, she determined to get even with them, and at the same time to revenge the widow. The Danish Court, in which the breach-of-promise suit was pending, had ordered her not to leave Copenhagen while the suit was pending. She snapped her fingers in the face of the Danish Court, and when the widow left for Lisbeck, all forlorn, the charming Miss B—w went with her, leaving the luckless Count Rantzow to pay all the costs of his suit, and nurse his damaged feelings alone. The King got ahead of the widow, and the widow's friend got ahead of the Count and the Court.

There is a double moral which adorns this veracious tale. American girls who are not content to espouse Republican Smiths and Browns, but have aspirations towards royalty, and are dazzled with the sheen of princely tiaras and jewels, should be careful how they marry Danish Princes, who are *blase* enough to be counted as poor risks by a life insurance agent. They should select healthy specimens of royalty only, as a Boston widow, after the Prince's death, is only a Boston widow, nothing more; cannot sport her title and flaunt her robes in the faces of her transatlantic sisters; cannot take her sewing and run over and spend the day with her royal cousins. Danish royalty don't strike in, and the game of Copenhagen is soon played out. There is also a hint to Danish Counts to beware how they go flirting about with American belles, as the latter know a thing or two. Count Rantzow, reflecting upon his adventures with the charming Miss B—w, and reflecting upon the transitoriness of women from America, is an instance in point. What Miss Ray knows about Royalty is fairly matched by what Count Rantzow knows about Republicanism.

In the Erie investigation, now in progress before a committee of the New York Legislature, Mr. Watson, the President of the road, recently produced a mutilated account-book which he had found in the Erie offices, containing items of expenditure for "legal services," under the Jay Gould management. How many of these items had been thrown away with the leaves that were torn out it is impossible to say, but those that were left made the following showing: Mr. Jay Gould had allowed himself the sum of $638,500 for "legal expenses," some of the items being charged to Senator Humphrey, S. H. Hammond, A. H. Barber, Senator ——, Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co., and others entirely unaccounted for. One item of $347,000 in Jay Gould's account was set down simply as "extra legal services." William M. Tweed's "legal services" had cost the Erie Road, according to this account-book, $105,662.86, but Henry T. Anteas testified before the same Committee that Tweed must have received at least $1,000,000 in the time for which $105,000 is charged. Peter B. Sweeny received the round sum of $150,000 for his valuable legal services. Samuel J. Tilden is charged with $20,000, but as he says that he did not receive a dollar, this item is probably a bare forgery, and found its way to the pocket of somebody else. Of the other accounts, Hugh Hastings had $15,000; Thomas C. Fields, $3,000; James Fisk, $193,400.43; Hamilton Harris, $63,443.32; A. D. Barber, $55,750; A. Van Vechten, $12,500; Daniel Drew, $52,600; Henry Thompson, $159,500; W. H. Vanderbilt, $18,950; M. P. Bennis, $1,000; and James O'Brien, $2,500. In addition to this eminent legal talent, three hotels were also engaged in "legal services" at a cost of $7,136. The total expenditures thus loosely accounted for amounted in all to $1,504,912.71 in a period covering about two years. It is not surprising to learn that the memorandum-book bore evidences of an attempt at destruction.

BLONDE LITERATURE.

It used to be that the fiercest passions and the darkest deeds were associated with black eyes and raven hair. The brunettes had a copyright in literature and on the stage for the feminine in tragedy. They were always the heroines of the blood-and-thunder dramas and the weekly serials. They were intimately associated with witchcraft. The Borgias, Medicis, and Lady Macbeths were universally painted as dark-featured, with piercing, incandescent orbits and luxuriant masses of jet-black hair, falling back upon the shoulders or loosely caught up, to act as a constant and conspicuous warning to timorous young men. All this has been changed. Modern research would have us believe that the black-eyed Borgia was the very pink of perfection, a lady of great personal and mental charms, with a preference for a life of single blessedness, but a widowhood that was simply irresistible. Lady Macbeth, on the other hand, has been discovered to have been a slight little woman with blue eyes and blonde hair. Modern literature has fully recognized the claims of the fair ladies with golden locks to be the standard heroines of melodrama. They are no longer required to fritter away their *penchant* for the terrible upon the simpering sentiment of the Juliets and Paulines. They have been admitted into full membership in the fruitful school of blood-and-thunder. Miss Braddon was among the first to do justice to the blondes, and Lady Audley's golden locks became a fair stage precedent for *les femmes terribles*. She was speedily transferred to the French stage, if indeed she was not originally borrowed therefrom, and Messrs. Alexandre Dumas and Adolph Belot are now engaged in showing the public to what greater depths of crime a fair lady with golden locks may go than ever were reached by the fiercest women of dark hair known to history, tradition, or pure fiction.

M. Dumas' "Femme de Claude" was a fair-haired lady, and wicked enough in all conscience to establish any precedent that might be thought desirable. She descended to the lowest of crimes. She availed herself of her husband's ingenuity in the invention of a new gun, made him the first victim of his improved projectile, stole his secret and devoted it to enriching her paramour. But M. Adolph Belot, the author of the sanguinary drama entitled "Article 47," which has been playing in Chicago during the past week, was not to be outdone in making fair-haired women horrible. His effort in this direction is entitled "La Femme du Feu." The idea of a "Woman of Fire" with red hair was in consonance with the new order of things. Her name is Diane de Berard. She is the sensation of the watering-places, and is given to taking moonlight baths, where she glitters in the phosphorescent sea-waves, and dazzles the susceptible young men. Among these is M. Lucien d'Aubier, an advocate, who is already betrothed to a young lady named Marie de Rieux, who, being innocent and much-abused, is presumably a brunette. M. d'Apbier declares his love for the terrible blonde, and finds that his love is returned. The conventional French mamma steps in and forbids the bans because Diane has no fortune, and because she proposes that her son shall marry money. Diane tells her lover to wait and she will remove this difficulty. Lucien agrees to this. Diane, with the wicked deliberation now characteristic of the blonde species, marries a certain old M. Lery, who is rich, and who dies at a conveniently early day. Lucien is astonished at Diane's prescience, but as she has now the requisite dowry and adds the attractions of widowhood, he marries her. But their happiness is short-lived. The first husband's avenger steps in. He was M. Lery's steward, and has long suspected, probably on account of Diane's blonde compexion and golden locks, that his former master had been poisoned. He finally fixes the crime upon Diane, and in revenge makes love to her himself. Diane thinks the punishment too severe, and resents the advances of the *Deus ex Machina* in the person of the steward. Thus insulted and outraged, the steward kills Diane and then kills himself. This affords Lucien a grateful relief, and he immediately proceeds to marry his first love, Marie, who has also become a widow in the meantime, though by the course of nature.

The introduction of "the fair one with golden locks" as the heroine of the sensational novel and drama does not seem to have improved this school of literature, though it has evidently stimulated its popularity. "The Woman of Fire" rapidly ran through twenty-two editions as a novel, and has had a tremendous success as a play. It would be difficult to conceive of anything more flimsy or more demoralizing than the action of this play. After instructing thousands of people through the book and on the stage in the most infamous varieties of crime, the story leaves as a moral the union of its two meanest characters, and the inference that they had a happy life. Lucien, who married a woman after waiting for her to dispose of her first husband in order to possess his fortune for their mutual benefit, and Marie, who conveniently forgets her old lover's infidelity, and ignores the vile associations of his first married life, become united for the purposes of talking over the joys of their first marriages, and the purity of their past lives. How much responsibility the novels and dramas of this vicious school must assume for public familiarity with crime, and romantic suggestions in vice, is an interesting problem for the discussion of the Social Science Congress.

The First Lord of the English Admiralty has just submitted to the House of Commons the naval estimates for the ensuing fiscal year, which exceed those of last year by $1,702,880. It will be remembered that the army estimates recently presented by the Secretary of War showed a decrease almost as large as the increase in the navy estimates. The fact is important, as showing that England is determined to maintain her old supremacy on the seas, and will rely upon her navy rather than her army in case of an emergency. Taking this view of the case, a very decided increase of her naval resources was necessary, from the fact that all the Continental nations are materially strengthening their naval power.

The Boston *Transcript* publishes, under the title of "A Dream by a Federal Officer," an apt illustration of the late Congressional salary grab. The dream recites that the officer was employed in the Sub-Treasury, and that, having lived more expensively than his salary justified, he found himself in debt. To get rid of the debt he took $5,000 of the public money, was arrested and indicted, and knowing of no defense pleaded guilty. When about to be sentenced, the court was disturbed by the entrance of a stout, vigorous man, having a smooth head. He rushed to the prisoner, and, swelling with indignation, demanded, "How far has this nonsense gone?" This man's name was Ben Butler. Addressing the prisoner he said: "I understand you were in the service of the Government, and prices having risen since John Adams' Administration, it has required more than your salary to support your family in a first-class hotel, and so you have helped yourself to a few thousand dollars of Government money." Violently striking his round fist upon the rail, "Good God, and they dare accuse you of embezzlement. Why, you've only drawn *back pay*."

Then, addressing the Court, Butler stated the facts, threatened the newspapers with libel-suits, and thus closed his argument:

> Can it be that the citizens and courts of Massachusetts have not learned that Government servants need no longer gauge their living by their salaries rather than by their tastes? Are they not aware that public officers may reasonably supplement their salaries by recourse to the public funds? "*Dum vivimus, vivamus*," is now the motto of the national service. Have not the public heard that the members of the Congress of the United States whose hotel and other expenses had exceeded the amount of their salaries, have just taken, with the same justification under which this defendant has acted, a million and a half dollars from the National Treasury? Do they not comprehend that money thus appropriated to himself by a public servant is regarded as "back pay?" In the name of impartial justice, in the fair name of equity, I ask what is the difference between the act of a Congressman who draws "back pay" and that of the defendant?

The Court suggested that the cases were parallel, when the prosecutor replied that the Congressmen had protected themselves by a vote. To this the Court answered: "Let no such thin technicality distinguish the Washington from the Boston embezzler. The defendant may pass a vote confirming his act with equal moral effect." The prisoner was then discharged, and left the box with the complacency of a perfectly honest man.

A recent cable dispatch, dated Copenhagen, April 1, announced that the Folkething, the Lower House of the Rigsdag, had passed a vote declaring a want of confidence in the Danish Ministry, which, to most readers, conveys about as much meaning as a corresponding sentence in Choctaw. The Rigsdag, or Danish Parliament, is divided into two Houses,—the Landsthing (Senate) and Folkething (House of Representatives). There is no hereditary condition attaching to the Landsthing. Twelve of its members are nominated for life by the Crown for distinguished service, the remainder being chosen for eight years by electoral bodies made up of the largest tax-payers in the country and city districts. The Folkething has 101 members, who are elected for three years. The conditions for the exercise of the elective franchise are that the voter has reached his 25th year, that he is not in the receipt of public charity, that he is not in private service without having his own household, and that he has resided at least one year in the district where he votes. All men over 30 years of age, who have a good reputation, can be elected to the Folkething. The Royal Privy Council is the King's Cabinet, and consists of seven departments—the President of the Council of Ministers and the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Public Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Justice, Finance, and War. They have access to both Houses, but can only vote in the House of which they are members. The present Privy Council has been in office since May 28, 1870.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writing from New Orleans, gives a gloomy account of the condition of affairs in Louisiana. An association not to pay taxes has been organized, and he represents it as including among its members the property-holders and the most honored, substantial, and prominent citizens of New Orleans and the State. Of the financial condition he says:

> Louisiana, with less than a million population, has to-day a State debt of $40,000,000, and the City of New Orleans has a debt to-day of about $30,000,000. It seems incredible, and will startle you who in Ohio, with a population of over three million, owe less than $9,000,000. This enormous debt of the State and city has all been created in the past six years by the very men who are now supported by Gen. Grant in the usurpation of the State Government. It is useless for them to point to Warmoth as the scapegoat, and charge him, as Governor, with the responsibility for this enormous debt, which so clearly indicates robbery and corruption, for they are the men who surrounded him and legislated this money away.

The trade and commerce of the city has greatly fallen off during the last few years. Business is paralyzed with the constant disturbance and irritation. The failures during the last three months amount to over $3,000,000. The rate of taxation is 5 per cent on the full value, and all the real estate in the city is for sale, with no buyers at any price.

The following, from the London *Echo*, is too full of truth and good sense to be lost: "There is no way in which ladies, otherwise good and honorable, behave so thoroughly ill and do so much mischief as by their violation of the principles of veracity and justice in their dealings regarding the transfer of servants. To conceal any fact which distinctly militates against their honesty, morality, or sobriety, is to be guilty of a most serious deception." A very considerable proportion of the troubles with servants in almost every household grows out of the loose manner in which housekeepers give servants certificates of good character, merely to get rid of them without disturbance. Considerate and respectful treatment of a good servant and a peremptory refusal to recommend a bad one are two important elements of the domestic economy, which many American as well as English housekeepers have yet to learn.

One John F. Green was placed upon trial, a few days since, in Baltimore, for embezzling public money. The indictment charged that he had taken the money "fraudently." The prisoner's counsel claimed that this was not legally English, the letters "u" and "1" being omitted, and the Court sustained the objection. Mr. Green was discharged, and, thanks to the State's Attorney's bad orthography, can enjoy the money which he did not "fraudently" embezzle. The Baltimore courts, however, must be laboring under a very bad spell of law.

CHARLES SPURGEON.

BY PROF. WILLIAM MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

"Who has not seen Naples, has seen nothing," say the Italians; who has not heard Mr. Spurgeon, has not heard the greatest of living preachers, will say hundreds, not only of Englishmen, but of Americans, who have listened to the burning words of a Beecher, a Liddon, a Punshon, or a Hall. To visit London without seeing the Metropolitan Tabernacle and its preacher, would be like visiting Rome without seeing St. Peter's, or making the tour of America without beholding Niagara. For this reason and a mixture of others, we left our hotel on a fine Sabbath morning,—the 6th of August, 1871,—and, mounting an omnibus bound for "The Elephant and Castle," were soon on the Surrey side of the Thames, and presently at our point of destination. The Tabernacle, so noted among churches, we found to be a plain, but massive church of brick, adorned with Corinthian pillars, standing back from the street, and inclosed with an iron fence. Although the gate to the inclosure was not yet open, a crowd of persons had already collected, half an hour before the service began, waiting impatiently for admission. Upon stating that we were an American, a ticket of admission was at once handed to us, and we entered the building just as it was beginning to fill. Glancing around, we were struck with the resemblance of the vast audience-room to that of a large theatre. At the farther end is a stage-like platform, with a moveable table on casters and a few chairs; and just below it, five or six feet above the main floor, there is an orchestra-like inclosure, filled with a large number of bright-looking and neatly dressed boys. Running round the church are three galleries, one above another,—the whole forming one of the best arrangements for seeing and hearing that could be contrived. Seating ourselves in the front gallery, at just the right distance from the speaker, we had an excellent opportunity both to see and listen. The regular congregation having been seated, the doors were thrown open to the crowd, when a mighty tide of human beings surged into the aisles, filling every standing-place, sitting-place, nook and corner of the building, till it seemed impossible for another man or child to squeeze himself in. Never have we seen an audience more densely packed,—not even when Jenny Lind sang the first night at Tremont Temple in Boston, of the rapt attention of the dense throng on which occasion this strongly reminded us. Even the uppermost gallery, which is a good way toward heaven, many persons were standing for lack of seats.

The house filled, Mr. Spurgeon at once steps from a back door upon the platform, followed by the Elders of the church, who sit just behind him. In his physiognomy and general appearance, there is little to give assurance of a great orator. Short, stout, and muscular, with a somewhat square face, small, sparkling eyes, a well-formed nose, a mouth shaded by a black mustache, and a general air of frankness, straightforwardness, and honesty, he is a good type of the Anglo-Saxon, and no one could possibly mistake him for a native of any other country. Natural, decided, and impressive in his manner, full of force and fire, and speaking in a loud, bell-like voice, at once clear in its articulations and pleasant in its tones, he rivets your attention at the start, though precisely what is the secret of his hold upon you, you are puzzled to tell. He begins the service with prayer; and a prayer it is, a real outpouring of the heart to God, not an oration before the Almighty, or an eloquent soliloquy. He is evidently not one of those preachers who, as South says, "so pray that they do not supplicate, but compliment Almighty God;" he believes, with the same divine, that it is not necessary to beg our bread in blank verse, or to show anything of the poet in our devotions but indigence and want. After the prayer comes the hymn, read in a clear, impressive voice, and without any accompaniment, either of organ or bass-viol,—the vast assembly of 5,000 or 6,000 sound forth the notes of praise. After the first verse has been sung, Mr. Spurgeon singing with his people, a second verse is read and sung, then another verse, till the entire hymn is gone through with. Before worshiping at the Tabernacle, we had heard the fine music at the royal chapel at Whitehall, and listened with ravished ears to the echoing strains of the trained and gowned singers in St. Paul's, and to the pealing organ as it swelled the note of praise in "the long-drawn aisles and fretted vaults" of Westminster Abbey; but we were more deeply moved by this simple praise,—this grand, though inartistic song of joy,—welling up from these Christian hearts, than by the most gorgeous music that ever in minster or cathedral had essayed to

> "Dissolve us into ecstacies,
> And bring all Heaven before our eyes."

A lesson from the Scriptures is next read, accompanied with a pithy and suggestive running commentary, and the people throughout the house open their Bibles, and follow the pastor in the reading. Another hymn is given out and sung as before; and then comes the sermon. Though fifty or sixty minutes long, it is listened to throughout with the profoundest interest, no one, not even of the listeners who are standing, showing any signs of weariness. The text is 1 Corinthians, 6: 19, 20—"Ye are not your own; for ye are bought with a price; therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God's." The subject is considered under three heads; I., The blessed fact—"Ye are bought with a price;" II., The plain consequence arising from this fact, namely, that, 1. It is clear as a *negative*, that "Ye are not your own;" and 2. It is clear as a *positive*, that "your body and spirit are God's." III. The natural conclusion, "Therefore glorify God in your body and in your spirit."

Under the second head the speaker observes: "It is a great privilege not to be one's own. A vessel is drifting on the Atlantic hither and thither, and its end no man knoweth. It is derelict, deserted by all its crew; it is the property of no man; it is the prey of every storm, and the sport of every wind; rocks, quicksands, and shoals wait to destroy it; the ocean yearns to engulf it. It drifts onward to no man's land, and no man will mourn its shipwreck. But mark well yonder bark of the Thames, which its owner surveys with pleasure. In its attempt to reach the sea it may run ashore, or come into collision with other vessels, or in a thousand ways suffer damage; but there is no fear, it will pass through the floating forest of 'the Pool;' it will thread the winding channel, and reach the Nore, because the owner will secure it pilotage, skillful and apt. How thankful you and I should be that we are not derelict to-day! We are not our own, not left on the wild waste of chance to be tossed to and fro by fortuitous circumstances, but there is a hand upon the helm; we have on board a pilot who owns us, and will surely steer us into the Fair Havens of eternal rest." Under the third head, Mr. Spurgeon says: "Our bodies used to work hard enough for the devil; now they belong to God, we will make them work for Him. Your legs used to carry you to the theatre; be not too lazy to come out on a Thursday night to the house of God. Your eyes have often been open on iniquity; keep them open during the sermon, do not drop asleep! Your ears have been sharp enough to catch the words of a lascivious song; let them be quick to observe the word of God. Those hands have often squandered your earnings in sinfulness; let them give freely to the cause of Christ. Your body was a willing horse when it was in the service of the devil; let it not be a sluggish hack now that it draws the chariot of Christ." Again: "If you were to go to a cattle-show, and it were said, 'Such and such a bullock belongs to Her Majesty,' it may be that it is no better than another, but it would be of interest to thousands as belonging to royalty. See here, then, such and such a man belongs to God; what manner of person ought he to be? If there be any one in this world who will not be criticised, depend upon it, Christian, it is not the Christian: sharp eyes will be upon him, and worldly men will find faults in him which they would not see if he were not a professor. For my part, I am very glad of the lynx eyes of the worldlings. Let them watch, if they will. I have heard of one who was a great caviller at Christian people, and, after having annoyed a church a long time, he was about to leave, and, therefore, as a parting jest with the minister, he said, 'I have no doubt you will be very glad to know that I am going a hundred miles away!' 'No,' said the pastor, 'I shall be sorry to lose you.' 'How? I never did you any good.' 'I don't know that, for I am sure that never one of my flock put half a foot through the hedge but what you began to yelp at him, and so you have been a famous sheep-dog for me.' I am glad the world observes us. It has a right to do so. If a man says 'I am God's, he sets himself up for public observation. Ye are lights in the world, and what are lights intended for but to be looked at? A city set on a hill cannot be hid."

These passages, torn from the context, give but a faint idea of the sermon as a whole, which was a masterpiece of its kind, and in many respects peculiar and original. After service, we had a pleasant interview with the preacher, whom we found lying on a sofa in a back room, quite exhausted by his effort. He had but just recovered from a severe sickness, this being his second sermon since he left his bed. It is well known that his exhausting labors and burning enthusiasm have begun to tell upon his physical constitution. The sword has proved too sharp for even the stout scabbard. Ten years ago preaching was almost as easy to him as singing to a bird. To electrify, convince, and persuade audiences was a labor of love. Now every Sunday's efforts cost him forty-eight hours' pain. During our interview a gentleman said to him that an American preacher who had heard the sermon observed at its close, "*That* discourse was composed in this house." "Did he say so?" exclaimed Mr. Spurgeon. "That is remarkable. The text was given to me by one of my deacons, who died yesterday, and requested in his last moments that I would preach from it. At 6 this morning I sat down to think out the discourse. I spent an hour upon the text, and could make nothing of it. I never could preach from other people's texts. I said this, in my despair, to my wife, who told me to try again. I tried again with the same result. 'Well,' said Mrs. S., 'go into the pulpit, and the sermon will come to you.' I followed the advice, and you know the result." In this case Mr. Spurgeon must have spent more time than usual in preparation, for it is said that he commonly devotes but a half hour to this purpose. Only the heads of the sermon are put on paper; all the rest is left to the pulpit. "If I had a month given me to prepare a sermon," he once said to a visitor, "I would spend thirty days and twenty-three hours in something else, and in the last hour I would make the sermon." When asked by the same person if he had ever written a discourse, he replied, "I would rather be hung."

Yet if Mr. S. spends but little time in immediate preparation, he spends a vast deal of time in general preparation, for the pulpit. No preacher has drunk deeper draughts from the old English divines, or saturated his mind more thoroughly with the spirit of God's word. By these means he has become "a Leyden jar, charged to a plenum," in Horace Mann's phrase, and, the moment he comes in contact with his people, gives forth the electric fire. In our conversation with him, we observed that we would not call the sermon eloquent; it was something far better than eloquence. "Oh, no," was the reply, "I have no pretension to that sort of thing. I love to *hear* eloquent men, you know, as well as anybody, but if *I* should attempt oratory, I should be sure to fail." In the same spirit he lately prefaced a lecture by saying that he had never yet succeeded in the art of lecturing, and added, "If any of you have ever seen a goose trying to fly, you may say, 'That's like Mr. Spurgeon trying to lecture.'" It is reported that a noted fanatic and bore once called to see him, and, being asked by a deacon what name he should announce to Mr. S., replied, "Say that a servant of the Lord wants to see him." "Tell him," was the preacher's reply, "that I am engaged with his Master." Being asked by Dr. G., of Chicago, who was with us, whether this anecdote was apocryphal, he smilingly admitted its truth. Mr. Spurgeon has a good deal of mother wit, and even when preaching drops from time to time a shrewd, pungent remark, or indulges in an apt, vivid pictorial illustration, that causes the sea of upturned faces to ripple with a smile. In a recent speech in Surrey, at the laying of the foundation stone of a new chapel, he said no money was to be placed in the cavity of the stone, for he could not see the use of burying money, and, moreover, he had known memorial stones to move suddenly during the night when money had been placed in them. He once heard a man say, "If you want to touch my purse, you must touch my heart," to which he (Mr. S.) replied, "I believe you, because there is where you keep your heart." Another man once said to him, "I thought you preached for souls, and not for money;" and he replied: "So we do, but we can't live upon souls, and if we could, it would take a large number such as yours to make a single breakfast."

In another article, we shall endeavor to explain the secret of Mr. Spurgeon's marvelous success as a preacher.

Capt. Carlsen, the Norwegian navigator who has recently reported his rediscovery of Spitzbergen, makes a curious revelation. Nearly three centuries ago, in 1596, William Borentz, a Dutch navigator, sailed on his second voyage to discover the passage to Asia through the Arctic Ocean, reached the archipelago, and landed on the coast of Spitzbergen. He pitched his tents, built huts, and passed the winter there. When he abandoned the coast, he left the huts and their contents as they were. From that time to the time that Capt. Carlsen landed on the coast, in the year 1870, no man had ever touched the same spot. Capt. Carlsen found the huts of the old Dutch navigator just as he had left them,—the relics of the fire that had been extinguished 300 years before still lying on the hearth; the books on the shelves, including a work on navigation and a history of China which had been translated into Dutch; the jugs and dishes in which the food had been prepared and served, engravings, mathematical instruments, a pair of shoes, etc. Capt. Carlsen took all these things and brought them back with him to Europe. They will certainly be curious relics of a singular story.

St. Louis is again wild with excitement and delight, having got out another directory, which gives the population of twelve of the thirteen wards of the city at 428,126—an advance of 117,262 over the census of 1870. In this connection, the following table will be found of interest:

	Chicago.		St. Louis.
Population, 1870....................	298,977		310,86[illegible]
Vote, November, 1870 (Congress).	29,289	(Gov.)	17,86[illegible]
Vote for Mayor, 1871.............	23,813		19,854
Vote for President, 1872..........	42,853		30,64[illegible]
For Mayor, April 1, 1873..........	......		26,29[illegible]
Registered vote April 1, 1873.....	......		47,11[illegible]

The Thirteenth Ward of St. Louis, added since 1870, embraces "all out doors," and its vote for Mayor, April 1, was 1,138. Its population, according to the basis of the twelve wards (1 vote to 17 inhabitants) should be 19,346, making the total 447,472. If this basis holds good in St. Louis it ought to hold good here, and on this basis Chicago has 728,501 inhabitants. St. Louis must get out another directory or increase the ratio of inhabitants to voters.

Pere Hyacinthe has gone to Geneva at the invitation of a number of Catholics, to preach, as he says, the principles of true Catholicism. He deprecates any idea of getting into any religious controversy, but as Geneva is just now the very hot-bed of theological strife, it is difficult to see how he can go there without being drawn into the troubles between the Old Catholics and the Ultramontanes. In a letter to a friend he says: "I ask only one thing from the governments of this world, viz.: The liberty to preach the Gospel; and I go to Geneva, as I went to Munich, Cologne, and Rome, and as I shall go whithersoever I may be called by Catholics resolved not to abdicate the faith of their fathers either into the hands of Ultramontanism or disbelief."

THE CHURCH.

A Sunday-School Lesson on the Character of Jacob.

The Wrong Men Getting all the Monuments.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

Episcopal and Roman Catholic Calendar for the Week.

The subject of the lesson to-day is "Israel; the New Name"—Gen. 32: 24-30. The character of Jacob has been thoroughly brought out in these lessons by the religious weeklies, many of which are inclined to regard him in no very enviable light. He is represented as looking sharply to his own interests, and as shrewd as most men in working for them. He bought a birthright for a mess of pottage by taking advantage of his brother's extremity. He gained a patriarchal by palming off stewed kid for venison on his blind father. He outwitted Laban by adroit strategy that well nigh stripped his father-in-law of all his possessions. There was, however, little comfort to Jacob in the best of his ill-gotten gains. After more than three score years of struggle for wealth and position he now finds himself alone in the darkness of the night by the ford of Jobbok fearing the coming day, doubting if its close would find him in possession of property, or wife, or children, or life itself. He now calls on God for protection, and the greatest blessing of his life is secured. He gained a new character, a new man, and a new enjoyment. The following, from an exchange, are the reflections:

One night of earnest, faith-filled prayer was worth more to Jacob than two-thirds of a century of unscrupulous endeavor to advance his personal welfare. And there is, at least, that advantage, to any person who would get good in this world, in a trustful submissiveness to God over all shrewd planning to outwit one's fellows. The best blessings come ever as the gift of God; not as the wages of cunning and craft. God controls in this world. There need be no doubt on that point. No man can have anything without God's consent. Whatever he ought to want from God he ought to ask God for—working and waiting, meantime, as God directs. If a man wants success in his daily business or in his home life; or if he strives after opportunities of usefulness or for a position of honor to which he seems fairly entitled, the divine suggestion comes to him unfailingly: "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you." Jacob's good things all came by God's special gift or permission, even when Jacob's deceit seemed to win them. Jacob's troubles were wholly the result of his own misdoing. He might have had the gifts without the troubles, if he had trustfully waited God's good time for them. This he realized at Peniel.

THE MONUMENT BUSINESS.

The *Northwestern Advocate* is inclined to think "the wrong men are getting all the monuments." Drew and Vanderbilt are wise beyond their generations. They want monuments, and are prompt to secure them. The church has scores of rich men whom the editor surmises would do well to compete with such men. Each denomination has in every State some undertaking that needs a million or more dollars, and it is a passing wonder that these languish while rich men are puzzled as to what they may do with their wealth. The hope is expressed that the Southern brethren will not name their University after Vanderbilt, and then the editor ventures to add:

We agree that that is not our business, and in the same breath express regret that our Theological Seminary at Madison, N. J., is named after Drew. We do not allege, but very many people do believe, that Mr. Drew is not following the most irreproachable kind of business. It is constantly asserted that he is not legitimately a business man; that in his stock operations he first makes business insane, and collects his gains before sanity returns to the market; that "sharp" men are, in his operations, outdone by a sharper one. If stock operations as they are notably conducted in Wall street are questionable, trustees, professors, alumni, and students must either earnestly desire that their patron shall successfully "do" his opponent, or they are reduced to the embarrassing dilemma of wishing overthrow to their benefactor. At any rate Black Fridays are brought into rather incongruous association with Good Fridays and mammon gets pretty close to Heaven. The query intrudes itself—will it in the end prove to be most a blessing or a reproach to us that we must now speak of the liberal giver in morally modified terms, and say that the Lord needs money, whatever He may think of the giver?

PRESBYTERIAN NOTES.

The Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, at a meeting last week, recommended that the salaries of Professors Wm. M. Blackburn, Leroy J. Halsey, and Charles Elliott be increased to $3,000 per annum. The report of the Treasurer shows that the resources of the Seminary, exclusive of real estate, amount to $168,618.65. The real estate is figured at $250,000, and the Seminary building at $20,000. During the past year, up to April 1, the treasury received $30,882.48; the disbursements amounted to $32,085.15, and, on the 1st of April, there remained in the treasury the sum of $1,228.30. The endowment income during the year has been $13,113.65; the amount paid on salaries reached $12,920.94; paid on scholarships, $1,120. The permanent endowment fund foots up $135,627.60; scholarship fund, $17,897.50.

The annual business meeting of the Third Presbyterian Church was held last Tuesday, Judge Moore presiding. The report of the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees showed an income from pew rents for the year to have been $15,600, and nearly $2,000 from premiums, making a total income of over $17,000. The following gentlemen were elected Trustees to fill vacancies: Messrs. J. B. Briggs, O. Cronkhite, J. M. Horton, William B. Shute, George Hale, and J. Hall McCormick. The financial condition and working energies of the church were never better.

The Rev. John Woods preached his farewell sermon to the Ninth Presbyterian Church last Sunday. He has been supplying the church for some time, and held a "call," which will be returned to the session.

The revival in the Thirty-first Street Presbyterian Church continues. Over fifty conversions are reported.

The Woman's Presbyterian Board of Missions will meet in the First Presbyterian Church April 10.

BAPTIST ITEMS.

At a late meeting of the First Baptist Church it was voted that the Twenty-fifth Street Church be set off as an independent body. It was also announced at the same meeting that, by the 1st of August next, the entire funded debt of the First Church, amounting to $25,700, would be liquidated from the proceeds of the South Highland real estate.

At the second annual reunion of the Chicago Baptist Union, held in the Second Church last Tuesday evening, it was announced by the President, Dr. C. R. Blackall, that the losses sustained by the Baptist Church in the great fire had been about repaired.

A *Standard* correspondent states there is a wonderful change coming over the 120,000 Baptists in Kentucky respecting their denominational interests.

There are eighteen Baptist churches, with 5,500 members, in the city. The First Baptist church was organized in 1833.

A new Baptist church will be erected at Lawndale this season.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. L. Moody has gone from New Orleans to Mobile. Three hundred conversions are put down as the result of his visit at the former place, and it is said to be still greater at the latter. He is expected home next Friday.

The Illinois Ministers' Institute is to be held, this year, at Bloomington, June 16-20. Drs. Northop, Weston, Mitchell, and Kendrick are to be among the lecturers. The occasion cannot fail to be one of great importance and of general interest.

The *Interior* is soon to occupy new quarters in the new building on the southeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

SERVICES TO-DAY.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. E. Sullivan will preach this morning at Trinity Church on "Gethsemane," and this evening on "Melchisedek."

—The Rev. J. F. Walker will preach this morning at Calvary Church on "Christ Our Lord." Litany service at 1 p. m. In the evening there will be a lecture on the "Prayer Book."

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate this morning and evening at the Church of the Atonement.

—The Rev. C. P. Dorset will preach this morning in the hall No. 55 North Clark street, up stairs.

—The Rev. Henry G. Perry will officiate as usual at All Saints' Church.

—The Rev. Charles E. Cheney will preach as usual at Christ Church. During Passion Week there will be a service at 8 every morning, except Good Friday, when it will be at 10.

—The usual services will be held at St. Stephen's Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Powers will preach as usual at St. John's Church. The morning subject is "Gethsemane."

—The Rev. Clinton Locke will officiate in the morning, and Bishop Whitehouse in the evening, at Grace Church.

METHODIST.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach as usual in the First Church. In the evening he will talk to children.

—The Rev. Dr. McKown will preach this morning at the Wabash Avenue Church. In the evening, the services of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Missionary Society will be held. Addresses will be made by Miss Frances Willard and Mrs. Dr. Seymour, of Indiana.

—The Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, of Grace Church, who has been sick for some time, is expected to preach to-day.

—The Rev. J. McChesney will preach to-day at Trinity Church. The evening subject is "Capital Punishment."

—The Rev. J. H. Thomas will preach to-day at the Dickson Street Church. Thursday evening the Rev. C. H. Fowler will lecture on Muscle and Brain.

—The Rev. Dr. Fowler will preach morning and evening at Centenary Church.

—The Rev. W. F. Stewart will preach this morning in the Reuben Street Church, south of Division street.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. R. J. Langridge will preach this morning at the Locke Street Church, on "The great memorials," and this evening on "The meeting of Jacob and Esau."

—The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach this morning in the First Church. In the evening there will be a gospel meeting, conducted by B. J. Jacobs.

—Dr. Everts will preach this evening, and Dr. Mitchell this morning, at the Indiana Avenue Chapel.

—The Rev. N. F. Ravlin will preach this morning and evening at the Fifth Church.

—The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas preaches this morning at the Michigan Avenue Church, on "The Mystery of Iniquity," and this evening on "The Impossible made Possible."

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge will preach at the usual hours at the Third Church.

—The Rev. J. Maclaughlan will preach this morning and evening at the First Scotch Church.

—Prof. F. W. Fisk preaches to-day at Grace Church.

—The Rev. Charles L. Thompson will preach to-day at the Thirty-first Street Church. The evening subject is "Angels Ascending and Descending."

The Rev. Arthur Swazey will preach morning and evening at the Ashland Avenue Church, chapel of the seminary, corner of Ashland and Warren avenues.

—The Rev. E. B. Raffensperger, of Cleveland, O., will preach at the Jefferson Park Church, at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.

—Prof. Swing will preach at McVicker's this morning.

UNITARIAN.

—The Rev. J. W. Wendte will preach this morning at the Fourth Church.

—The Rev. Robert Collyer preaches to-day at Unity Church.

—The Rev. Laird Collier will preach this morning at Martine's Hall, on "Soul and Science." No evening service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain preaches this morning and evening at the New England Church.

—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin preaches this afternoon in the Second Baptist Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Lord preaches this morning and evening at Plymouth Church.

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. R. H. Pullman will preach this morning at Murray Chapel.

—The Rev. Dr. Forrester will preach as usual, at the Church of the Redeemer.

—St. Paul's Church, Wabash avenue, corner Peck Court. The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach this morning a memorial sermon on the loss of the steamer Atlantic.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. F. Richards preaches, this morning, in the English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

—Prof. S. K. Hoshour, of Indianapolis, will preach at the Christian Church this morning and evening.

—Frank Burr will preach this evening, and Elder N. H. Barbour, of Boston, this morning, in Advent Christian Chapel.

—Elder D. M. Canright will preach this morning at the Seventh Day Adventist Chapel, on Erie street.

—The Rev. O. A. Burgess will preach this morning and evening at the Christian Church.

—The Rev. James Harrison will preach, as usual, at the Church of the Pilgrims.

—Louis Guise, the missionary, will preach this afternoon in the rear of No. 51 Carroll street.

—The Christians meet at Bremner Hall, No. 344 Carpenter street.

—Elder D. R. and Mrs. M. G. Mansfield preach this morning and evening in Mission Hall, No. 619 West Lake street.

—A lecture on the subject, "This is the King of the Jews," will be delivered in the hall southeast corner of Lake and Wood streets, at 7:30 p. m. Seats free, and no collection.

—The Rev. A. X. Shoemaker will preach morning and evening in the Church of God, corner of Warren avenue and Robey streets.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

April 6—Sunday before Easter.
April 7—Monday before Easter.
April 8—Tuesday before Easter.
April 9—Wednesday before Easter.
April 10—Thursday before Easter.
April 11—Good Friday.
April 12—Easter Even.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

April 6—Palm Sunday.
April 7—Monday in Holy Week.
April 8—Tuesday in Holy Week.
April 9—Wednesday in Holy Week.
April 10—Maundy Thursday.
April 11—Good Friday.
April 12—Holy Saturday.

ELSEWHERE.

The Rev. Newman Hall appeals for aid in the erection of his new church in London.

Millerism is reviving in Vermont. They affirm that the world will come to an end before the close of the present year.

They tell of a Dayton (Ohio) clergyman who has solemnized 3,285 marriages.

The Northern and Southern Presbyterian churches at Jonesboro, Tenn., have laid aside their prejudices and united.

The *Christian Advocate*, of New York, in the revival list, reports additions to the Methodist Church, within the last two weeks, of 5,800.

Connecticut has two Unitarian societies, one with a lady preacher and the other with $50,000. The former thinks itself the richer of the two, in the services of the Rev. Celia Burleigh.

The contributions of Grace (Episcopal) Church, New York City, last year, amounted to $99,860. This year $20,000 has been given by one member of the parish for Grace House."

Bishop Harris, of the Methodist Church, is preparing to make an official visit to the foreign missions of the denomination. He will go westward in his tour round the world in May.

The Rev. Father Thomas S. Preston, of St. Ann's Catholic Church, New York, has been raised to the Vicar-Generalship of that city. The position will secure him the place of Archbishop at the death of the incumbent.

One-fifth of the Lutheran ministers in the United States are found in Pennsylvania, of whom thirty-five reside in Philadelphia, twenty-two in York County, and Allen, Alleghany and Berks each have twenty. Nine counties have none.

Representative ministers of different denominations are taking turns in preaching every Sunday evening in the First Baptist Church in Cambridge, Mass., and are listened to by crowded congregations. The moral effect is said to be excellent.

Every day in the week is, by different Nations, devoted to the public celebration of religious services. Sundays by the Christians, Monday by the Greeks, Tuesday by the Persians, Wednesday by the Assyrians, Thursday by the Egyptians, Friday by the Turks, and Saturday by the Jews.

Dr. Mark Hopkins has preached a sermon, by request, on Prof. Tyndall's proposed prayer-gauge. The Doctor thinks that what we don't know about Nature should make us very modest in denying, and what we do know about grace should make us very bold in believing.

The Bishop of the Catholic diocese of St. Paul, Minn., is much excited by a startling development of the matrimonial proclivities among his priests, one of whom not long since married his housekeeper, and another of whom wants to marry his sister's Hibernian "help."

Mrs. Anastasia Dolby, who was in early life embroidress to the Queen, and whose works on "Church Embroidery, Ancient and Modern," and "Church Vestments: their Origin, Use, and Ornament," are books of standard authority, died last month, in her 48th year.

Iceland, with 50,000 inhabitants, has 200 priests of the Lutheran Church. The Government pays their salaries, from $20 to $300 per year. One priest built his church at his own expense, because he could receive no salary while his people were destitute of a house.

The Presbyterians in Kansas have 182 organizations, fifty-one church buildings, and over twenty now in process of erection. For the last five or six years the growth of this Church in that State has been rapid. Their church in Leavenworth is the finest of that denomination west of St. Louis.

The Evangelical Lutheran synod of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States is one of the oldest ecclesiastical organizations in the United States, and is the mother synod of nearly all the Lutheran synods of America. It is now in its one hundred and twenty-fifth year.

Mr. John Anderson has donated the small island of Penikese, near Boston, for the establishment of a summer school of natural history. Prof. Agassiz has accepted the gift and proposes to call the school after Mr. Anderson and to make it the finest special school of its kind in the world.

The old Episcopal Church, in Westmoreland County, Va., near where Gen. Washington was born, and in which he was baptized, is now in ruins. The rector of the parish holds services in a school-house, near the old site. He is anxious to build a brick chapel on the spot where the "Old Pope's Creek Church" stood, called by the same name, and pleads for help to enable him to do so.

A Woman's Liberal Christian Mission has been established at Boston, the officers of which are women, and the services of which are to be conducted by women. The opening sermon of the course was delivered by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and the second by the Rev. Mary M. Graves.

It illustrates the endurance of woman that of the first company of missionaries who went to the Sandwich Islands in 1819, the three that survived were the widows of Thurston, Whitney, and Ruggles. Two of these have recently died, leaving only Mrs. Thurston to tell the story of that wonderful year.

The magazines now in course of publication in England, including the quarterly reviews, number 630, of which 253 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, Roman Catholics, and other Christian communities.

A number of churchmen, headed by Maj.-Gen. Tryon, at Southampton, Eng., who are much troubled in spirit over the practice of private confession that prevails in their midst, have sent some strongly dissenting resolutions, passed at an anti-confessional meeting, to the Bishop of Winchester. Whereupon the Bishop reprimands them by saying that he is more than ever convinced that a public meeting is unfit to deal with such deep and sacred questions.

The arrangements for the coming meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York City, have been partially completed, the topics of discussion and the principal speakers not yet being announced. The session of the Conference will be held in Association Hall. Evening meetings for popular addresses will be held in the Academy of Music, the Cooper Union, and probably in Brooklyn and other cities.

The most active and useful church in the city of New York is said to be the Holy Trinity, under the pastoral care of the younger Dr. Tyne. Seven missions have grown of this church, and in addition there are lay ministers, missionaries, missionary Sunday schools, an infirmary, a dispensary, an orphanage, a girl's society, and the House of the Evangelists, which is but a school for the rearing up and sending off laborers into the broad field of Christ's vineyard.

The Russian Church is reported to be rapidly spreading in Japan. Paul Sarvate, a Japanese bonze, or former priest of one of the Oriental sects, is its active apostle. In Hakodadi, recently, the Bishop of Kamtschatka received ninety-five Japanese into the communion of the Church, and 500 persons asked baptism. The Government has taken active measures against the spread of the new religion, but without avail.

The Madison Avenue Methodist Church of Baltimore, with one of the largest and wealthiest congregations in the city, is in open rebellion against the conference decree assigning them Rev. Mr. Dashiell as their pastor. The people desired the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of Chicago, and they had been promised the man of their choice by Bishop Foster. They now charge the Bishop of being ruled by intrigues in the Conference, and great excitement has been caused. Mr. Dashiell has not assumed any duties yet, but seems intent upon doing so, while his enemies seem determined not to yield.

Dr. M. C. Richardson tells in the *Congregationalist* the story of an old church in Freehold, N. J., now 143 years old, wearing still its original covering of cedar shingles, and receiving its light through the original window sashes, whose panes are six by eight inches. A table which was used by Brainard in administering the communion to the Indians is in the church, and there is a bloodstain on one of the pews in which a wounded soldier was laid during the battle of Monmouth. The two Tennents, Gilbert and William, formerly preached here, and the desk was also occupied by George Whitefield.

The Jubilee Singers have so deeply interested the Rev. George MacDonald, that he has written to one or more friends in London to aid them upon their arrival in England (where they are soon to go on a singing tour) in every way possible. He himself confidently expects that they will make a great impression in English religious circles, and suggests, at the same time, that they should hold their concerts in some of the chapels first, and then feel their way towards Exeter or St. James Hall. He writes that one can hardly fail to think of these singers and the children of Israel as all but identical in their early history, after having listened to the songs of their bondage days; and in their voices he finds something "inexpressibly touching."

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

A circular relating to the religious aspects of the great Centennial Exposition, which will take place in Philadelphia (probably) July 4, 1876, has appeared. Occupying a conspicuous place, it appears, in the classification of objects and subjects, is a group comprehending the general subject of "Religious Organizations and Systems," with the following classification: First—Origin, nature, growth, and extent of various religious systems and sects. Statistical and historical facts. Second—Religious orders and societies, and their objects. Third—Societies and organizations for the propagation of systems of religion by missionary effort. 4. Spreading the knowledge of religious systems by publications—a class designed to include such publications as those of the Bible and Tract Societies—together with statistics of their origin, growth, and progress. 5. Systems and methods of religious instruction and training for the young. Apparatus and appliances for teaching in the family; Sabbath-school apparatus, &c. The various religious associations, the clergy, and all directly interested are expected to co-operate by contributing such reports as may be proper, in order to make this department as complete as possible.

HEPWORTH'S NEW CHURCH.

Rev. George H. Hepworth, about whom so much was said recently in the religious press, who resigned the pastorate of the Church of the Messiah, New York, a year ago, and who, at that time, announced that he could no longer preach the doctrines of Unitarianism, and who, in this movement, was followed by one-half of his church, is soon to occupy his new church building, the audience-room of which is said to be the largest in the United States. It is located on the corner of Madison avenue and Forty-fifth street, on a lot 125x125, and is of the German Gothic architecture. The front elevation is broken up into three divisions, surmounted by six towers. The centre division, 34 feet long, has an ornamental gable, crowned by a large cross. There is a rosette, 12 feet in diameter, and at each of the four corners smaller windows of a similar description. Underneath are cut the words, "Church of the Disciples." The other two divisions, relieved by level cornices, are each 45 feet front, and have deeply-recessed arched doorways, 11 feet wide. Over these doors are respectively the inscriptions, "Enter the House of the Lord with Holiness" and "Praise Waiteth for Thee, O God, in Zion." Above there is elaborated iron work, foliated leaves, flowers, &c. The towers stand out prominently from the building, and are each 7 feet square. Two of these, which add effect to the gable, are 70 feet high, and the four others in front are each 60 feet high. The front on Forty-fifth street closely follows the elevation on the avenue. There are on this side four towers (making ten in all) and two entrances. The exterior, painted a light drab, and with so many towers and general ornamentation the building has a decidedly Moresque appearance. The roof is high pitched over ceiling and covered with slate. Above rises a dome, 30 feet high for the purposes of ventilation. The erection of this building, together with the organization of the Society that propose to worship therein is the result of what, in New York religious circles, is called "The new movement." From the commencement it was contended that all denominations are growing into closer affiliation with each other; that people see plainly that the forms of any creed, however true in themselves, are of less importance than the possession of a pure Christian spirit, and that it is necessary to have an assured belief in fundamental truths and to stand on evangelical grounds. It is still more important, it was held, to find means by which these truths can be made to act on the hearts and lives of men. Mr. Hepworth and his flock proposed to solve this problem and made an appeal to all good men and women to unite in an unsectarian movement—one which respects the rights of private judgment in minor matters, while it does its utmost to kindle a religious enthusiasm in the community. Ceasing to be Unitarians, they asked with this end in view, the co-operation of all Christians willing to stand on the basis of the historic faith of the Christian Church, the divine nature of Christ, the sinfulness of the human race, and the regenerating effects of the Holy Ghost, and especially of those who are willing to labor for human salvation. Such co-operation was earnestly invited to enable the Society to form a church, to be known as the Church of the Disciples, the spirit of which shall be to bring men and women to a better understanding of their duty to God and their neighbor.

M. Offenbach has been defeated in his claim to produce his own works at the Gaite Theatre, of which he will assume the direction on the 1st of June, the Society of Authors and Composers, at a general meeting, having decided, by 109 votes against 22, to maintain the present rules which prohibit managers from playing their own pieces. M. Offenbach, thus deprived of the power to execute his own operas, proposes to fall back on melo-drama; but there is a rumor that he will appoint a nominal director, and hereafter evade the stringent regulations of the association.

REVIEW OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE DRAMA.

This week Miss Neilson begins an engagement at McVicker's Theatre as *Juliet* in "Romeo and Juliet," and we shall behold the subject and object of probably the largest amount of praise and admiration that has been lavished upon any dramatic artist in America within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. The vocabulary of laudatory adjectives has been ransacked by the critics of the press in the cities in which the lady has appeared. As a matter of curiosity, we have chosen at random a few specimens of the extravagant expressions evoked by Miss Neilson, who, as will be seen, has been, since her arrival in America, fairly "smothered in compliments:"

This *is* Juliet!

In "Romeo and Juliet," painting and sculpture, with all their curved and undulatory lines, are exquisitely represented.

A wonderful poetic rhapsody, interpreted by the inspiration of rare dramatic genius, and illumined by exceptional personal beauty.

The happy medium between vigorous conception and profound sentiment; between rash impulse and unconscious, yet intense, passion, so essential to the interpretation of the poet's creation.

Amid the barrenness and waste places in which the Shakspearean dramas have been lost, this magnificent impersonation stands out like the Delectable Mountains. It is the flowery oasis of the desert.

She belongs to that rare class of artists who seize, interpret, and embody the faintest as well as the most vivid and powerful ideas of the author with singular skillfulness; and so it is that the Ideal becomes the Real.

Simply a young Englishwoman who had, by great natural gifts and severe study, discovered one of the subtile secrets of Shakspeare which are a wonder of the world, and a puzzling riddle of the ages as they roll. * * * She is the very embodiment of the poetry and romance which must have flooded the poet's soul when the vision of Juliet first floated before his eyes.

The list might be continued ad infinitum, but these excerpts will suffice to indicate to Chicago theatre-goers the certainty of enjoying a dramatic feast both dainty and substantial. Miss Neilson's is announced as a brief engagement, meaning, no doubt, that we are to have but two or three weeks of her. Her greatest success has been achieved as *Juliet*, a character which she enacted nearly 600 times, and which will be the chief feature of her engagement, during which, however, she is to appear as *Rosalind* in "As You Like It;" *Julia* in "The Hunchback," and *Pauline* in the "Lady of Lyons." The complete cast of characters in "Romeo and Juliet" is as follows:

Romeo....Mr. J. O'Neil
Mercutio....W. H. Power
Benvolio....M. J. Pendleton
Tybalt....W. H. Holmes
Friar Lawrence....M. Lanagan
Paris....F. H. Ellison
Capulet....Neil Grey
Apothecary....H. Wood
Peter....Ed. Barry
Page....Miss Marten
Balthazar....F. Moseley
Juliet....Miss Neilson
Nurse....Clara Stoneall
Lady Capulet....Mrs. Hartel

HOOLEY'S OPERA-HOUSE.

The revival of "Fate" at Hooley's last week proved to be one of the best of managerial hits. As soon as the weather and the condition of the streets would allow, the audience became very large—so large, indeed, toward the latter part of the week, that the capacity of the auditorium was overtaxed, and people were turned away, unable to procure seats. It was at first proposed to revive "Fate" for one week only, but the fact that large numbers of amusement-seekers have been, as yet, unable to see the superb performance of the piece, its powerful cast, and elegant stage accessories, has induced the management to continue it another week. On Friday evening next Miss Meek has a benefit. This lady counts legions of admirers, who will doubtless see to it that the occasion is made both a flattering and a substantial one. After "Fate" comes "Alixe," the great Fifth Avenue success, in which Miss Eliza O'Connor will make her first appearance. "Risks," a new play written by Bartley Campbell for Hooley's Opera-House, and a localized burlesque entitled "The Gentle Savage," will follow in succession.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Messrs. Baker and Farron, two exponents of the dialect and specialty order of the drama who have met with remarkable success up to this time, are to play an engagement at the Academy of Music this week. "Chris and Lena" is the title of the medium for the introduction of their songs, dances, and dialect business, all of which are said to be extremely clever. Mr. Baker is spoken of as a taking comedian, with a rich Dutch accent and much skill as a dancer; while Mr. Farron comes recommended as peculiarly happy in his impersonation of the female role of *Lena*. They will be supported by the principal members of the Academy company.

Miss Flora Newton, who was badly injured by her dress taking fire during the performance of "The Black Crook" in November last at the Academy of Music, has entirely recovered from the effects of the accident. She has fortunately escaped disfigurement, and her health is wholly restored. She resumes active connection with the Academy company, of which she has, through the generosity of the management, remained a salaried member during her long period of suffering and disability.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

The programme of minstrelsy at Myers' Opera-House for this week embraces a number of novelties, and promises to be fully equal in attractive power to those which have nightly filled the house during the past month with large and fine-looking audiences. The abilities of Arlington, Cotton, Rice, Kemble, Mackin and Wilson, Surridge, Tyrrell, Lang and Kayne, Clarence Burton, etc., are largely exercised in this week's bill, which seems to be one of the best of the season. On Monday evening, April 14, occurs the benefit of Mr. J. R. Kemble, the talented interlocutor and stage manager of the company, and the man who, far more than any other, is entitled to the credit and distinction of having brought minstrelsy in Chicago to its present high standard and marked prosperity. Here *is* a case of eminent deserving.

THE BELLEW READINGS.

The managers of the Star Course have secured an attraction of the highest order in the person of Mr. J. M. Bellew, the celebrated English elocutionist, whose appearance in New York called forth the most flattering criticisms. "With none of the English intonations which marred the effect of Dickens' readings upon American ears," said the *Herald*, "he has the finest and most powerful tones of Murdoch, Henry Ward Beecher, and Dr. Chapin." The Boston *Globe* accorded him the honor of ranking as the best reader that ever appeared in that city. Mr. Bellew gives but four readings in Chicago—Tuesday and Thursday evenings at the Union Park Congregational Church, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. The programme for Tuesday evening is as follows:

PART I.

Horatius (Lays of Ancient Rome)....Macaulay
Richard III. (Clarence's Dream)....Shakspeare
Bridge of Sighs....Thomas Hood
The Glove and the Lions....Leigh Hunt
Cox's Diary....Thackeray

PART II.

Organ Selection....Louis Falk
King Robert of Sicily....Longfellow
Good News from Ghent....Robert Browning
The Charity Dinner....Moseley
(Specially written for Mr. Bellew, being a sketch of a public dinner in London, given by gushing philanthropists at the London Tavern, to promote a pet charity.)

The selections announced for Wednesday evening are these:

PART I.

Virginia....Lord Macaulay
Magdalena; or, the Spanish Duel....Waller
Young Lochinvar....Sir Walter Scott
Lady Salina-Sedilia....Bret Harte

PART II.

Hamlet—Act III....Shakspeare
(The Queen's Closet—Hamlet, Polonius, the Queen, the Ghost.)
Fontenoy....Thomas Davis
The Victory of the "Irish Brigade," led by Charles O'Brien, Viscount Clare, at the famous battle of Fontenoy, fought by Louis XV., May 11, 1745.
Mrs. Joseph Porter....Charles Dickens
Private Theatricals, commencing with the tragedy of "Othello," terminating with the opera of "Masaniello," and altogether a—fiasco.

THE NATIONAL CIRCUS.

A combination of circus talent, the equal of which was never seen in Chicago,—the two greatest of all-male and female equestrian artists in the world,—is announced for this week at Nixon's Amphitheatre, where, for one week only, will appear, for the first time in this city, Mlle. Elise Dockrell, the famous bare-back rider, with her troupe of riders and performing horses, including Mr. R. H. Dockrell, of European fame, as an equestrian and horse-trainer; Kennebal, the wonderful French grotesque, and the superb manege horse Ellington. James Robinson remains for three nights more, thus affording the opportunity, which never occurred but once before, and that in Spain, of seeing the male and female champion riders of the world perform in the same show. These celebrities, famed in both hemispheres for their supremacy, should carry the circus fever to a point such as it has never before reached in this city. A like opportunity is not to be looked for this season. In addition to the new notabilities, all the old favorites remain, including Mlle. Boshell, Otokson, the Belle of Japan, Frank Pastor, the Stokes ladies, Willis Wolf, the McDonalds, the Leons, etc. The chances of seeing such a circus performance in a comfortable amphitheatre seated with chairs, and with no leaky canvas to dread, does not often offer itself.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

Joseph Jefferson acted in Pittsburgh last week.

The New York *Herald* alludes to Ned Buntline as "the American Bulwer."

Lydia Thompson has had a new burlesque, on a classical subject, written for her.

J. K. Emmet, the famous "Fritz," will arrive in New York from Europe in August.

Dumas' latest, "La Femme de Claude," proved a total failure, and has been withdrawn.

Singular as it may appear, Barnum had no curiosities lost by the wreck of the Atlantic.

Mr. Sothern has closed his seventh week at Wallack's, and is still drawing large houses.

Sheridan's "Rivals" has now had a run of more than a hundred nights at Charing Cross Theatre.

H. J. Byron has written a play called "An American Lady," and Mrs. John Wood is to act in it.

Owen Fawcett has adapted an American comedy, in three acts, entitled "Americans at Home."

It is thought that the theatre which was to have been Mr. Fechter's will be converted into an opera-house.

Salvini, the great tragedian of Italy, has finally determined to visit America, professionally, in August next.

J. Holmes Grover has brought suit against the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, laying damages at $20,000.

The practice of hissing a dramatic performance was first introduced at the Theatre Francaise on the 14th of January, 1686.

Olive Logan expected to get $1,000 for "A Business Woman," and didn't. Now she declares she never, never, will write another play.

Charlotte Cushman began an engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, last Monday, appearing in "Meg Merrilies."

Edwin Adams appeared as *Enoch Arden* in the Boston Theatre last week. The Aimee troupe were at the Globe.

The critic of the New York *Tribune* inclines to the opinion that, as drivers of the peaceful omnibus, Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack might attain a lofty eminence.

Miss Neilson told a Pittsburgh reporter that she loved "that dear old city of St. Louis" better than any other in America. She had not then visited Chicago.

Theatre de la Porte St. Martin was burnt by La Commune. It has been rebuilt, and has been named Theatre de la Renaissance; it will open with "La Femme de Feu."

Political excitement, and consequent derangement of business, in New Orleans, have caused Mr. Lawrence Barrett to close his season at the Varieties Theatre.

Mr. Jefferson was routed out of bed the other day at New Bedford by a chap who feared Rip Van Winkle would sleep so long he would be unable to get Mr. J.'s autograph.

The proprietor of a large provincial menagerie has posted up the following notice: "Ladies are requested not to remain stationary in front of the cages. It tires the monkeys."

Mr. F. F. Mackay, of the Union Square Theatre (the *Préfet* in "Agnes"), is a good painter as well as an excellent actor. He is also a linguist, and was formerly Professor of Elocution in a Western college.

C. W. Tayleure has completed, for Mrs. Chanfrau, a dramatic adaptation of Wilkie Collins' last novel, "The New Magdalen," and Carlotta Le Clercq is soon to produce the author's own dramatization of the story.

There are twenty-nine canvas-shows, so far as known, comprising circuses, menageries, museums, and all sorts of human and brute wonders, already organized and preparing to take the tented field of 1873.

Six new theatres are being built in Vienna for the great Exhibition—City Theatre, Opera Comique, Court Theatre, Residence Theatre, Academy Theatre (for French plays of the higher order), and International Theatre.

In the case of J. B. Polk, who sued Augustin Daly for his salary, the New York Court of Common Pleas has decided that, as Mr. P. went a fishing without the knowledge or consent of Mr. D., the latter was not bound to pay his salary.

Two shares of the Palais Royal Theatre, Paris, were recently sold by auction. Issued originally at 1,000 francs, they reached 8,700 francs and 8,800 francs respectively. The shares produced last year each 1,332 francs dividend.

The first white man who publicly sang a song with his face blackened is said to have been a personage popularly known as "Potpie Herbert." His song was entitled the "Battle of Plattsburg," and was sung by him in 1815 on the stage of the theatre of Albany.

Mr. J. H. Fitzpatrick (an actor well known in Chicago) and Miss Patti Josephs, both of the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, were married on the 23d ult. The bride was given away by E. L. Davenport, and the wedding reception was given at his residence.

Mr. Frank S. Chanfrau has purchased an estate of 317 acres in Florida, with the intention of passing the inclement months of the winter with his wife and family in a genial clime. The summer vacation he will continue to while away at his Long Branch cottage.

Last Tuesday evening, while Annie Firmin was playing "John Garth" at the Opera House in Rochester, N. Y., as the play was approaching the crisis, a gentleman in the orchestra chairs became so much excited that when Miss Firmin exclaimed "Great heavens! what have I done?" he raised in his seat and shouted with a denunciatory gesture, "You've raised hell!"

A proposal has been made for the establishment of an afternoon theatre in London for performances every afternoon for the convenience of country residents and such Londoners as prefer afternoon air to night air. The success that has attended the occasional afternoon performances at the principal houses warrants the belief that a theatre might thus permanently cater with good financial results.

The Paris *Journal* of the 14th publishes letters from Edouard Plouvier and Theodore Barriere, in response to some sweeping accusations of that paper against American and English theatrical managers and dramatic authors, in which those gentlemen state that both Mr. Augustin Daly, of the Fifth Avenue, and Mr. A. M. Palmer, of the Union Square Theatres, have honorably paid author's copyright for "Alixe" and "One Hundred Years Old."

The latest rumor in regard to "Uncle Sam" is that it was supposed in Paris to create so profound a sensation that its production here might enable both the French and American Governments to pay off their war debts. It is said that the manager of the Grand Opera House is content with the receipts for the matinees, the American Government receiving the receipts of the first three and the French Government of the last three nights of the week. Secretary Richardson's first settlement enabled him to inflate the currency on Friday to the tune of $1,100,000.

The *Arcadian* is determined that Mr. Dion Boucicault shall not be happy. It says: "A correspondent who has seen Olive Logan's and Boucicault's latest dramatic works propounds the following conundrums: 1. What is the difference between 'Daddy O'Dowd' and *Les Crochets du Pere Martin?* 2. What is the difference between a 'Business Woman' and *Maitre Guerin?* He adds that 'answers from Mr. Dion Boucicault or Miss Olive Logan should not be received.' Now let us hear from Mr. Boucicault."

A most painful accident the other evening befel Miss Maria Courtenay, a young actress, who was playing one of the principal characters in the pantomime at Astley's Theatre. At the close of the fairy scene, and just as the curtain was descending, a piece of heavy timber, some fourteen feet in length, fell perpendicularly from the flies on to the foot of Miss Courtenay. Her shrieks were fearful. Two medical gentlemen were called, and the unfortunate lady was without delay conveyed to her residence. It was found that the piece of timber, which had cut the boot to pieces and pierced her stocking, had smashed her foot and cut the tendons, the blood from which flowed copiously. She is, of course, confined to her bed, and is in a very weak condition.

"Les Pommes d'Or," the new fairy spectacle at the Chateau d'Eau, Paris, is quite successful. The piece is from the united pens of six authors, who share the nightly percentage upon the gross receipts allotted as author's rights. "The Golden Apples" represents the qualities of a beautiful Princess, and as each magic pippin is stolen by a malignant fairy, the young girl loses one of her virtues and gains a vice in exchange. This pretty idea forms the ground-work of a lengthy and amusing *feerie*, rendered doubly attractive by the aid of rich scenery, pretty costumes, and handsome ballets. One scene depicts the Kingdom of Games, where a ballet is danced by ladies dressed to represent different toys.

FECHTER AND "MONTE CHRISTO."

In reply to the offer, by Augustin Daly, of the stage of the Grand Opera-House, for the balance of the season, for the production of "Monte Christo," Mr. Fechter sent the following letter:

DEAR MR. DALY: I really don't know how to answer your kind proposal, or, rather, I answer by accepting it *at once*. You have taken a frightful load off my mind—that of breaking faith with the public. Although I was unlawfully, and in a vile way, forced to it, I could not bear the notion of disappointing my supporters. Thanks to you, I feel myself anew, and thanks to you again, "Monte Christo" will be presented this season, spite all ugly tricks to prevent its performance. Name your terms, I accept them *d'avance*, and shall ever consider myself in your debt for the light your brotherly assistance will throw on the whole matter. Yours, thankfully,

CHARLES FECHTER.

THE LATE CHARLES M. BARRAS.

The New York *Times* of April 1 publishes the following obituary notice:

Mr. Charles M. Barras, a gentleman remarkably well known in theatrical circles, died yesterday morning from the effects of an accident, the particulars of which were given in yesterday's *Times*. Mr. Barras was born in 1826, and in 1860 married Miss Sallie St. Clair, a popular danseuse and soubrette. In 1861 Mr. Barras was the manager of Pike's Opera-House, Cincinnati. Here he first attracted attention as an actor by an admirable and original personation of *Hypochondriac*. In 1866 Mr. Barras' name was brought before the American public in an extraordinary manner by the production of the "Black Crook" at Niblo's Garden, of which drama he was the author. As a literary production the "Black Crook" was beneath criticism, but it nevertheless ran for 465 consecutive nights, and enabled its author to realize a fortune of $250,000. This latter was accomplished by holding the copyright throughout the country, and claiming a handsome royalty for each performance, as well as a considerable sum for the manuscript of the drama. Mr. Barras' other literary efforts have obtained for him no reputation. As an actor he will be remembered from only one character, and as an author by one production, which, however slight in its merits, stands immeasurably superior to any of the spectacular plays which have succeeded it at the establishment which aspires to the honor of being known as New York's great spectacular theatre.

AN "EXCLUSIVE SENSATION."

A Paris actor of a secondary theatre recently attempted to commit suicide. He drank a phial of laudanum, and the excess of the dose saved him. Just as he tossed off the fatal draught, he wrote this note to the editor of an illustrated paper, which occasionally took an article from him: "My dear Alphonse, my wish is to remain your steadfast contributor even to death. These, the last lines which shall ever be written by this hand, may, I trust, give you a theme for a sensation paragraph. No human being is so familiar as you are with the ceaseless battle I have given Fate, which all along has hounded, and now crushes me. Moreover, you, dear Alphonse, know how absolutely hope is forbidden me by the implacable disease which is corroding life and killing me by degrees, but certainly. I have considered deliberately all these things, and the conclusion which has forced itself on my mind is that I had better die at once. To-morrow I shall certainly die; then why not die to-day? Ah, me! Had each day not been like the other for years past, I might hope for some change; but to hope against hope I can't, so I despair and die. These lines will reach your hands after all has ended. Take charge of my poor remains and defend my memory from insult. The profit you will reap from having the exclusive details of my death in to-morrow's journal will pay all necessary expenses of my funeral." The editor hastened to the unhappy man and assisted him, exacting from him a promise to refrain from giving him any more such "exclusives."

MUSIC.

Beyond the bare possibility of a short operatic season by the Lucca troupe during the latter part of this month or early in May, there is not much to expect until next fall. The associate members of the Apollo Club, however, are fortunate. The next concert of the club will be given at Standard Hall, on April 15, upon which occasion the programme will be a superb one. The more musical of the members will take special delight in one of Liszt's Trooper's songs, which the club will sing. Miss Fanny Root has two or three charming numbers, and the remaining numbers of the programme will be of a light and humorous character which will please all. After the musical performances of the evening, there will be a promenade and dance for those who are so inclined. There are two points which should be specially noticed in connection with this concert, first, that it takes place April 15, instead of April 8, as previously announced, and second, that only those associate members who have paid their dues will be admitted.

TURNER HALL.

Offenbach is in the ascendant at Turner Hall to-day, as may be seen from the following programme:

1. March, "Souvenir de Offenbach"....Parlow
2. Overture, "Pique Dame"....Suppe
3. Sleigh-Ride Polka....Julien
4. Overture, "Orpheus"....Offenbach
5. Concertanto for trombone....Belke
Mr. Braun.
6. Potpourri, "Offenbachiana"....Offenbach
7. Burlesque, "La Vie Parisienne"....Offenbach
8. Overture, "La Grande Duchesse"....Offenbach
9. Finale, "La Belle Helene"....Offenbach
10. Quadrille, "Offenbach's Melodies"....Strauss

CONCERT.

There will be a concert at the Conservatory of Music, 988 Indiana avenue, on Tuesday evening next, in which Messrs. Baumbach, Ledochowski, and Herman Allen and the Misses Ella White, Eva Manierre, and Hattie Cady will assist.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from Messrs. Emerson & Stott, stationers and music dealers, 239 West Madison street, the following new music, which belongs to the popular class: "Gazza Ladra," by Pacher; "Morning Zephyrs," mazurka by Florence Kinkel; "Give My Love to All at Home," song and chorus, by J. E. Stewart; "Fleur des Champs," waltz, by Leoni Tonel; "Merry Girls," galop, by Florence Kinkel; "Think of Me Sometimes, Maggie," song and chorus, by J. E. Stewart; "Circling Waves," barcarole, by Charles Kinkel, and "The Reapers' Dance," characteristique, by Florence Kinkel. The above music is from the publishing house of J. L. Peters, New York.

The advent of Rubinstein has brought his music greatly into demand, and Schirmer, of New York, has been prompt to supply the want by publishing a series of that pianist's lesser works, such as serenades, barcaroles, scherzos, waltzes, and twelve little pieces, after the manner of some of Schumann's Albums, and entitled Miniatures.

We are indebted to the publishers, Geo. F. Root & Sons, for the April number of the *Song Messenger*, containing in addition to its summary of current musical intelligence, an interesting paper by Mr. Florence Ziegfeld, describing his experience in Europe, while negotiating with Strauss for the Boston Jubilee; a paper on "Solfaing," by Mr. E. E. Whittemore; several interesting communications on musical subjects; and two pieces of music,—"Mr. and Mrs. Williams," a musical colloquy for two voices, by George F. Root; and the "Prairie Belle Waltz," by Fred W. Root.

Johann Strauss has his "Reminiscences of America" completed, and Shepard & Gill, of Boston, will publish the book.

PERSONAL.

The friends of Charles Piesset, the pianist, who was for some time a resident of this city, but whose eminent ability never was recognized by the slow-going public, will be glad to know that he is doing well in Europe. He is at present in Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he is giving piano recitals, accompanied by lectures on music.

Castle, the American tenor, sang in Dublin, on the 2d ult., in English opera, with great success. The Dublin *Freeman* says: "Mr. Castle was quite at home in the character of *Faust*, and his acting throughout cannot be too highly spoken of, to say nothing of his vocalism. In those scenes popularly known as "love scenes" Mr. Castle very naturally was happiest. The duet at the close of the garden scene was charmingly given, and evoked the warmest plaudits. In the prison scene, too, Mr. Castle's fine vocalism secured him flattering manifestations from all parts of the house."

THE CINCINNATI FESTIVAL.

The preparations for the great May festival at Cincinnati are well under way, and it promises, in a musical point of view, to be the most important and successful musical event which has ever occurred in this country. The official bulletin of the managers states that the soloists will be Mrs. Emma R. Dexter, soprano; Miss Annie Louise Cary, alto; Mr. Nelson Varley, tenor; Mr. J. F. Rudolphsen, baritone; and Mr. M. W. Whitney, bass. The orchestra will number 108 pieces, consisting of Theodore Thomas' orchestra, increased by 58 players selected by Mr. Thomas himself. The mass chorus will include 36 societies from different cities and towns. The programme will include entire Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, Handel's Dettingen Te Deum, Gluck's Orpheus, Mendelssohn's Walpurgis Night, Schumann's Gipsy Life, and Schubert's Twenty-third Psalm; also selections from Wagner's Tannhauser and Mozart's Magic Flute, in addition to minor pieces.

WAGNERIANA.

The first concert by the Wagner Union, of New York, took place on Monday evening last, the instrumental numbers being given by Theodore Thomas' orchestra. The programme included the overture to "Der Fliegende Hollander," overture to "Lohengrin," the 'Faust' overture, two scenes from "Die Walkure," and the Kaiser March. Herr Remmertz also sang a scene from "Die Walkure" and Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony was given. The concert, although not very largely attended, was a very successful one in a musical point of view. The concert was given in aid of an association which has been formed with the purpose of visiting the grand musical festival which Richard Wagner is to conduct at Bairuth, in Bavaria, in the summer of 1874.

At the second concert of the London Wagner Society, which was given recently, two songs, composed when the German professor was resident in Paris, in his early days, were introduced in the scheme, namely: "Attente" ("Die Erwartung"), and "Dors, mon enfant" ("Schlaf ein, holdes kind"), besides "Elizabeth's Prayer," and Wolfram's Romance from the "Tannhauser." The singers were M. Girardi and Signor G. Garcia.

Dr. Wylde will shortly bring out a performance of "Lohengrin" in London, and Madame Parepa-Rosa will sing the music of "Elsa."

The Brussels journals state that on the 27th ult. Wagner's Tannhauser obtained an immense success at the Theatre de la Monnaie. The artists were several times recalled, and the orchestra was greatly applauded for its splendid execution. The house was hired for three representations. The performers were Mlles. Marie Battu, Hamackers, and Isaac, with MM. Warot and Berardi.

The last number of *Once a Week* says: "We believe that the managers of our opera houses would find a late work of Wagner's remunerative to a greater degree than the production of those well-worn strains we have heard so often. Every lover of music in London wishes to hear this wonderful German's music in its proper place on the lyric stage."

Of Herr Danreuter, the leader of the London Wagner Society, M. D. Conway writes: "Edward Danreuter, a precocious boy, was, a few years ago, an itinerant musician in Cincinnati. He subsequently removed to London and married a beautiful Greek lady of wealth and position. He now resides in a beautiful home in Orme Square, at the West End of London,—the house mentioned in Carlyle's 'Life of Sterling,' who was some time a resident therein,—and is rapidly rising in fame as the leading interpreter of the so-called 'Music of the Future.'"

The London *Athenæum*, which, in Chorley's days was the bitterest of Wagner's enemies, relents sufficiently to say: "Herr Wagner has proved that he can enter the lists in orthodox form, without seeking to bewilder our minds with intricate, incongruous and overwrought vocal praises, overloaded and overscored orchestration. He is a great artist, whose next transformation of style will, no doubt, be a return to his first faith in the powers of solo singers to move their hearers by strains of simple melody."

A Hamburg newspaper contains this appeal: "Israelites! Richard Wagner is among us and intends to bring out some of his pieces. You know this man is the author of 'Judaism in Music.' In that infamous pamphlet he insults our religion—doubtless because it teaches this sacred precept: Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife. Israelites, be true to yourselves, and know how to make yourselves respected, if you wish to be respected. Stifle curiosity in your soul, and do not yield to the desire of hearing that pagan's music. Don't carry him your money."

MUSICAL NOTES.

Aimee will be in Boston this week.

On April 3, 4, and 5, Mme. Lucca is to sing in Washington.

G. W. Colby has assumed the management of the Seguin English Opera Company.

Johann Strauss' new operetta, "Le Carnaval de Rome," is said to have won a complete success at Vienna.

Mme. States, who has gone to Mexico, resumed her maiden name, Agatha Mandeville, after obtaining her divorce.

Signor Mario, who sailed for Europe on Wednesday last, took $20,000 gold with him—that being the sum he was guaranteed in advance of his coming.

The failure of Mr. De Vivo to secure the Tamberlik troupe for a spring season at the New York Academy was owing, to the sudden and serious indisposition of the prima donna.

Mrs. Emeline Reed, the Brooklyn soprano, who recently won enviable reputation at Malta as *Leonora* in "La Favorita," is to appear at the Scala, Milan, in April, in "Mignon."

The Lucca Italian Opera Troupe commences an engagement in Louisville on the 21st inst., to continue six nights.

Rubinstein's Ocean Symphony was given in New York last Monday evening by the Thomas Orchestra. The New York press style it the greatest musical event which has happened in that city.

Lady violinists, as well as violoncellists, are on the increase. Probably we shall soon have the contrabassists; and, in course of time, when Women's Rights are in the ascendant, there will be a full orchestra.

Mlle. Judic, the successor of Mlle. Schneider, whose glory seems to have gone out with the Imperial regime, is about to appear in a new opera bouffe, by the authors of the notorious "Timbale d'Argent," called "La Rosiere d'Ici."

Mr. Mapleson's new soprano, Mlle Torriani, who is coming to this country next season with the Strakosch Opera Company, has been brought out at Glasgow, where she performed *Lucia*, in "Lucia di Lammermoor."

Everybody will remember the reply of Handel when the Prince of Wales asked him how he played the violoncello: "Your Royal Highness plays—like a Prince!" At a public concert in the Albert Hall, in London, the Duke of Edinburg recently played the fiddle in the orchestra, but it was a very large orchestra and nobody heard him—which is perhaps the most complimentary thing which could be said of his playing.

Carlotta Patti was not born in Italy. The oldest Patti girl, Amelia, who married Strakosch, was born there, while Carlotta and Adelina were born in New Orleans. Their parents were poor, the father being a fruit-peddler, suspected of organ-grinding antecedents. Carlotta's lameness is owing to a hip disease in early life, which left one leg several inches shorter than the other.

Pauline Lucca, having obtained her divorce from her husband, Lieut. Baron von Rahden, it is stated, is now to be married to a Major in the Second Regiment of the Guards, Herr von Walloven, who has with this view already resigned his commission, and will shortly arrive in America. Like the Baron von Rahden, so Herr von Walloven was also severely wounded in the Franco-Prussian campaign, and removed by Frau Lucca from the field-hospital to her residence, where she nursed him by the side of her first husband.

Max Strakosch publishes the following card in the St. Louis *Globe*:

NEW YORK, March 23, 1873.—Permit me to correct an erroneous impression which, I fear, has been created by the publication, in your issue of March 19, of an article concerning the late Carlo Patti. From this article the reader is lead to believe that the deceased was neglected by his sister, Carlotta Patti, who was in Canada at the time of her brother's death in St. Louis. In justice to the lady, I beg to state that her endeavors for the amelioration of her brother's wants and condition have been constant and generous. So soon as his sickness was announced, I was instructed to write to St. Louis that she would be responsible for all the expenses incurred in his treatment, and this offer was accompanied by a liberal sum of money. I should like also to say that Carlo Patti's wife was not with him at the time. She is now in New Orleans with her child and parents, and has been for some time, with her late husband, the recipient of Carlotta Patti's sympathy and friendship. Yours respectfully,

MAX STRAKOSCH.

Both the London managers, Gye and Mapleson, have now issued their prospectuses for the spring season. Mr. Mapleson opens at Drury Lane on the 15th of April, with Madame Nilsson, Mme. Tietjens, Miss Kellogg, and Mlle. Torriani for his principal sopranos. The last named lady (who has also been engaged by Mr. Strakosch for New York) is new to the English stage, and is evidently expected to be an important member of the company, for she is cast for a number of important parts. The light sopranos will be Mme. Ilma di Murska, Mlle. Carlotta Grossi (a young lady who was to have come to New York last year), and Mlle. Valleria, a debutante. Mlle. Justine Macvitz, who is also to appear for the first time in England, is, we suppose, a contralto; with her will be joined Madame Trebelli-Bettini. The chief tenors are Campanini, Mongini, Fancelli, and Aramburo, the last of whom has never been heard in London. Italian critics speak well of him. The list of baritones, including Rosa, Mendioroz, and three new ones, Del Puente, Colini, and Campobello, is unusually strong; while the principal basses are Agnesi, Castelmary, and Medina; the latter was favorably known in this country four or five years ago. Sir Michael Costa is the conductor. The season at Covent Garden, under the management of Mr. Gye, opened April 1. The company includes Adelina Patti, Mme. Lucca, Mlle. Albani, and Mesdames Sinico, Monbelli, Smeroschi, and Saar, sopranos; Mlle. Scalchi, contralto; no fewer than six debutantes, of whom we know nothing; Nicolini and Bettini, tenors; Graziani, Faure, Cotogni, Ciampi, Bragagiolo, etc., baritones and basses, and a long list of new male artists, among whom are two of Mr. Strakosch's singers, Maurel, baritone, and Nannetti, bass. Vianesi and Bevignani are the conductors. Madame Lucca is announced to appear in the second week of April; but she will certainly not be in England at that time. Miss Kellogg is advertised to join the Mapleson company in June.

THE FASHIONS.

Wherewithal Shall We Be Clothed?

Wraps, Walking Suits, Carriage and Reception Dresses.

House and Home Styles---Traveling Suits.

Hats and Bonnets, Wedding Veils, Fans, Trimmings, the Dress Elevator, &c., &c.

Spring shows a decided inclination to put on airs this year, and by no means such as we expect of her, but very cold, disagreeable ones, causing much anxiety in the fashionable world, serious pain to the modistes, and a general sense of not being very well treated, in every one else. Emulating Katherine's shrewishness, she will yet find her Petruchio, and eventually be worthy of her alleged character for "ethereal mildness." Knowing this, her lovers and courtiers are on the qui-vive as to what the proper uniform will be to serve her in. It is not uniform, but multiform, in shape, in hue, and in texture. The nearest approach to uniformity is in the fashion of

OUTSIDE WRAPS.

These, for young people, are English jackets par excellence, in Napoleon-blue cloth, and are supplemented by modifications and variations, with the favorite Sailor in addition. For young ladies, they will be so extensively used, ornamented with steel or oxydized-silver buttons, and facings of moire antique, that one might readily imagine woman had attained her rights, and the Navy and Army become organizations of Daughters of Mars and Neptune, "dressed out in uniform." For the matron of all ages, from the bride of sweet 18 to the dowager of 68, are sham Cashmere wraps, in talmas, dolmans, and shawlettes. Nearly all seem to have a plaited silk hood or collar, and passementerie, embroidery, bows, ends, cords, agraffes, jet, steel, and Yak lace and insertion trim them in such variety that no two garments are quite alike. The handsomest of these are trimmed with Yak lace, and ornamented with satin stitch embroidery. Now, to the fortunate possessor, the single camel's-hair shawl is of decided value. Always, in the fine qualities, a handsome article of dress, in shape, at least, it is not dependent upon the caprice of fashion, and, if not in the newest design, it shows that the purse has not been only recently filled to a capacity admitting such a luxury.

IN WALKING SUITS AND PROMENADE COSTUMES

there are to be found handsome black silks, elegantly made,—they being staple and always in good taste for full dress. Next to these, and even, if possible, more desirable for spring-wear, are the grisaille stripes, in all widths, and every shade, from nearly all black to nearly all white. These are variously and elegantly trimmed, with the material, and black and gray silk. They still are principally found with the polonaise,—for, with its sashes, pouffes, and loopings, it certainly cannot be called a redingote. Why not name it the Francaise, if the old title, abreviated by school-girls into Polly, has grown wearisome? That comes much nearer fitting it, for in no brain except a French woman's does it seem possible that such intricate, and yet airy and artistic, drapings could be born. The old-new fashion of trimming the front and back differently still prevails. One silk, nearly all white, that we saw, had the front and first side-gores ruffled, the edges being embroidered and held by embroidered bands, while a deep flounce, similar in design, passed around the back-widths. A vest-front polonaise, with revers on one side, and large bow and ends of silk on the other, completed it. Lace, crochet-trimmings in a mixture of black and white moire bands and facings, and gros-grain cords and pipings, were used; and these very handsome suits could be bought at prices varying from $45 to $100. When one comes to consider modistes' charges, the moderate price of such dresses makes them a very good investment.

In other materials there are vigognes, Siciliennes, camel's hair, de baize, and the various poplins, mohairs, and kindred goods. These are made in excellent style, and usually in two shades,—a light skirt trimmed with a darker shade, and an over-garment with light sleeves.

CARRIAGE AND RECEPTION DRESSES

are in black and solid-colored silks. The blacks are faced and corded with blue, rose, and apricot, in the various neutral and delicate shades of these colors. Chantilly and Point-Applique lace trim the handsomest of these, while organdy plaitings take the place on less expensive robes. These are with overskirt and basque generally, and the importations are unusually elegant. The solid-colored silks are mostly in the various shades of gray reseda, prairie-sage, and kindred colors, and are in combinations of shades,—light on dark, and vice versa, as the taste of the wearer may prefer. The vest seems to be de rigeur; but the basque, or over-jacket, is in infinite variety. The loopings are marvels of intricate skill, quite indescribable; while sashes are knotted on the side, hold the pouffe, aspire to the shoulder, go anywhere, and serve any purpose, save the obsolete one of passing about the waist and being knotted behind. They are made of the different shades of silk, and frequently finished with handsome fringe. Yak lace in a harmonizing shade or crimped tape fringe is the proper garniture. The skirt-trimmings are quite as involved as the tunic loopings on these imported garments, and it is the very perfection of skill that makes them elegant. These dresses cost from $250 to $500, and, it is needless to say, will not be very common.

FOR HOUSE DRESSES,

the pretty summer silks, in small figures and stripes, are most in demand, and are trimmed variously with solid colors and Swiss plaitings combined. One of them is almost indispensable for the present season and cool days in summer; while the skirts with aprons and jackets, or polonaises of Swiss and organdy, will be worn even during the warmest days. There is an effort being made to crowd into universal favor, not only for house and carriage wear, but also for street suits, the various shades of blue, especially in turquoise and the well-known neutral tints. In this, as in other delicate hues, great care in needed in selection, as perhaps no color produces such different effects as blue. In some shades, it gives to certain complexions a decidedly green tint, which is not especially charming; while, with others, the effect to the wearer is to find a disagreeable yellow hue overspreading the freshness of her complexion; all occasioned by want of knowing whether the shade selected was the proper one or not.

Soft delaines and light Cashmeres, trimmed with silk, are also in demand for the present season. They copy the styles of the more elaborate and expensive dresses, and are fastened with oxydized-silver buttons, accompanied by the long swinging chatelain of the same material.

TRAVELING DRESSES

are still in vigogue or Cashmere, but later in the season will be mode in linen, batiste, pongee, and goods of that description. They are already in the market, braided and embroidered, and among wash-suits are now made with much more simplicity, and so draped as to be easily laundried and restored to pristine freshness, a combination of thick and thin stripes seems to be the most desirable, and the polonaise too useful to be thrown aside.

A few coutille suits are seen, and Turkish traveling will be in decided favor. This is of raw silk, and is in various colors,—dark shades for the street, pure white for polonaises, and with Oriental stripes that will look well for jackets or wraps when driving, or for cool days at the sea shore. Coutilles will be worn by the few who like anything that is a novelty. Whether they will become epidemic or not, is as yet a mere hypothesis. Grenadines are in a variety of thick and thin stripes, and will be much used, as the season advances, for the ornamentation of silk dresses, as well as for entire costumes. Slowly, but surely, the surfeited appetite for grotesque and superabundant trimmings is manifesting itself, and the plainer styles are gaining ground. This hardly seems to be the case when we look at what the importers have to show; but house-dresses, and even rich materials for receptions, have the underskirt perfectly plain, while the overskirt and basque form a pleasing contrast to this in the beauty of their trimmings. It is quite a rest to the eye to see a woman thus arrayed, for the manifold ruffles, puffs, plaits, lozenges, flounces, medallions, points, scallops, and other trimmings that have overlaid the entire costume hitherto, made detail most wearisome, and one was obliged to accept the costume as a whole,—literally to bolt it with a feeling of indigestion and uneasiness, until brain and taste were in a thoroughly dyspeptic condition, and craved as abnormal things to satisfy it as the stomach does under similar conditions. Plainer dress, like plain food, may cure this disease; but it is not probable that we shall all become convalescent at one time, or immediately. Chronic cases require much patience, and sometimes years, for their cure, whether mental, moral, or physical.

HATS AND BONNETS,

in fine French importations, have hardly yet reached the counters of Chicago merchants; but another week will see them in full supply. At present, for immediate wear, there are straws in many shapes and all sizes,—the high-crown and low-crown, broad-brimmed and narrow-brimmed, rolled up and turned down, with coronets and without, tureen-shaped, washbowl-shaped, and platter-shaped, hexagons, ovals, circles, and squares, useful as card-receivers, work-baskets, or head-coverings. In endless variety of shape, size, and ornament, they are trimmed with muslin, silk, ribbon, flowers, feathers, straw, steel, jet, and lace. A Japanese hat, lined with blue and trimmed with blue flowers and black lace, was very pretty. A Celeste was made of jetted lace, with a long, graceful veil, and a knot of small corn-poppies and straw-leaves. The Regatta is a simple sailor-hat, suitable for young misses, rolled a little more on the brim than last year, and intended to be pushed back in genuine nautical style, so that sun-kissed cheeks and nut-brown maydes will present to the artist-lover of color frequent gratification of his esthetic taste, among the younger portion of the community, possibly among their elder sisters, also, if the present mania for the Rabagas, of Cora Pearl invention, continues, as this affords no shade for the face. In fact, none of the modern styles do, for even the Japanese is hardly broad-brimmed enough to be the least protection. The Spanish Gypsy also sets back, is turned up in front, and will be trimmed with a jet or silver ornament, simulating the Spanish comb, and be surmounted by a veil that will be caught on the breast by a rose similar to one that will nestle just under the brim. The Josephine, Hortense, and Cottage bonnets are among the novelties, not much altered in form, except the latter, which is more like the old-time bonnet that did cover the head. In view of the slight protection afforded by the present style of head-covering, the obsolete caleches are to be revived for sea-shore and summer-resorts. If ever anything fairly earned its title, this article of dress, known as "An Ugly," certainly has. This year, instead of looking like gigantic moving mushrooms, the fair sex will have the effect of peripatetic chaise-tops.

FLOWERS

are simply exquisite, and copy Nature so closely that it is a city the manufacturers did not perfume them. A tendency to use the smaller blossoms, in place of gigantic roses, lotus blossoms and sun-flowers, prevails. Groups of pansies in natural size and color, mignonette, lilies-of-the-valley, forget-me-nots, and other dainty blossoms, show a possible ending of the barbaric era.

VEILS

of dotted Brussels-net are again being restored to favor. They are too universally becoming to have their place long usurped by any pretender. Wedding veils are of unhemmed tulle.

IN MISCELLANEOUS TRIMMINGS,

we find buckles of oxydized silver, pearl, jet, steel, and ivory, again in favor. They trim every portion of a woman's outer dress, from bonnet to shoes, when the latter are for morning wear. They ornament the hat; they hold bows and sashes in dress and polonaise; and are used to fasten necklace and bracelets of ribbons, for the latter purpose, being in gold, sometimes ornamented with precious stones. Oydized silver and steel, however, seem to predominate for all other uses.

When "the grasshopper becomes a burden,"

FANS

will probably be quite as numerous, and equally as annoying, unless they decrease in size, or are made very light weights indeed. Otherwise the heathen Chinee will be in demand as a freeze-provoker. Fans in summer, when they are most needed, are either miniature playthings of slats, that afford one exercise, and answer very well on a yachting expedition when there is a stiff breeze blowing, or they are large enough to stir up a whirlwind if they could be handled. If a desirable size ever is attained, it never seems to be at the season when most needed.

THE FASHIONABLE UMBRELLA

can scarcely be called a concealed weapon, for its huge club, like a policeman's baton, is very visible, forming, as it does, the handle. It is, however, of light Malacca or Bamboo, and will only make the glove-trade profitable. The young lady who squeezes a No. 5 glove on a No. 6 hand had better avoid it, unless she buys her hand-covering by the case; and it will be as bad as harp-playing for widening that member and enlarging the joints. It is not pretty, nor as useful as the walking-stick umbrella, which was in vogue last season. It is made in the same goods and colors, however, as they were, being of the changeable Venetian silk.

Large black silk

PARASOLS

are not very different from last season's styles, except that, this year, they have a second border of fringe to match the lining, which may be white or colored. Here, again, we see the prevailing shades of blue, as also in the more dressy ones for ordinary carriage-wear and the races. In the latter, white silk still holds its own, however, and the lace-cover may be white or black, and as costly as the fair buyer fancies. Yellow ivory sticks, plain or carved, are the usual handles for these; but rose-coral and Roman gold—the latter ornamented with the other alloys—is at the disposal of those who have Fortunatus' purse.

WALKING-BOOTS

are plain,—buttons being the most acceptable fastening, though buckles are occasionally shown, but are a mere novelty. Side-lacing is reserved for carriage and reception boots, which are made in two colors to match the dress with which they are worn, while slippers, if not made in black, must harmonize with the morning or evening dress. French boots still maintain the high heel, but most of the shoes made for our countrywomen at present have heels low and broad enough not to cripple them.

FICHUS

are in all varieties, and are charmingly made from scraps of lace, gauze, and grenadine. Vests of tulle puffings, organdy plaitings, and fancy silks, will brighten up spring and summer toilettes, and are merely false pieces worn over the jacket or basque, instead of underneath it. They are fastened in the front, so they can be applied at pleasure.

RUFFS, OR FRAISES,

have almost reached the dimensions of Queen Elizabeth's day, and grow in size and volume continually. The present style seems to be a continuation of Elizabethan and Medician costume, made piquant by the admission of the specialties of various French epochs. It would seem that, in the endless variety presented one might select from almost any post-diluvian epoch a costume that pleased her, and assume it. The sole requisite is for style. It may be irredeemably ugly in form or material, but, if it only has the all-desirable qualification, it does not matter. That the coming young lady of the coming season, with her caleche, huge fan, and club-stick umbrella, will afford abundant material for the caricaturist, and fun for his admirers, does not admit of doubt.

Demi-trains will be worn in the house, and a new, but very effective,

DRESS ELEVATOR,

known as Madame Dewey's, and for sale in all the principal stores,—makes it an easy matter to convert these into street-dresses, and also to raise the ordinary walking-costume when mud or dust makes it desirable. For present use in Chicago it is invaluable. To be obliged to change a house-dress, which, but for its length would be perfectly suitable to wear in the street, is often a great nuisance; but most of the mechanical appliances hitherto in use have been greater ones. By using this new invention, however, the change may be made in a moment, by simply pressing on a spring, and drawing a series of cords with suitable attachments in the way of weights and safety-pins; while, when the proper length has been obtained, the spring, which is self-fastening, holds it until, by a second pressure, the wearer releases it, and the train falls at once into its usual position.

THE MODERN LOVER.

AFTER SIR JOHN SUCKLING.

"Why so pale and wan, fond lover?
Prithee, why so pale?"
"I've been to see my lady's gover-
Nor, without avail.
He won't plank down a nail!"

"Why so dull and mute, young sinner?
Prithee, why so mute?"
"He must pony up the tin, or
I must scoot—
The old galoot!"

"She needs balls and phaetons, dresses,
Brown-stone house, et cet.;
I can't live on bread and cresses—
How, then, can I get
These things? I'm in debt—
The match is off, you bet!"
—*New York Graphic.*

TREE-PLANTING.

Ornamental Planting of the Streets and Avenues.

BY H. W. S. CLEVELAND, LANDSCAPE GARDENER.

A great deal of tree-planting has been done on the North Side during the winter. The trees have been brought from the woods, with the roots preserved in frozen balls of earth, and by far the largest portion of them are

ELMS.

No tree is so general a favorite for street-planting, and there is good foundation for its well-established reputation. Every one who has any love for trees remembers with pleasure the fine avenues arched with elms in many of the old towns of the Eastern and Middle States, and the beautiful specimens of individual trees which have excited his admiration in various parts of the country. The memory of their grace and beauty comes to his mind when selecting trees for planting, and he chooses the elm, in the hope of reproducing the effect of which he retains so vivid an impression. It is, in general, a wise provision of Nature that we retain a vivid recollection of objects which have excited pleasing emotions than of those which are insipid or disagreeable; but, in this case, it would be well if the planter would call to mind the fact that, for every specimen of an elm which has excited his admiration by its grace, its majesty, and its luxuriance, he has seen

A DOZEN WHICH WERE DEFICIENT

in all these qualities, and possessed no characteristics which rendered them desirable for ornamental use. Remembering this fact, let him study the causes of this difference, and see if he can fulfil the conditions requisite for the production of such an object of natural beauty as stands pictured in his mind's eye.

If he will recall the situation of the finest specimens of the elm he has ever seen, he will find they have invariably grown by themselves, in rich bottom or intervale land, generally in the vicinity of water, and never on dry, sandy soil. He will probably remember, too, that certain localities seem to possess a peculiar *breed* of elms, remarkable for their grace and beauty, though botanically the same variety which elsewhere presents a much less attractive appearance. It is evident, therefore, that a rich, deep soil is essential to the vigorous growth of the elm; and, moreover, that, in order to secure beauty,

REGARD SHOULD BE HAD TO BREED,

just as much as in buying a horse. How far these conditions are complied with in the common mode of planting in Chicago, any one may judge.

The trees are generally bought by contract, and are brought from the forest, where they have run up a spindling trunk 30 or 40 feet without a limb, and are crowned with a little tuft of spray at the top, which is commonly cut back to a few stumps of branches. A ball of earth, 3 or 4 feet in diameter, is brought with the tree; and the planting consists in putting this ball into a hole dug in the sandy soil, and, at best, filling a few inches around it with richer earth. The most that can be hoped from such a process is, that the tree may live, and, after some years, acquire some of the natural characteristics which have rendered its name synonymous with grace and dignity; but a much smaller tree, in its natural form, would be a more attractive object, and would sooner attain such development of individual characteristics as would give it more beauty than the other will ever attain.

I have observed, in some instances, that

WILD VINES

have been brought with the trees to which they had attached themselves. The Virginia creeper, or five-leaved ivy, is always a beautiful addition to the foliage of the tree to which it clings, and it is very common in all our woods. But those who are not familiar with it are liable, at this season, to mistake the poison ivy for it, which, though even more beautiful, is inadmissible on account of the acute suffering from cutaneous eruptions which many persons are liable to from merely going in its vicinity. An elm recently planted on Rush street, about 50 feet south of Ontario, has a very

VIGOROUS VINE OF THE POISON-IVY

attached to it, which will betray its true nature in a few weeks by its foliage, the leaves appearing in triplets, instead of five in a cluster, which the Virginia creeper always has. It may be known, at this season, by the mossy or hairy appearance derived from the multitude of rootlets which bind it very closely to whatever object it is attached to, and also by its straight, horizontal branches, a foot or two in length, which are very different from the gracefully-pendant branches of the Virginia creeper.

Whatever trees are planted, they should

NEVER BE BROUGHT FROM A WOOD,

where they have been drawn up into mere poles. Such trees can never overcome their awkward disproportion, or assume a symmetrical or graceful form.

I know of no tree which possesses so many qualities to recommend it for street-planting in Chicago as

THE WHITE ASH.

Many will remember the beautiful specimen of this tree which stood before the fire at the corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street,—concerning which I had something to say, through THE TRIBUNE, some years since. It was planted by Gov. Bross, in 1855, and, at the time of planting, was a small tree, 10 or 15 feet high, and probably not over 2 inches in diameter. At the time of the fire,—sixteen years after it was planted,—the trunk was not more than 8 inches in diameter, but the tree was nearly or quite 40 feet high, with a beautiful head, covering a space of 20 feet in diameter, supporting at least twice the amount of foliage of either of the elms in its vicinity, though the trunks of the elms were much larger than that of the ash. Indeed, this is one of the characteristics of the ash, as may be seen by comparing an ash and an elm now standing side by side on the west side of Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street. The ash is nearly opposite No. 559, and the elm a short distance north of it. Both are small trees; but it will be seen that, while their trunks are about the same diameter, the head of the ash has assumed a symmetrical shape, and attained sufficient size to be decidedly ornamental, while the elm is, in comparison, a mere shapeless bush. The outline-form of the ash is best seen from the opposite side of the street; and, if the reader will bear it in mind a few weeks hence, and observe the tree when it is in full foliage, he will readily acknowledge the fact that a street regularly lined with trees of such symmetry, even if no larger than this specimen, would be more beautiful than it can ever be made by the costly operation of planting unwieldy sticks of timber which are elms only in name.

The ash is an

EASY TREE TO TRANSPLANT,

as it always has abundance of roots near the surface of the ground, but it requires rich soil, and amply repays generous provision in this respect, by its luxuriant and cleanly growth.

THE SYCAMORE,

or Western plane tree, sometimes known in the East as the buttonwood, is one of our finest native trees, and in Europe is regarded as one of the very best for street-planting. Robinson says of it: "The best of all trees for European cities is the Western plane (Platanus Occidentalis). I have seen it in many places in towns, from the heart of the City of London to the shores of the lakes of Northern Italy; in the town-gardens of Central France; in the fine old cities in La Belle Touraine; and in Anjou, where the camellia and azalea grow luxuriantly in the open air; in the numerous new boulevards of Paris; and everywhere it is by far the noblest city tree; but in no place are there finer individual specimens of it than in London, though receiving no such attention as they do elsewhere. Found in a wild state over a vast portion of the North American continent, in its fullest perfection in the fertile valleys of the West, where it is constantly found to be the loftiest tree of the United States, it becomes one of the noblest trees in the British parks and woods, and reminds us of its native land of great trees, rivers, woods, and prairies."

About thirty years ago, these trees, which up to that time were among the most esteemed for ornamental use in the Eastern States, were

ATTACKED BY A DISEASE

which proved as unaccountable and fatal as the potato-disease, which appeared about the same time. The trees on the whole Atlantic coast north of Philadelphia were either killed, or became so unsightly that they were removed, and only a few melancholy wrecks remain. On this side the Alleghenies, they do not seem to have suffered, however, and it is surprising that their merits are not more widely known.

A healthy young specimen, about 40 feet high, is standing on the south side of Twelfth street, some 60 feet east of Wabash avenue. It shows no symptom of the disease, the signs of which are always very obvious to one who is familiar with them; and its general appearance is such as should commend it to popular favor.

THE HORSE-CHESTNUT

is too well known to need any setting forth of its merits for street-planting; and, as it is a tree which seems to find nothing objectionable in the climate of Chicago, but maintains its health and vigor in spite of lake-winds, it is worthy of extensive use.

THE BIRCH

is almost unknown as a tree for ornamental use in the city, and many persons are ignorant of the existence of any other variety than the American white birch, which they remember only as growing in clusters of tall poles, rarely assuming the dignity of a tree. But there are several varieties which attain the size of the largest trees; and, beside the grace and beauty of the spray and foliage, the pure white of the bark is very striking, and the effect of an avenue lined with majestic trees of such character is exceedingly attractive.

THE SOFT OR SILVER MAPLE

is not a tree to be commended for general use, being subject to attacks of the borer, and not attaining in this vicinity such a character of grace or beauty as to make it desirable.

THE SUGAR MAPLE

is far preferable, and, with proper preparation of the soil, it is by no means so slow of growth as those are apt to imagine who have seen it only on barren land.

THE EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN LINDENS

are both beautiful trees when their characteristics are fully developed, but it is hopeless to look for beauty in any tree without proper attention to its necessities at the time of planting, and during its subsequent existence.

THE STORY OF SETH.

From the New York Tribune.

Here is a bit of private history that came to us the other day, and which, while it can harm no one in its disclosure, may have its secret meaning for many of us. Half a century ago a young man worked in a carpenter's shop in a Western country village—a frank, clear-minded, hot-blooded young fellow, full of ambition to fill his as yet unused brain with knowledge, and then to go out into the world to work with it. He listened eagerly to reports of that life outside of his drowsy village where men crowded and jostled and helped each other. There were certain great wrongs to set right, certain great ideas of his own to find words for; once let him find standing room out there, and he would achieve—what was there he would not achieve! Well, we have all stood on his ground, and seen with his eyes; we can remember how the world looked to us then; the vastness of its far-off lights and shadows in the glory of the dawn; the place we fancied it had always kept open for us to fill. We, perhaps, escaped into the world, and saw these things near to our sharpened eyes; handled them with older hands and found how little value was in them. But our carpenter, Seth, never got outside of his village. It does not need fetters or jail-bars to set prison bounds about a man's life. Lack of money, an unhappy marriage, a house full of children, any weight long borne, cramp and distort his brain and soul as gyves would his body. With Seth it was poverty, and an old father and mother, that imprisoned him in his dull birth-place with feeble but effectual hold. He was all they had; their years were nearly spent; he would not rob them of their sole support and happiness by leaving them, nor could he take them with him. The carpenter's shop was a sure supply for them of food and clothes; his ambitious plans were, after all, but fantastic, uncertain dreams. Presently our carpenter falls in love and marries, and in a year or two buries his wife and child side by side in the graveyard by the church. He made but little moan, but changed his seat in church to the window, and instead of prayer or sermon, for many a year heard only the rustle of the locust tree that grew over the grave and the fall of its leaves upon it. Before the old folks died his early ambition had faded in a great measure; the plans for the outer world, which seemed so easy in his youth, presented themselves now as impracticable; beside all this, some roots of his life had grown into that grave under the locust tree, which he never could tear away. All this is a history of puerile and morbid hindrances, perhaps, but just such hindrances as clog and lessen into narrow bounds the lives of stronger men.

Seth grew quietly into middle and then into old age, having realized his youthful hopes of knowledge no further than by the education which fitted him for village schoolmaster. A shabby, wizened, silent old fellow, with a shrewd kindly smile and keen eyes below his bushy wig, with a habit of dropping fiery brief sentences concerning duty and honor, which burned themselves into his boys' memories and remained there when the Latin and Greek he taught them had long been forgotten. There was half a dozen thwarted geniuses in the town; village Hampdens and Cromwells whom even the stage-driver could have pointed out to you, ranged on the bench in front of the tavern, as "men who would have made their mark, sir, if they had had the chance." But "old Seth" was one of them; not great, only cranky, even in his boys' eyes; an object of good-natured toleration to the fat, bluff farmers. In later years this toleration turned into suspicion and dislike. The village lay in a border county of a slave State, and Seth was known to be an Abolitionist, which ranked him there and at that time with an atheist or a felon. He was accused, and with truth, we believe, of teaching the few slaves in the neighborhood to read and write, and of secreting fugitives on their way to Canada. Certain beliefs of his, which his scholars quoted constantly, concerning liberty and equality and the brotherhood of man, were strongly suspected by the club on the tavern bench to be the doctrines of Paine and Voltaire. He talked wildly, it is said, at times of great work to be done, in which he should have his share. But the summons came for him one summer day to leave the village and the hot school-house and his silent evening pipe and stroll, and cross to that other unknown life which waits for every man. "I have not done my work here," he said, once or twice on that last day. "The chance did not come to me, somehow." But the village doctor said that he was only feverish, and that it was a pity his mind should be clouded at the last. Still looking back to that undone work, he died, and was buried beside his wife and child.

A few years afterward came the War of the Rebellion. A young man, State Senator from the district where Seth had lived, declared himself not only on the side of the Government, but of the slave. He was bold, alert, had a powerful intellect; the sluggish, slow-moving farmers followed him in dismay; formed regiments; they blocked the advance of the Confederates by holding the slave territory on the side of the Union, divided the State, at last and finally. No better work for freedom, and order, and civilization was done in that time than this; none that told more effectively on the future. Not long ago, our public men were put to trial not only through their honor but honesty. How many fell, it does not need now to tell. One alone stood firm; his integrity helped to redeem the character of the nation. He and the man who helped so largely to save his State in war times had each been scholars of the carpenter. They did not know each other, and their remembrance of the village school was of the dimmest. But their work for freedom and honor goes on widening and widening from generation to generation, while the old schoolmaster sleeps forgotten under the locust trees. Yet let us hope that he knows by this time that in the just universe of God nothing is lost.

SUNSET THOUGHTS BY THE LAKE.

The setting sun, with tranquil light,
Throws a halo over the landscape bright,
Like a veil of Heaven's design;
And the beauteous clouds now seem to glide
Down thro' the depths of the dark-blue tide,
Hiding their beams like a bashful bride,
As the evening hours decline.

The waves in rainbow hues are dressed
By blushing tints from the glowing West,
And they light each snowy sail;
And naught is heard 'midst the calm profound
On the face of Nature all around,
Save at intervals the mournful sound
Of the night-bird's solemn wail.

We cannot count on another day;
A hand seems beckoning us away;
And, thro' the gathering gloom,
The Reaper comes in his phantom bark
To bear us on o'er the voyage dark,
Afar, far off, where no eye can mark,
On, onward to the tomb.

But sweet the thought to every heart,
That the fairest works of wondrous art
Are only passing toys;
One ray from Heaven is far more bright
Than all the glowing gleams of light
From sun, or moon, or star of night
That falls on mortal eyes.

And we who watch at this sweet hour,
No more may feel its softening power,
Or bask beneath its ray;
Then let us lift our souls on high,
And faith will bear them beyond the sky,
To the far-off shores of eternity,
Should this be Life's closing day.

DAISY.

—The troubles of Tennessee doctors are greater than they can bear. If the patient recovers he never pays his doctor's bill, and, if he dies, his relatives kill the doctor.

"CREDIT LOBELIA."

The Job-Trotters of the Investigation.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

One peculiarity in the conduct of the implicated parties, after the truth had come out and damned them, is deserving of mention. They were all distinguished as was the gentleman in mulberry, Mr. Trotter, by the readiness with which they could turn on the water, and impress the bystander's sympathies by showers of tears. They all cried, save possibly Bingham, and he swore, and Scofield, who looked as though he would like to weep, but was prevented by some constitutional infirmity.

Good old Henry Wilson, when engaged in mournfully recounting his life and public services and the efforts of ungodly men to cast a stain upon his fair fame in this vile way, would choke up with great big sorrowful tears, and fairly sob in his deep distress. But Henry couldn't make that win in well-informed circles. You remember that the old crocodile, in order to gain sympathy, had sworn before the Committee that the money he used in buying Credit Mobilier stock was some that was given to his wife, now dead, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. Not far from the time that he made this statement he said to Gen. Boynton, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, and Mr. Bridgman, of the Boston *Advertiser*, while sitting in the rooms occupied for office purposes by these two gentlemen jointly, that the money he had thus invested was not the money received by his wife on the occasion of their silver wedding. And yet he did not hesitate to drag the poor dead woman's bones before the Committee and the world, to serve as a paltry palliation for the offense he had been guilty of.

And Dawes blubbered. He wept copiously, chiefly because he had been so incautious as to write the letter published during the campaign in which he denied fully and specifically that he had ever been connected with such a monstrously-corrupt corporation as the Credit Mobilier. "And yet," groaned the grief-stricken victim of circumstances; "and yet, if you look at that letter carefully, you will find that I do not deny that I held Credit Mobilier stock. At first glance it would seem so, but, if you look at it carefully, you will see that I make no such denial." And what with the mistake made in writing at all, and the fact that for once the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, with all his craft and cunning, had been caught in the net of his own weaving, his heart was bowed down and swollen almost to bursting with sorrow. He never wasted two minutes in regretting that he had quietly gone into a corrupt speculation, but he spent hours, at his seat in the House, at the table of the Ebbitt, where he boarded, in his committee-room, at home and abroad, in pouring his sad tale into the ears of such sympathizing friends as could find it in their hearts to pity him.

And Kelley wept great, salty, splashing globules of woe, whenever he could persuade any one to sit down and hear him recount how he had labored, and saved, and pinched, and contrived, so that he might be able to leave "to me familee" a little something to keep the pot boiling when he should have passed away from this world of pig-iron and false friends.

And Schuyler Colfax, the second officer of the greatest Government the sun ever shone on, cried like a common man. He turned on the main when he testified before the Committee, and his voice would falter and fail him in the most natural manner. And even when he came there with those prepared because of their love for him to swear him clear, he suffused in tears. No doubt he cried, too, in those frequent interviews that he had with Oakes Ames when he besought the American shovel-maker and bribe-distributor to save him even at the risk of perjury. By the way, when Schuyler wanted money for campaign expenses, he sadly but firmly demanded of his poor old step-father, a clerk of the House, "Pay me that thou owest me," while, at the same time, he said to Oakes Ames, the millionaire, "You are in trouble financially. Don't let the small sum of $500 dollars that you owe me trouble you in the least." He pushed the poor clerk, who was his step-father, for two hundred dollars, but he was gracious and merciful to the millionaire, who owed him a sum that was to Ames the veriest trifle imaginable.

And Garfield's noble soil was sadly perturbed. He looked upon the proceedings with grave apprehensions, and regarded this unseemly persecution of the righteous with such horror that his soul was sick within him. He came near making a fatal blunder once. After Ames had testified a second time as to the guilt of Garfield, fixing it upon him clearly and unmistakably, the General at once notified the Committee that he would come before them to refute the vile calumnies and slanders that the mendacious man from Massachusetts has poured out against him. The day and the hour came, but simultaneously came not Garfield. He had heard that Ames (who was then reluctantly producing the receipts that Patterson had signed) had in reserve other such documents to prove the correctness of his testimony in respect to others, and the gallant General whose flashing blade was went to gleam adown the line in the gory days of the past decade, found that to stay away was prudent, and he never appeared. The complacent Committee forebore to question Ames further as to Garfield's statement and his own, and the papers were consequently never produced.

AN INDEPENDENT EDITOR.

It was comforting to Garfield that the independent papers, or at least some of them, treated him with distinguished consideration, and while they boldly and manfully denounced all the balance of the crew, they never intimated that he was equally guilty with the others. Even Don Piatt, that most bilious of all those who accumulate bile at the hideous wrongs that were perpetrated by wicked Congressmen, found his liver in excellent working order when he looked on Garfield and beheld him that he was good, and many people marveled thereat. The evidence which, in Piatt's eyes, was sufficient to damn Kelley, and Dawes, and the balance, was by no means enough, although identical in quality and quantity, to convict Garfield. Why was this? A thrifty firm, sailing under the name of Cowles & Brega, have had for some time past a contract with the Government to apply a process which they own to the preserving of army clothing, cloth, etc., from moth. The process does not preserve cloth from moth. It never did. Some two or three years ago, when it was first decided to try it, Congress appropriated some $50,000 for the purpose, and in the succeeding year $150,000. Notwithstanding the fact that the process is a failure, and so recognized by all who have impartially examined into its working, the Quartermaster General and the Secretary of War have, by some means, steadily endorsed it and its appropriations. This last year the firm came to Congress, asking an appropriation in the Army Bill of $300,000 for the use of their process during the coming year. Of course they went before Garfield's Committee. Donn Piatt is a member of the firm of Cowles & Brega—a silent partner. Heretofore this appropriation has gone through the Committee unquestioned, which might, to a wicked man, seem to be a singular thing. This year, however, some of the facts in regard to the worthlessness of the process having come to the knowledge of members of Congress, word was sent to the Committee, and Cowles & Brega were compelled to appear and show cause why the appropriation should be made. Piatt was on hand, but quietly and modestly, making no speech nor argument, but pulling such strings as he could lay his hands on unostentatiously. After a short discussion, a hurried and incomplete investigation, in which Cowles & Brega alone had a chance to be heard, the committee decided—"to throw out the item and end the swindle"—by no means, my friends! They decided to reduce the item one-third, and instead of giving the concern $300,000, as was asked, they gave $200,000. Of course, Donn Piatt, who is virtuous, had no motive for keeping on the right side of the Chairman of the committee who were to pass upon the merits of his firm's contract. No more had Garfield, though rather needing newspaper friends, any motive other than the best in the world for passing favorably upon such contract when he knew it was very doubtful in its nature. No! Such things may not be and overcome us like a summer's cloud! Piatt was busy for a day or two in the "Cave," urging that "Garfield was innocent, of course"—in the doing of which he certainly was prompted by nothing but a desire to have a Christian statesman protected from harm that might befall him through the malevolence of Oakes Ames, who testified truly regarding all the implicated parties save Garfield alone! Plainly, the Colonel was, in this matter, entirely impelled by a chivalrous desire to help the poor devil who had got into a tight place; for, when he is not in pursuit of his joke, Donn Piatt is as kind-hearted and chivalrous as ever man was, and has always an inclination to help the under dog in the fight.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

The most painful sight that ever met my eyes in the House, was that presented by Dawes when he replied to "honest Joe Hawley"—(it is refreshing to hear that he is honest, for he certainly has no other distinguishing peculiarities except an intense desire to achieve notoriety in some way or other, without knowing exactly how to get at it; he essayed leadership, and met with several disagreeable experiences in the essay, and was laughed and sneered at by both sides for his pains)—said virtuous Joseph having proposed a resolution whereby the report, so far as it affected all the parties, save Ames and Brooks, should be referred back to the Committee, with instructions, which would leave them open to report back censures for [illegible] &c. Dawes looked like a perturbed spirit more than like a baited bear, and he wrought himself up to such a pitch of intense excitement that it seemed as though he would die before he had concluded his speech. It may have been acted—a cunningly devised performance which, by its rushing strength and impetuous dash, would sweep away the little straws of doubt that had accumulated in the channels of weak men's minds, by which they were half inclined to let the party interests go, and vote against white-washing. It might have been that, but if it was, Mr. Dawes is a consummate actor, who wastes his time in dawdling over tariff bills and such matters, when the stage is painfully barren of the first-rate tragedians. No. The prospect of opening the way for a report from the Committee as to what ought to be done to him for his course of prevarication—his instinct of self-preservation that taught him that he could not but suffer if the Committee's powers or duties were enlarged—these things drove him to the wild outburst which struck his oldest acquaintances with the greatest astonishment and left him pallid and blue, like a corpse.

It was at this time that Garfield, too, had almost lost his self-command. Rage, mortification, and fear made him yellow and ghastly. He is one whose love of approbation is the ruling passion, eating into his heart, soul, and mind every day. Threaten with the loss of the approbation of his fellows, and, be his cause never so just, he shrinks from it—he flies it. Such a man is, of course, a moral coward. Just before Dawes' outburst, a member of Garfield's committee (that of appropriations), went to him and asked whether the Committee would have a meeting next morning. "No, sir! there will be no more appropriations made by the Forty-second Congress! I am in favor of an extra session of the next Congress to make appropriations. We have gone so far with this thing that I want to see it carried to the bottom of HELL before we leave it!" The man was utterly unconscious of the fact that the thing was as near that locality as things usually get in this world. He was terribly excited when he made the above reply. He fizzed up in a flash like a Siedlitz powder.

THE PARTY LASH.

Observers were struck with the sudden change that came over the members of the House between the hour when the recess was ordered on Friday, the last day of February (the resolution to punish Kelley being under consideration), and the time when the vote was taken on that resolution that same evening. It was perfectly plain to those who had watched the course of events closely, that in the recess the party lash had been unsparingly laid on. The temper of the Republican side of the House was so manifestly changed that the most careless could not fail to see this. The ranks were closed up, solid and compact, after the recess, and the resolution was killed with remarkable ease. Those of the Republicans who before the recess had acted with those who favored the punishment of others besides Ames and Brooks—all, save perhaps four, suddenly and tamely deserted their former ground, and after the recess voted to whitewash. What was the potent influence that did such a work in the space of two or three hours? It could have been nothing less than the whole power of the party available for such purposes. Is it possible that any of the pressure to make party men change their minds and course came from the White House? Six weeks before this time, and after the facts had been developed to an extent sufficiently damning, Grant said to an influential Republican member of the House who was not involved in the trouble at all, at the time when the latter was calling upon him, that he could not but regret most deeply "that committees were sitting daily at the other end of the avenue engaged solely in blackening good men's characters." Of course it is not hard to understand the remark, especially when we reflect that no pure man was blackened—that the evidence that hurt men only disclosed the former stain that they had hitherto been enabled to conceal; it did not make any new disfigurement.

Another noteworthy fact in regard to this matter of this conduct of the House after the recess and upon the Kelley resolution, was that every man implicated with Credit Mobilier corruption, save only Scofield, voted to acquit Kelley; whereas, before the recess not one of them had voted on any of the questions arising out of the Committee's report, except in the instance of the resolution to censure Ames, when Brooks voted no. It looks very much as though the whitewashers had put their heads together and decided that it was dangerous to allow honorable scruples to restrain the parties involved from voting, and that therefore they all agreed to vote to clear themselves. You remember that the resolution of Fernando Wood directing the Judiciary Committee to report upon the evidence taken as to whether Schuyler Colfax should not be impeached, was defeated by the votes of these same men, Colfax's partners in the infamous transaction.

"BRING ME WORD HOW TALL SHE IS."

Twelfth Night; or, What You Will.

"How tall is your Rosalind?"
"*Just as high as my heart.*"
As You Like It.

Within a garden shade,
A garden sweet and dim,
Two happy children played
Together; he was made
For God, and she for him.

Beyond the garden's shade,
In deserts drear and dim,
Two outcast children strayed
Together, he betrayed
By her, and she by him.

Together, girl and boy,
They wandered, ne'er apart;
Each wrought to each annoy,
Yet each knew never joy
Save in the other's heart.

By her so oft deceived;
By him so sore oppressed;
They each the other grieved,
Yet each of each was best
Beloved, and still caressed.

And she was in his sight
Found fairest, still his prize,
His constant chief delight;
She raised to him her eyes
That led her not aright,

And ever by his side
A patient huntress ran
Through forests dark and wide,
And still the woman's pride
And glory was the Man.

When her he would despise,
She kept him captive bound;
Forbidding her to rise,
By many cords and ties
She held him to the ground.

At length, in stature grown,
He stands erect and free;
Yet stands he not alone,
For his beloved would be
Like him she loveth wise, like him she loveth free.

So wins she her desire,
Yet stand they not apart;
For as *she* doth aspire
He grows, nor stands she higher
Than her Beloved's heart.
—*Dora Greenwell.*

Rivals in Courtship---A Story from Arkansas.

This story is taken from a long rambling letter to "Old Times," who lives in Arkansas:

I was living at Squire Jones'. He had a gal, and she was pretty, you bet. I used to think she was pretty enough to eat. To say I loved that girl wouldn't be no description of my awful feelings; but I was awful bashful—I couldn't tell her about it; and, to make matters worse, there was a feller coming to see Sally; but he came once a week just as regular as the cows come up, and he'd buck right up to Sally and set up half the night.

I hated him, of course, and nobody couldn't blame me for it. I determined to stop him or bust. I fell on a plan, and told Sally's brother of it; his name was Ike; he was pleased, and we went to work. They were scarce of house-room, had a front and a back room, which was used for a kitchen and smoke-house.

Me and Ike slept in this back room. The floor was made of puncheons, and immediately under our bed, and also under the floor, was the big soap-trough. It had about ten bushels of soft-soap in it. Sally's beau was to be there that night. I told her that I wanted to sleep with her sweetheart that night. She said all right. He came dressed up in his best. He had one of those high-collared, long, scissor-tailed coats, new copperas pants, awful tight, a high bee-gum hat, and a square-yard red cotton handkerchief around his neck.

He soon cornered Sally, and me and Ike went to bed—but not to sleep. We raised the floor over the soap-trough, took the boards off the bed, all only on the foreside, where I was to lie—just enough behind to hold up a bed without a feller. Ike lay before the fire on a pallet. I lay on my plank holding very still. I began to think they would sit up all night, but finally, about 1 o'clock, he came in. I snored violently.

He hauled off his linen, and over he crawled, and in he went, down into the soap-trough. Of all the snorting and kicking you ever heard. It was right there. I began to yell at the top of my voice. Ike was making a light, and just as he got a flaming pine knot light in full blast, the old folks came tearing in in their night clothes—the old man with his gun and the old woman with the poker.

I had Sally's beau drawn out by this time and stretched out at full length before the fire. The soap was half an inch thick all over him. Of all the sights I ever saw, he looked the most terrible. A Ku-Klux wasn't nowhere. Sally came with her dress in her hand, and as she entered the door he broke. The dogs all went after him out of hearing—he don't come back any more.

A CONJUGAL ODYSSEY.

Angiolina Bosio and Her Husband.

From the New York Graphic.

About the year 1849-50, the echoes of old Castle Garden, at the Battery, were set flying by a voice of marvellous beauty and compass. The voice belonged to Angiolina Bosio, the Italian prima donna, who created so great a sensation at that period in New York, and who had been brought to this country under the auspices of Mr. Maretzek, the operatic manager, and had here made her first great success. La Bosio died several years ago in St. Petersburgh, and her memory has been actively recalled to the minds of those who knew her intimately, and who were conversant with the story of her life, by the recent death of one who occupied a curious relation to this gifted woman, and who, while legitimately married to her, was her husband only in name. The story of this strangely joined couple was a strange one, and it is painful to reflect that a woman of so many social possibilities as was Angiolina Bosio should first have been duped into a fraudulent marriage by a bigamous but nobly-born villain, and eventually, to give an appearance of legitimacy to the offspring of this pretended marriage, should have married a menial in her service—a man whose only recommendation in her eyes could have been that he loved her. M. Frederic Gaillardet recites the Odyssey of La Bosio's married life, and of the after experience of Xindavelonis, her husband. The circumstances under which the cantatrice became the wife of the man who was at once her factotum, her courier, and her cook, were strange enough, and are known to only a few.

Angiolina Bosio was at Copenhagen, attached as prima donna to the Court Theatre, when her hand was asked in marriage by a Secretary of Legation,—of Spanish or Spanish-American origin,—whom she married subsequently with due observance of all the proper forms, notwithstanding some remarks made by the Queen of Denmark, who was not favorably impressed with this stranger, whose private reputation was none of the best. But Angiolina loved the man, and then, besides, she was but 25 years of age. As she was bound by an engagement contracted with the Tacon Theatre at Havana, she stipulated that her husband should permit her to fill this engagement before she should abandon the operatic career and assume her new name. Her diplomatic husband consented to this, and accompanied her to the Cuban capital. She was then looking forward to the birth of her child. One evening, after having sung with great applause in an opera, she left her dressing-room, behind the scenes, to return to her loge in the audience. There she found a lady awaiting her who declared to her that she had married a bigamist, and that her marriage was null and void. At the same time the lady pronounced herself the true wife of the social adventurer, and the mother of his two children. Called to the presence of the accusing woman, the culprit confessed his guilt. Then Angiolina indignantly drove him from her presence, and for many days gave way to a violent despair, her most poignant grief being caused by the reflection that she was soon to be the mother of a nameless babe.

It is at this stage of Angiolina's life that Xindavelonis appears prominently upon the scene. As before stated he was in her service in various capacities. He was very devoted to her—with the devotion of a man who loves the woman whom he serves. One day, during the sorrowful interval that elapsed after La Bosio's knowledge of her cruel betrayal, Xindavelonis suddenly said to her: "Senorita, I have long loved you; if my name and my hand do not seem too much beneath you in your present condition I offer them to you, and I promise to recognize your child as my own." At first Angiolina repulsed this offer of a name which would cause her to descend so far from her social rank, but as the time approached when her offspring was to see the light, she suffered greater mental tortures; and the struggle ended with the acceptance of the hand of Xindavelonis for the sake of her child. There was one condition, however, that accompanied the sacrifice, and this was that Xindavelonis should be her husband in name only; that no intimacy, not even that of a platonic character, should enter into the compact, and that their relations to each other should be those of brother and sister. Xindavelonis consented to all her conditions, hopeful, probably, that time, their life in common, and his own love would change the resolution of Angiolina, the woman whom he called his wife.

But in this matter he deceived himself. She remained firm and inexorable in her conditions. That which really gave her courage to persist in her resolution was the fact that the twin children to whom she had given birth had died. From that time forth, her husband, who was now nearly useless to her even as a servant and agent, became almost odious in her eyes. His pertinacity and his encroachments upon her business affairs irritated her. She suspected him of hoarding up secret savings, on his own account, from his administration of her business affairs. A crisis ensued and she had thought of applying to the French Courts for a separation of property and person. But the counsels of M. Gaillardet and those of Cremieux, the celebrated lawyer, both of whom she had consulted in regard to the matter, induced her to abandon her purpose, as they assured her that such an appeal to the courts would be in vain.

Thus was it that things went on in their old, usual way between this husband and wife in name, until the day when La Bosio died suddenly in St. Petersburg of inflammation of the lungs. Xindavelonis wept her loss sincerely, for he still loved her, despite her indifference to him. Out of the husband's share of her fortune that came to him, he erected a superb mausoleum to her memory.

The fortune that Xindavelonis had inherited amounted to more than 600,000 francs, Angiolina having left only a sister as heir to her property. Xindavelonis made a liberal use of this money. He showed himself to be so sympathetic, in assisting their necessities, to his poor fellow-countrymen who resided in Paris, that the King of Greece decorated him with an order of merit, and conferred upon him the title of chevalier. His dinners in Paris were attended by men of social importance; among others, by the Minister from Greece, who appreciated his charities no less than the stoffato and the macaroni which Xindavelonis skilfully prepared with his own hands.

In 1870, when the war between France and Prussia broke out, Xindavelonis was in London. He keenly felt the woes of France—so keenly, indeed, that his reason was overthrown. His insanity took the shape of a belief that he was pecuniarily ruined. Nor was this conviction ill-founded, for two Greeks, his friends, who had him placed in an asylum, searched his papers and possessed themselves of vouchers for more than one hundred thousand francs, under the pretext of depositing them in a place of safety. Having recovered his reason, if not his health, at the end of some months, he was obliged to bring suit against his too zealous friends for the recovery of his detained property. Judgment had not yet been given in this case, when for the second time the unfortunate man's senses left him, and he was placed in an asylum for the insane at Paris by his sister's husband, who hastened from Athens at the announcement of his sickness, and took possession of the remainder of the sick man's fortune, which he carried back with him to Athens, probably fearing the attempt of Parisian thieves if he should leave it behind him. Xindavelonis was still bereft of his reason when his brother-in-law died; and as the latter had left, on his departure, no more money than was necessary for the patient's board, the hour of death came upon Xindavelonis bereft of all, and the man who in dying left 500,000 francs to his sister, his sole heir was buried like a pauper. M. Gaillardet, and another friend of the dead man, were the only mourners who attended at his funeral, which was almost secret in its nature. Previous to his death, Xindavelonis had confided to these two friends his purpose to bequeath two important legacies, one to the city of Milan and the other to the city of Athens, intended to institute, in his own name and that of his wife, two annual prizes in order to serve as an encouragement to Italian and Greek artists. The question is, did time to enable him to carry out this purpose fail him, or did his will disappear? The fact is that the most profound silence has been preserved on this subject by the inheritor of his fortune.

A Sacramento lawyer remarked to the Court: "It is my candid opinion, Judge, you are an old fool." The Judge allowed his mildly beaming eye to fall upon the lawyer a brief moment; then, in a voice husky with suppressed tobacco juice and emotion, said: "It is my candid opinion that you are fined $100."

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WASHINGTON.

Strolls Out of Doors---Hints and Reminiscences of the Capital.

Peeks into Nooks---Threads of Old Lives Taken Up---Excursions in the Recess.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1873.

Caldwell has gone up like a bubble without a tint. Patterson gets in no eulogium upon the record. Clayton is declared simon-pure; which makes us think of John C. Rives' remark on Cameron: "He may be Simon Cameron," said Rives, "but I'll be whanged if he is simon-pure."

In this ugly March weather, we Scribes and Pharisees get on best. We see Congress go without protest, and hope they may stay away as long as they can. We now hitch up our carriage-animal, and go off into the suburbs, looking for sights and sweets, for early shad and fresh-broiled herring-roe, for old landmarks and new developments. Thank God for eyesight, to see things which cool the brain and blow across the mind! In this queer old nook of hilly Maryland, where the Capitol got to be through processes of the picturesque and inevitable, there is a memory to every old gable-roof and gulfy ravine. Let us get a riding-whip and a parcel of cigars, and go meandering:

AT OAK HILL CEMETERY,

which many think to be the handsomest place of sepulture in the world, I walked last Sunday to see the old Van Ness Mausoleum, which had been set up precisely as it used to be. The work had been done with admirable nicety, and the spot was in a vale far below Georgetown Heights. While standing there, I looked round and found myself beside Secretary Stanton's tomb, a granite structure, under which are buried the man whom Seward had said "organized victory better than Carnot," and his infant daughter. The inscription was simple, and the spot eligible and high. A few paces from the tomb, on the same knoll, was the marble shaft to Gen. Reno, killed at South Mountain,—the top of the shaft carved like mourning drapery. Between these two monuments, the eye roved down the steep declivities and terraces of the noble cemetery, where every memorial-stone was a shaft,—no slabs or vaults being permitted. On the highest ground stood the beautiful chapel, luxuriant with ivy, which covered all the buttresses, and barely left space for the great sculptured window at the end. On a mound in the dell of the cemetery is the elegant white marble pavilion of the Corcoran family.

MR. CORCORAN

is the richest man in Washington City, and the inhabitant of the most extensive and complete mansion. It stands opposite Decatur's old mansion, and is by many thought to be the proper site for a new Executive Mansion. Mr. Corcoran is a descendant of an Irishman who lived at Georgetown before the Capital City was established. He is said to have made his first success as a banker in advances to Government employes. Mr. Riggs, a rich Marylander, being desirous of finding a suitable business-partner for his son, chose Corcoran. Their banking-house was for some time in the Paymaster's building, on Fifteenth street, opposite the Treasury; but they took the United States Bank building at a later date, where Mr. Riggs still conducts the business, Mr. Corcoran having a room there. Corcoran was always a man of large ideas and worldly observation. At the present time, when his sands of life seem to be running out, he is in appearance a large, portly, refined-looking person, with square head and shoulders, very white hair, and of neat and respectable dress. He made a large portion of his fortune—which is by some estimated at $6,000,000, and by some at $12,000,000—by taking the National loans, particularly during the Mexican War. He shared the conservative prejudices of the old class of Washingtonians, but had the good sense to keep out of the Rebellion, and not to antagonize the Government. At a relatively early period, he bought a large amount of property surrounding his mansion, and also several of the noblest farm-lands and hill-sites around the city. He has given to Washington about $2,000,000 of benefactions in art and philanthropy. During his life he has been a fair patron of art, and, having had the misfortune of losing his wife at an early period, he has been reverent and devoted to her memory. Such is the richest Washingtonian. His family-tomb at Georgetown is the most symmetrical and elegant object in the cemetery, which he also bestowed upon the city. Near by it runs Rock Creek, winding through the hills, and making the soothing music of a cascade, whose pleasant plash can be heard all over the cemetery.

WHY SHOULD WE WONDER

that people and parvenues seek to push into public life, when its associations are so inspiring? Here, in the cemetery, one might well wish to rest, with the associations of the Capital around him. Here the poor scribe might take pleasure in the anticipation of lying down close by the spot where he has fretted out the years of his youth, seeking to turn aside a foreordained nationality moving under irresistible impulse, with the little dam of words—words—words.

RIDE TO GREAT FALLS.

If this country had no Niagara, the Great Falls of the Potomac would be one of its most celebrated ornaments. It is astonishing to know how few people of Washington has ever visited it. The road to the spot leads over the gentle level of the great aqueduct, and is a charming succession of sights, prospects, and lonesome stretches; but the road is unfortunately unpaved, and, therefore, in wet weather, is hardly passable. A slow but agreeable way of getting to the Falls is by a quaint little steamer, which runs up the canal, carrying mails and passengers to Point of Rocks, every alternate day. The locks on this canal are among the most magnificent in the world; and the entire trip to Harper's Ferry, which consumes all the hours of daylight, is one of the most agreeable in our landscapes. It passes the Little and the Great Falls, the great arch over Cabin John Run, the Seneca quarries, the battle-fields of Ball's Bluff and Monocacy, and along the whole line of that haunted stream which seems to echo forever those deep and olden tones: "All quiet on the Potomac."

The Great Falls itself is something of a canal-village. There is a large and commodious house for the Canal Company, and a storehouse and some shanties put up to accommodate laborers on the aqueduct. The canal and the creek must be crossed to get to the Falls, which are situated a quarter of a mile from the village. The Fall itself can be beheld from the rocky precipices which inclose it, in all the solemnity of nature and loneliness. A series of strong and heady rapids fleck the wide river as it come narrowing down to a series of strewn rocks, some of them of formidable size. Between some of the greatest of these, the river tumbles in elbow-form, and, proceeding a few feet farther, dashes again into a dark gorge, surrounded with naked steeps, along which the firs and forest-trees are revealed in the back-ground, hemming in the lonesome pool with stern and befitting foliages. Back of the Great Falls, on the Maryland side, are the villages of Offutt's Cross-Roads and Rockville, as well as a gold-mine which has produced several fine nuggets. On the Virginia side are the towns of Drainesville and Leesburg, and the beautiful Difficult Creek, which formed a feature in the War of Secession.

FIGURES.

The Great Falls are 108 feet above tide-water, and can be relied upon for a supply of 36,000,000 gallons per diem. Andrew Ellicott first suggested the Great Falls as the source of the city's water-supply; and, sixty years afterward, Lieut. Meigs confirmed his judgment.

OUR CANAL.

The average movement of freight by the Potomac Canal is about 850,000 tonnage, bringing a net revenue of upwards of $200,000. The toll per ton of coal from Cumberland to Georgetown has generally been 46 cents, and on grain $1.80 per ton. The canal has a debt of about $3,500,000. It costs in all, to deliver coal to vessel at Georgetown from the coal-field, $2.13¼ per ton,—wharfage standing at 35 cents.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

Oldish, castellated, with queer, feudal-looking round towers, stands Georgetown College on the heights above the Potomac, with a deep funereal vale winding below, and the sprawling, shining, islet-sprinkled river brawling away right opposite.

Georgetown College is the largest Jesuit college in the country. The oldest part was built 1789, the main edifice 1791. It was founded by John Carroll, first Archbishop of Baltimore, who renounced his interest in the Duddington and other estates when he became a priest in 1771. He was educated at Bohemia, Md., and St. Omer, Flanders. He gathered together the Catholics of Montgomery County and adjacent parts, while still in his youth; proceeded to Canada with Dr. Franklin, and Charles Carroll, his relative, to make an alliance for the Revolutionary Colonies; led a devout and beautiful life, and died Dec. 3, 1815, at Baltimore. In this college lived, for more than forty years after her husband's tragic death, the widow of Stephen Decatur, and his portrait hangs in the college. All the Carrolls of Duddington are buried there.

WASHINGTON'S CHURCH.

On Washington's birth-day I went to Alexandria, and paid a visit to the church where Washington worshiped after Pohick was abandoned. It is a brick structure, with a steeple, surrounded by very aged tombs. Within it is an old-fashioned pulpit, which used to have a sounding-board over it, and side-galleries. The pew of Washington is on the rector's right hand, and is a double and commodious pew. On the same aisle, behind Washington's pew, is Robert E. Lee's. The Vestry have recently erected, on each side of the pulpit, memorial tablets to Washington and Lee.

On one side of that pulpit, the founder of a crude, ill-educated, half-aroused nation of men gives character even to the religion of which he was a devotee. On the other side, scooped into combination with Washington's fame, is a man who did not know the distinction between his locality and his country. A very weak man with all the respectabilities, Lee had soldierly capacities natural and inherited. The talents, the eloquence, the affection, and the manhood thrown away upon the idol of Slavery were sufficient to have made a great empire in some other quarter of the world. The corporation of Alexandria does not possess the power, if it had the population of the Alexandria of old, to make the weak and graceful Lee the peer of the stern and sublime Washington. Human nature has probably never been ornamented with the equal of Washington. Calm, sedate, self-respecting, soul-consulting, noble in bearing, formidable in arms and patience, the natural founder of a mighty State, a great son, and blessed by Nature without heirs to tarnish his escutcheon; reasoning, worshiping, ruling like the greatest of citizens, his character is but half-comprehensible to our weaker flesh. He is already a great, diffused, unportrayed essence, rather than a personality.

There can be much said in Lee's favor; but it will all be apology. And who ever apologized for Washington? That would indeed be the height of snobbery. GATH.

LITIZ, AND MORAVIAN CUSTOMS.

Litiz! At that name the city, with its hurry and bustle, its tall buildings and crowds of gaily-dressed people, fades away; and in its stead I see again the quaint Moravian village where pedestrians are few, and vehicles yet fewer. I tread once more its silent, moss-grown streets; seeing, on either hand, the low, rough-stone houses whose small, square windows are all draped alike in simple white.

At the end of the principal street stands the seminary. Peaceful enough it looks in its cool, white robe, of which (for the time is June) I catch stray glimpses through the heavy greenery of the lindens from which the building takes its name. One would think it just the place for a quiet, uneventful life; but it has at least one bitter heart-history. Several years ago the Principal of Linden Hall married a dark-eyed, queenly-looking woman, who shared his home just three months, and then left him forever. The sudden trouble darkened heart and mind, and, resigning his position, he left the place to shut himself up alike from sympathy and curiosity.

Adjoining the seminary stands the church,—a handsome building, which would do credit to a much larger place. The Moravian services have a pleasant flavoring of those extremes of Protestantism, the Methodist and Episcopal denomination,—uniting the severe simplicity of the first to some of the forms of the second.

The Moravian manner of celebrating Christmas is very peculiar, and at the same time very admirable. Christmas Eve, every house is thrown open, and you are free to enter, though the inmates be perfect strangers, and view the Christmas tree. They do not content themselves simply with a tree, as we do, but place it on a platform, and then expend their ingenuity in decorating the latter. One, I remember, represented an elegant country estate. The ground was made of soft, green moss, through which ran a glass canal, holding running water; the whole had the effect of a clear brook wandering through verdant meadow-lands. Trees dotted the mimic landscape, in whose branches lodged the tiniest of tiny birds. You were supposed to reach the handsome mansion by roads of snowy gravel. There were summer-houses, and glass deer, and wooden cows, and tin horses, and wooly sheep, and everything that one can imagine to complete the charming idea. Early in the evening, everybody that can possibly do so goes to church; and I assure you they lose nothing by it, even in a temporal sense.

After a short service, the Sisters, wearing drab dresses, white aprons, and small, dainty white caps, enter with wax tapers, which they light, giving one to each child present; this represents the star or light which the "shepherds, keeping watch by night," saw and followed. Going out again, the Sisters reappear with trays and baskets; the former bearing cups of fragrant coffee, the latter holding most delicious coffee-cakes. These being distributed, one cup and cake to each person, whether members or strangers, the choir (which is served later) chants the words which, uttered nearly two thousand years ago, and re-uttered so many myriads of times since, have yet lost nothing of their divine joy and sweetness: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men."

Just behind the church lies the Moravian "God's Acre." All the stones are laid flat upon the graves; each one bears the name, the usual dates, and some simple epitaph. No display or distinction is allowed; and the stone which marks the last resting-place of one who was a wealthy land-owner is just the same as that which charitable hands have placed over what was once a beggar at his door.

For down the street is a long, white fence reaching it, and passing through the gate, I enter what is called "The Spring." Here, at the farther end, is the original spring walled in, but allowed to flow out through the grounds in a clear, broad stream. Spanning it at intervals are two moss-covered, stone bridges; and rustic seats are scattered here and there under the lofty trees.

Standing on the soft, velvety grass, watching the mischievous sunbeams steal through the dense branches to hold riotous carnival on the green-sward. I feel the influence of the intense stillness which broods over all the place, until it seems to me that to leave the struggling, noisy, outside world, to dwell in this serenely ancient village, would insure one perfect peace and happiness.

But suddenly I catch the faint, sweet strains of far-off music. Up in the steeple they are playing the customary three airs for the death of some one. Ah! even here they have death! Even here, remembering the sad drama enacted at Linden Hall, sorrow goes hand in hand with life.

And so, as the last mournful notes die out on the summer-air, I turn my face again to the busy, outside world. Behind me lies the quaint Moravian village, silent as a city of the dead, under the cloudless June sky. Before me stretch long vistas of dull, gray, working-days, wherein shall be many battles, many defeats, but also some victories.

Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay!

MIRIAM KIRTLAND.

Seal-Skin Hunting.

The London *Spectator* contains the following description of the cruel method of taking the seals: The seal-hunters rendezvous near Jan Meyen (72 or 73 degrees north latitude), the nearest place for seals, about the third week in March, when the baby seals are just born. The harpooner chooses a place where a number of young seals are lying, and harpoons the mothers directly they come to see after them; this makes the mothers shy, and induces them to keep at a distance, and the baby seals are abandoned. It is horrible to see the young ones trying to suck the carcasses of their mothers, their eyes starting out of their sockets, looking the very picture of famine. They crawl over and over them until quite red with blood, poking them with their noses, no doubt wondering why they are not getting their usual food, uttering painful cries the while. The noise they made is something dreadful. If one could imagine himself surrounded by four or five hundred thousand human babies all crying at the pitch of their voices, he would have some idea of it. Their cry is very like an infant's. These motherless seals collect into lots of five or six, and crawl about the ice, their heads fast becoming the biggest part of their bodies, searching to find the nourishment they stand so much in want of. Such cruelty is gruesome, and worse than un-necessary, destructive of the very harvest the harpooners seek. Three weeks later the babies would be independent of their mothers, and their skins, if they were to be killed, worth more than the shilling which those of the poor, starved baby seals now fetch. The horrible indifference of man to the sufferings of the lower animals is one of the vilest of his vices.

LITERARY NOTES.

There is some prospect of a revised edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

—Mrs. Grote has completed the memoir of her late husband.

—The Germans have been trying to recover Max Muller, but he declines to leave Oxford for the University of Strasburg.

—The Cobden Club are about to publish Mr. Cobden's letters. Mr. Henry Richards, M. P., will edit them.

—The *Tai Sei Shembun* is a Japanese paper published in London. It contains a leader, written by the Japanese editor, on the characteristics of the English press. There are, besides these, a description of Windsor Castle, and an illustrated article on Napoleon. In Japan, the Japanese are taking to journalism with great zest. Newspapers are springing up on every hand. This new element of civilization will enlarge their vocabulary and their experience. The Government has summarily suspended some of the papers, and the "liberty of the press" must ere long be a slogan of Niphonian politics.

—The Early English Text Society has made arrangements to reprint gradually all of its texts that are out of print. It will devote to this purpose all the money received for sale of past years' books, as well as the special subscriptions for the reprints. Dr. Richard Morris' second and revised edition of "The Story of Genesis and Exodus" is nearly out of the printer's hands.

—A Dickens' Concordance, by W. F. Peacock, of Manchester, England, is now in press. Five years have been given to its preparation.

—A fine copy of Capt. John Smith's "History of Virginia," folio, 1627 (the dedication copy to the "Duchess of Richmond and Lennox"), was sold for £146, at a recent auction in London.

—An edition of Montesquieu's works, on which Mr. Louis Vian has been busy for ten years, is soon to be issued. One of its features will be the restitution from the MSS. of passages cut out by the State Censor, who, when Montesquieu wrote, did his work in a very intolerant and slashing style.

—A series of the literary productions of the most distinguished Irishmen is about to be published by Messrs. Smyth, of Dublin.

—The latest piece of literary handwork by Mr. Carlyle is now in the hands of the public. It consists of an appendix to the people's edition of his "Life of Schiller," the publication of which was put back for several months in order to enable the venerable man of letters to make this addition to the volume. The appendix consists of matter translated from the German, giving an account of the Schiller family, as well as of much of the early life of Schiller himself, which has not hitherto been known to English readers.

—Another monument to Robert Burns is to be erected at Glasgow by shilling subscriptions, which already amount to $6,000.

—Harper's Library of Select Novels is just rounding out its four hundredth volume. Oddly enough No. 1 is "Pelham," and No. 390 is "Godolphin," both by Bulwer, and the list extends over a period of forty years.

—Garibaldi is said to be writing a novel entitled "The Hyena of Paris." It is believed that this title refers to the ex-Empress Eugenie.

—Robert Browning has ready for the press a new poem. The scene is again laid in France, and the subject, like that of the "Ring and the Book," is judicial.

—Sir John Sinclair, M. P., is preparing for the press a book on the late Franco-German war. It is to be published simultaneously in English, French, and German.

—The work which M. Victor Hugo is now completing at Guernsey is said to be a novel called "Quatrevingt-treize," the scene of which is laid in the second period of the French Revolution.

—Earl Russell's book on Christianity, to appear soon, is, "The Rise and Progress of the Christian Religion in the West of Europe, from the Reign of Tiberius to the Council of Trent."

—Since Louise Colet died, in 1871, at Nice, George Sand is the only living feminine writer in France whose pen has proved a plume d'or. Mme. Colet, a very voluminous writer, was once a poor governess, and left a fortune of 700,000 or 800,000 francs. George Sand is still richer.

—The curious romance of the "Holy Grail," full of chivalry and the Catholic faith, is about to be fully translated for the first time into modern French by M. E. Hucher. The text will be a manuscript of the thirteenth century, the earliest known, in the dialect of Picardy, and the work will form three volumes.

—The Camden society will publish a chronicle written by Gregory Skinner, who was Mayor of London in the year 1452. The work, which appears to have escaped the notice of John Stow and of all subsequent inquirers, contains much new and interesting information concerning the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. New light is cast upon the rebellion of Jack Cade, and novel and highly characteristic anecdotes of Margaret of Anjou and King Edward IV. are among the points of interest.

—"Song in Fable for the Nineteenth Century" is the title of Owen Meredith's new volume.

—A new translation of the "Purgatorio" of Dante, by Thomas W. Parsons, will be published in the fall. Dr. Parsons has already published his translation of the "Inferno."

—Some London publishers have seized bodily on Dr. J. G. Holland's new story of "Arthur Bonnicastle," before its completion in *Scribner*, and reproduced it for the benefit of English novel-readers. The "Letters" of Mr. Timothy Titcomb are also to be republished in Sampson Low's cheap edition of American books.

—The Rev. Mr. Alger's "Life of Edwin Forrest" will soon be completed. The reverend gentleman is also writing a discourse on insanity.

—Joaquin Miller is stated to be writing a poem, entitled "By the Sundown Seas," which will be published in London next fall.

—Messrs. J. R. Osgood & Co. announce Matthew Arnold's "Essay Toward a Better Understanding of the Bible," just published in England, under the title "Literature and Dogma."

—A curious forthcoming book on early American history and customs is Mr. John B. Dillon's "Historical Compendium of Early Remarkable Laws Enacted in the English Colonies on the Subjects of Religion, Morals, Education, Lands, Slavery, Indians," &c.

—Gen. Trochu has a "History of My Life" nearly ready.

—Mr. Froude will reply, in a preface to the second volume of "The English in Ireland," to the critics of the first volume.

—Mr. Mortimer Collins has in preparation a treatise on "Rhythmic Algebra," in which a scientific notation is applied to the science of rhythm.

—Mr. Justin McCarthy's new novel, "A Fair Saxon," deals to a large extent with the Fenian question in Ireland itself, his scenes being laid in that country and in England. His hero is an M. P. for Ireland, who deprecates the rising and, like most reconcilers, is suspected by both sides.

—The Marquis de Chambrun, who has resided in Washington for nearly fifteen years, has written a book entitled "Le Pouvoir Executif aux Etats-Unis; Etude de Droit Constutionnel." (Executive Power in the United States; a Study of Constitutional Law.)

—The veteran historian, Leopold Ranke, of Berlin, announces as nearly ready for publication a selection of the correspondence between Bunsen and the late King of Prussia, Frederick William IV., from their earliest acquaintance in Rome to near the end of the life of the King. Another work by the same author, "The Genesis of the Prussian State," is advertised as in the press.

—Spielhagen's latest novel is entitled "Ultimo," though it will probably not be his last.

—A literary curiosity, "The Poems of Mary, Queen of Scots," is in preparation. The verses of this Queen, collected from original and obscure sources, will be prefaced with an introduction by Mr. Julian Sharman.

—A novel by the Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, entitled "La Dame a la Rubine," will shortly be published. This novel, it is said, was laid before M. Prosper Merimee some time before his decease, and was corrected by him.

—It is announced in the Paris papers that M. Henri Rochefort has written a novel, entitled "Les Despraves," during his imprisonment. The Minister of the Interior has, however, forbidden the publication of the work in France.

—Three new books from the feminine side of the Beecher house are in preparation. Besides Mrs. Beecher Stowe's "Palmetto Leaves," Mrs. H. W. Beecher is to print a series of "Motherly Talks with Young Housekeepers," full of common sense, and supplemented by recipes; and Miss Catherine Beecher proposes a "Housekeeper and Healthkeeper," something of the same order, also with recipes.

—Lord Lytton was fond of publishing works anonymously; but he usually avowed the authorship after a short while. It is said the reason he so strictly concealed the fact that he wrote the "Coming Race" is, that it contains a profession of his faith,—a profession he always shrank from making openly. His ideal race believe, it may be recollected, in a Supreme being, the All-Good, but hold no other dogmas, and use no religious rites.

—We are now told that the Earl of Aberdeen had the frequent and positive assurance of Pitt that the latter knew who the author of "Junius" was, and that Sir Philip Francis was not the man. This negative assurance would be more satisfactory if Pitt had completed it by confiding to Lord Aberdeen the real name of the author. As it is, the controversy has scarcely any new ground to start afresh.

—The memorial of Horace Greeley which Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, is engaged upon, and which will soon appear, contains the poems of Edmund Stedman and Bayard Taylor, and the funeral addresses of Dr. Chapin and Henry Ward Beecher. A volume of the late Mr. Greeley's leters will contain numerous letters written by him during the campaign and immediately prior to his death. These letters have been sent to Miss Ida Greeley by their recipients, in order to give assurance that he was in possession of his reason at the time they were written.

—The Hon. E. G. Squier, of *Frank Leslie's*, is understood to be engaged on a work about Bolivia.

—Castelar, the great Spanish Republican, has issued a "Life of Lord Byron," a volume of 150 pages, which is said to be one of the most remarkable works in Spanish literature.

—Santa Anna has been writing a book, this winter, on "Mexican Affairs," and a Boston firm is to publish it.

—The New York *Daily Graphic* is the first illustrated daily newspaper ever published, and seems to be a success. It was started a month ago, and from the first has taken the popular fancy. To print every day a pictorial paper half as large as *Harper's Weekly*, seems an impossible feat; but the *Graphic* does it. Its illustrations are produced by a secret process of chemical engraving, which in two hours converts a drawing into an electroplate. Some of the pictures are also evidently prepared by one of the numerous heliotype processes, which consist in photographing the drawing upon the plate that is to be used in the printing-press. The photograph is eaten out by acids, without the intervention of a graver. Besides its economy, this process has the merit of fidelity to the original. Every line and touch of the artist is reproduced in fac-simile, and they are delivered from the murderous botching of the engraver, who is their worst enemy. By these processes, a page of pictures can be prepared and printed as quickly as reading-matter, and at least as cheaply. The numbers of the *Graphic* before us show clearly what an immense field this new journalism has. One page presents the spring fashions; another sketches the burning of the Erie Railroad ferry-houses and freight depots, the night before; on another is a portrait of the Bank of England forger, McDonnell, just arrested. The hanging of Foster gave a fine opportunity to show what could be done in the way of pictorial reporting. Foster was hanged at 9:27 in the morning, and before noon the first edition of the *Graphic* was on the street. It contained, besides a full letter-press account of the affair, a series of illustrations telling the story of the murder and trial, from the altercation in the street-car down to the hanging,—giving every scene, and portraits of all the passengers of the tragedy. Those who have watched the progress of chemical engraving for the last year or two, have never doubted the success of such a paper, if well managed, as the *Graphic* has certainly been. It opens a new era of journalism, in which reporters are to be artists, and newspapers, like illustrated moral handkerchiefs, will combine pictorial entertainment and utility in happy proportions. There can be no doubt but art and journalism are to be powerfully affected by the innovation. Its effect upon art cannot be much less marked than the effect of journalism upon literature. To the *Graphic* belongs the credit of beginning this movement, but it will probably be but a few years before the multiplication of processes for chemical engraving, and the growth of the public appetite for this pictorial journalism, will make illustration a matter of course with every daily newspaper in the country.

UNSEEN.

At the spring of an arch in the great north tower,
High up on the wall is an angel's head;
And beneath it is carven a lily flower,
With delicate wings at the side outspread.

They say that the sculptor wrought from the face
Of his youth's lost love, of his promised bride;
And when he had added the last sad grace
To the features, he dropped his chisel and died.

And the worshipers throng to the shrine below,
And the sightseers come with their curious eyes;
But deep in the shadow, where none may know
Its beauty, the gem of his carving lies.

Yet at early morn on a midsummer's day,
When the sun is far to the north, for the space
Of a few short minutes, there falls a ray,
Through an amber pane, on an angel's face.

It was wrought for the eye of God; and it seems
That he blesses the work of the dead man's hand
With a ray of the golden light that streams
On the lost that are found in the deathless land.

Two Anecdotes from Brantome.

Here is a little trait of the great Constable de Montmorenci, which gives a completing touch to the many characters historians have drawn of him, but which assuredly might be sought in vain in any other pages than those of our gossiping author. Brantome is remarking that he was such an excellent Christian, and "never failed to maintain Christianity in himself as long as he lasted, never derogating from it." He tells many stories of his unbridled violence, tyranny, and injustice with unqualified admiration; but "he never failed to say and keep up (*entretenir*) his paternosters every morning, whether he remained in the house, or went out to the field, to the army. So it was a common saying among the soldiers that one must beware of the paternosters of the Constable. For as disorders were very frequent, he would say, while mumbling and muttering his paternosters all the time, 'Go and fetch the fellow, and hang me him up to this tree!' 'Out with a file of harquebusiers here before me this instant for the execution of this man!' 'Burn me this village instantly!' 'Cut me to pieces at once all these villain peasants, who have dared to hold this church against the King!' And all this without ever ceasing from his paternosters till he had finished them, thinking that he would have done very wrong to put them off to another time; so conscientious was he!" There is a little anecdote of Bayard, the "Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche," which, despite the abundance of record we have of Bayard, the reader will thank Brantome for having preserved. It was at the retreat of Rebec, so disastrous for France, that Bayard was killed, shot by an harquebusque in the back while protecting the retreat. He had been helped to dismount, and was lying under a tent, which the courtesy of Pescaro, the General on the Spanish side, had ordered to be placed over him while he died. And as he thus lay, the renegade Constable Bourbon, who was fighting in the ranks of the enemy, passed by and said, "Ah, M. de Bayard, in truth I am sorry for you!" To which the dying hero replied: "For the love of Heaven, Monsieur, do not be sorry for me. I am dying for my King and for my faith. Be sorry for yourself; you are fighting against your faith and against your King!" Bourbon hung his head, and passed on without another word.—*The Cornhill.*

RAILROAD MISHAPS.

Her back was all I saw of her;
To see her face I tried in vain,
Until her fellow-passenger
Got up and left the train.

I changed my seat and looked again;
So sweet a face I never saw!
An eye with depths of soul within,
A face without a flaw.

But as I gazed I saw a tear
Roll down her opal-tinted cheek;
And casting off all thoughts of fear,
I courage found to speak—

"Why are you weeping, fairest maid,
Say, why should so much beauty cry?"
"I do not weep," she tartly said,
"I've got a cinder in my eye!"

The Calcutta Crane.

One distinguished visitor which honors Calcutta with its presence only during the rains is far too remarkable to be forgotten. This is the adjutant, a gigantic crane, standing about four feet high, with a large, heavy body, a small head, a huge bill, and wings which are said sometimes to measure twelve feet from tip to tip. A more ungainly and caricature-like bird probably does not exist, but it is useful, like the jackal and the crow, as a great devourer of refuse, and is said also to destroy rats and snakes. It certainly swallows lumps of solid bone larger than a man's fist, and comes freely about the houses and compounds, and is perfectly quiet and harmless, but the most quaintly ugly creature living. Its body is gray and black, its neck red and bare, with a curious fleshy pouch dangling in front, and its huge beak the same color, while its long legs have exactly the appearance of being covered with white stockings. Whether standing with its head buried between its shoulders, sitting on the ground with its long white legs stretched forward in the most awkward and unbirdlike attitude, flying, perching, or hanging itself out to dry when its great black wings are saturated with rain, no words can render justice to its extravagant uncouthness.—*Overland, Inland, and Upland.*

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

Col. Nathaniel J. Cooling—better known as Cool Nat—of Coolington, San Joaquin County, in the State of California, was a fellow-passenger of mine on that well-known trans-Atlantic steamship, the Magnolia, famous alike for the rapidity of her ocean voyages, the absence of napkins at meal times, and the bluff heartiness of her excellent commander. As is, or rather was, invariably the case, the Magnolia had received a very good "send off," the friends of the passengers mustering in great strength, and accompanying their hearty wishes for a swift passage, quick return, and a "good time" generally, with a brisk consumption of the sparkling fluid which flows with such unfailing liberality on the other side of the Atlantic. Busy as I was in pledging my numerous friends, I yet found a moment to steal a glance at my room-mate—the traveler who occupied the one other berth in my state-room—and, exchanging cards with him over a glass of champagne, was charmed to find my domiciliary partner for the next eight days the celebrated, or notorious, person whose name I have mentioned. Dim rumors of daring deeds, done, or as some hypercritical purists would rather say, perpetrated during the early days of the Golden States, had reached my ears from time to time, and with many of these the name of Nat Cooling was associated. Of the origin of this great man but little was known. Those who loved him best and obeyed that excellent law, "Speak well of the rich," declared that his youth had been passed in the lucrative business of importing "blackbirds,"—in other words, in the slave-trade,—while those who were actuated by higher principles, that is, hated or envied the successful speculator, declared that a short but brilliant career of piracy had laid the foundation of his great fortune. All that was certainly known was that the Colonel turned up in California during the first symptoms of the gold fever, and that his speculations in mining and other operations had been attended with solid success. Where he was "raised" remained a mystery, for the Colonel, although very communicative on all subjects relating to his residence in California, maintained a severe reticence as to his happy boyhood and probably stormy youth. Neither his appearance nor his speech betrayed his supposed nautical antecedents, nor did his outline betray the numerous angles that the American physique is often credited withal. He was a plump, broad-shouldered man, the said broad shoulders being surmounted by a large bullet-head covered with a close-cut crop of stiff, black hair. His face, with the exception of the upper lip, was clean-shaven, and his general expression was one of frank bonhomie. There were moments, however, when a singular expression flashed from his fine dark eye, and on these rare occasions it was not difficult for persons of an imaginative turn of mind to conjure up a scene in the summer seas of the Indian Archipelago with a scuttled ship slowly settling down in the dark blue water, and a rakish-looking craft almost hull down upon the horizon.

Col. Cooling rejoiced in a velvet coat and a loose necktie of sanguine hue, but it was impossible to enjoy his society for any length of time without observing the immense diamond solitaire which adorned his large but well-shaped hand. This was not merely a large diamond, but a brilliant such as is rarely seen. It threw out flashes like a lime-light, and blazed with almost intolerable radiance. One splendid summer afternoon, as the Magnolia was doing her best to make short work of the Atlantic, the Colonel caught my eye fixed in admiration on his magnificent jewel, and launched at once into the following story:

"I guess, neighbor, you air takin' advantage of the fine weather to kinder photograph my diamond. It's worth the trouble, yes, sirrr! Not only for the valley of the stone, but for the high old time I had in gettin' it. You see I ain't a New Yorker, and never set eyes on the Empire City till a few weeks ago, when I kim around from 'Frisco to make a Europian tower. In Californy we air heavy on gold, that's a fact, but we don't pan out much on diamonds, though they air mighty useful goods when a citizen finds things pretty well petered out in his old diggins, and wants to vamoose the ranch, and make tracks for a new placer. But no sooner had I landed, and got well fixed at the New York Hotel, than, making a bee-line for the bar, I found all the folks run diamond mad. In most settlements I am acquainted with, the talk runs mostly on dollars, but in the big city I heard of nothing but diamonds. It seems that some old don married a pretty young gal some little time ago, and that the show of jewels at the diamond weddin' had set everybody stark starin' mad on brilliants. Every boy was braggin' on his diamonds, and some of 'em seemed to hold a full hand. Wal, after my third cocktail, I lit a fresh cigar, and began to feel that the diamond fever was kinder ketchin', and said I. to myself, 'Nat Cooling, you never was a one-horse person nor a cuss as would take a back seat anywheres. If you air goin' to pan out on diamonds you must do it heavy.'

"Bein' on such uncommon good terms with myself, I took another drink, and then fell talkin' diamonds with a very elegantly-dressed gentleman, who gave me a lot of points on the subject. After a few more cocktails I told my new friend that I must get a diamond, but that it must be the biggest in New York. The gentleman wore a handsome stone himself, which he said was as good as he could pay for, but remarked that he thought he knew where to find an A 1 brilliant, in fact, the ayewunnest stone in the world. I laugh, I do, when I think how anxious I was to see it, and how much I felt indebted to the young gentleman when he consented to mention my desire for the biggest diamond in New York to his friend. He told me that he did not think his friend would sell. In fact, he was pretty sure he wouldn't, but that I might have a sight of the stone if I would breakfast with him at Delmonico's at 12 o'clock next day.

"This looked all right; and the next morning I was punctooal to my appointment, was introduced to my friend's friend—also an elegant gentleman—and sat down to the very best breakfast I had ever seen. I didn't, however, eat much more than a three-year-old b'ar, my mind was so took up with the diamond. Nothin' that I had ever seen in the sparkling way was a circumstance to it. Long before we got to the coffee and cigars I made a resolution to have that diamond. But when I led up to the subject the owner said that no money would induce him to part with a gem which had been given to him by his deceased mother on her death-bed. I felt kinder streaked at this, and wondered why boys who never care what their parents say when livin' should pay so much attention to their wishes when dead. However, the party broke up, and I invited my new friends to dine with me on the morrow. But I had diamond on the brain, could neither sleep nor drink, and actooally lost a big pile of dollars at poker through trying for a straight flush in diamonds. At our next meeting I noticed that the proprietor of the diamond looked discouraged about somethin', and told him what a bad time I had had at poker.

"'Ah!' said he, 'I am the most unlucky man in the world. Last night I lost ten thousand dollars at faro, coppering the jack. He won nineteen times running, and left me dead broke with nary red in my pocket.'

"Now, thought I, is my opportunity, so, after sympathisin' with him, I raked up the diamond subject agin. He did not like the idea at all at first, and kicked and cavorted like a vicious mustang, but at last, reflectin' that his debts of honour must be met, he caved in and parted with the diamond, after kissin' it agin and agin, with tears in his eyes, for ten thousand dollars cash, on my promising that if ever I should want to part with the stone, I would give him the option of repurchasing it at the same price, addin' 7 per cent interest for the time I had laid out of my money. I must own that I felt pretty hunky over my bargain, and promising myself great pleasure in New York and in Europe out of my big diamond, got pretty high, and proposed a game of euchre to my companions, just to while away the time. I have played all sorts of games in my time in all sorts of company, but the game of euchre was a caution. It seemed square enough even to me, but the cards certainly ran agin me in the queerest way. So, after losing quite a pile, I thought it time to give over, and went to bed, thinkin' that, after all, my diamond was some consolation. But when, next morning, my friends did not drop in to breakfast, as they promised, I began to feel myself weakenin' on the business altogether, and made tracks for a great lapidary down town. After examinin' the gem, he told me coolly that it was about the best bogus diamond he had ever seen, but that a sham it was, and no mistake. You, sir, may imagine my feelin's, not so much at losing ten thousand dollars on the diamond, and a heap at play, as at the thought that I, Cool Nat, of San Joaquin, had been gobbled by a couple of New York deadbeats. I guess my language was pretty heavy when, just as I had cussed all the wool off of my new overcoat, an idea knocked up agin my brain and struck in at once. I inquired where the greatest jeweler and diamond merchant in the city kept, and after showing him my bogus gem, and swearing him to secrecy, asked if he could find me a real diamond like it.

"He told me that he would do his level best to match it, and did so within three hours, charging me twelve thousand dollars for the stone. I then had it set in the ring in the place of my bogus one, and, putting Col. Bogus in my pocket, walked into the bar of my hotel. As I had judged, there was more than two in the little speculation I had suffered from. My friend and his friend had cleared out, but I smelt powder when I heard the talk run upon 'Yes, sir,' said one young blood, dressed up like a barber's block; 'I guess them very big stones is mostly bogus,' casting at the same time a snaky look at my ring. I went on taking my bitters quite silent, and seemed kinder wrapped in my ring. But they wouldn't let me alone, and presently got up a bet among themselves about their rings, and pitched upon me as umpire, for said one of 'em, 'Guess that strange gentleman as wears the Kohinoor ought to understand the subject.'

"I own I felt very like drawing my six-shooter, and clearing out the crowd, but I kept my temper, and said, 'Gentlemen, I don't understand small potatoes. Them little bits o' things may or not be genuine; but if you want to brag on diamonds I guess I'll take the pool.' At this they kinder sniggered, and asked to look at my ring. I let them look as long as they liked, but kept the ring on my finger. At last one of them said, "That stone must have come pretty high, I judge.' 'Yes, sir,' said I; 'ten thousand dollars cash.' At these words they sniggered agin. So I, puttin' on that I was riled, rounded on 'em sharp: 'I don't know, gentlemen, what you see to laugh at.' Then the gracefullest and politest cuss in the party says, quite solemn-like, 'I fear it is no laughin' matter for you, sir. I guess you air a stranger, and I suspect some rascals in the city here have stuck you with a imitation stone.' At this I pretended to rile right up, and swore that I bought the ring of a perfect gentleman, and had had no end of trouble to buy it at all. The polite man stiffened up his back at that, made some remarks on gentility in general, and wound up by offering to bet $1,000 that my diamond was bogus, to put up the money right away, and leave the matter to be decided by any jeweler named by the proprietor of the hotel.

"Then I felt that I had struck a lode, and turning round sharply, says, "Lookee here, sir; bets of $1,000 is good enough for a small game, but when my word is questioned, and my property is run down, I put down my whole pile, and I will back my diamond with my bottom dollar.' They kept their faces very well, but I could see their eyes glisten, and I knew that I had 'em safe. One said 'he couldn't put up much just then, but he could find eight thousand in half an hour, and would stake it with pleasure agin mine.' Then another struck in, and thought as 'I didn't look satisfied with such a little bet, he would back his friend's opinion for five thousand,' and as I still kept on sayin' I was not goin' to show my diamond except for a bet of twenty thousand dollars, they scraped up about eighteen thousand among them. I covered the money, and handed it over, with the ring and a written memorandum, to the proprietor. A lapidary was named, called in, and decided at once that the diamond was genuine. Quite a considerable scene took place, and the swindlers insisted on callin' in another witness, and I nearly busted myself with laughin' when they named the very man I bought the stone of. When he saw the stone, his face was a study; but he never let on that he had seen it before, and said only that it was perhaps 'the finest diamond he had ever seen in a ring,' bowed to the company, and walked off. To do my rascals justice, they showed grit, drank the champagne I treated them to, and walked off coolly enough. But the best part of the joke is to come.

"The story of my big bet somehow got around, and all sorts of versions got into the papers. I was interviewed pretty heavily by reporters, and Col. Nathaniel J. Cooling, of San Joaquin, was credited with owning the biggest diamond ring in New York, when who should walk into the hotel but my original friend and his friend. The cusses evidently believed that by some unheard-of chance they had purchased a real instead of a bogus diamond, and that they were no doubt raging in their innards to think that they hadn't sold me in the first instance, and had put the gang in the hole for $18,000. But the stone was now celebrated, and they began tryin' to work on me to let 'em have it back for $10,000, as I had made such a good speculation in bets. The original proprietor said he was in funds agin, and couldn't sleep for thinkin' of his mother's ring. Of course he wanted it back to sell at a big profit, and recoup the gang a bit. I declined to sell, and kept him off and on till I was ready to start, and told him I must wear the ring till I was aboard ship, when, if he would pay down the money in gold, he could have his ring again. You guess what I did? No? Why the day before we sailed I had the real diamond set in the ring you see on my hand, and Col. Bogus put back into the old setting. My friends came on board, paid the money in gold, stranger—nary shin-plasters—examined the ring and the same old sham diamond they sold me, and went off as happy as coyotes 'round a dead mule. I wonder how they like the deal now! As far as I can figure it, I take about eighteen thousand by the spec—two-thirds in diamond, and the rest in gold. Our glorious Golden State is, I guess, the place to cut your eye-teeth in, and I judge the deadbeats of New York City will not soon forget Nat Cooling, of San Joaquin."—*All the Year Round.*

A BUDDHIST LEGEND.

In the village of Sarvathi there lived a young wife named Keesah, who, at the age of 14, gave birth to a son; and she loved him with all the love and joy of the possessor of a newly-found treasure, for his face was like a golden cloud, his eyes fair and tender as a blue lotus, and his smile bright and beaming like the morning light upon the dewy flowers. But when the boy was able to walk, and could run about the house, there came a day when he suddenly fell sick and died. And Keesah, not understanding what had happened to her fair, lotus-eyed boy, clasped him to her bosom, and went about the village from house to house, praying, weeping, and beseeching the good people to give her some medicine to cure her baby. But the villagers and neighbors, on seeing her, said:

"Is the girl mad, that she bears about on her breast the dead body of her child?"

At length a holy man, pitying the girl's sorrow, said to himself: "Alas! this Keesah does not understand the law of death; I will try to comfort her." And he answered her, and said, "My good girl, I cannot myself give you any medicine to cure your boy, but I know a holy and wise physician who can."

"Oh!" said the young mother, "do tell me who it is, that I may go at once to him!"

And the holy man replied, "He is called the Buddha; he alone can cure thy child."

Then Keesah, on hearing this, was comforted, and set out to find the Buddha, still clasping to her heart the lifeless body of her child. And when she found him, she bowed down before him and said:

"O my lord and master! do you know of any medicine that will cure my baby?"

And the Buddha replied, and said: "Yes, I know of one, but you must get it for me."

And she asked: "What medicine do you want? Tell me, that I may hasten in search of it."

And the Buddha said: "I want only a few grains of mustard-seed. Leave here the boy, and go you and bring them to me."

The girl refused to part with her baby, but promised to get the seed for him. As she was about to set out, the pitiful Buddha, recalling her, said:

"My sister, the mustard-seed that I require must be taken from a house where no child, parent, husband, wife, relative, or slave has ever died."

The young mother replied, "Very good, my lord;" and went her way, taking her boy with her, and setting him astride on her hip, with his lifeless head resting on her bosom. Thus she went from house to house, from palace to hut, begging for some grains of mustard-seed. The people said to her: "Here are the seeds; take them, and go thy way." But she first asked:

"In this, my friend's house, has there ever died a child, a husband, a parent, or a slave?"

And they one and all replied: "Lady, what is this that thou hast said? Knowest thou not that the living are few, but that the dead are many? There is no such house as thou seekest."

Then she went to other houses and begged the grains of mustard-seed, which they gladly gave her, but to her questionings one said, "I have lost a son;" another, "I have lost a parent;" and yet another, "I have lost a slave;" and every one and all of them made some such reply. At last, not being able to discover a single house free from the dead, whence she could obtain the mustard-seed, and feeling utterly faint and weary, she sat herself down upon a stone, with her baby in her lap, and, thinking sadly, said to herself, "Alas! this is a heavy task I have undertaken. I am not the only one who has lost her baby. Everywhere children are dying, parents are dying, loved ones are dying, and everywhere they tell me that the dead are more numerous than the living. Shall I then think only of my own sorrow?"

Thinking thus, she suddenly summoned courage to put away her sorrow for her dead baby, and she carried him to the forest and laid him down to rest under a tree; and having covered him over with tender leaves, and taken her last look of his loved face, she betook herself once more to the Buddha, and bowed before him.

And he said to her: "Sister, hast thou found the mustard-seed?"

"I have not, my lord," she replied; "for the people in the village tell me there is no house in which some one has not died; for the living are few, but the dead are many."

"And where is your baby?"

"I have laid him under a tree in the forest, my Lord," said Keesah gently.

Then said the Buddha to her: "You have found the grains of mustard-seed; you thought that you alone had lost a son, but now you have learned that the law of death and of suffering is among all living creatures, and that there is no permanence."

On hearing this, Keesah was comforted, and established in the path of virtue, and was thenceforth called Keesah Godami, the disciple of the Buddha.—*Romance of the Harem.*

ROMANCE OF STREET-BEGGING.

Suit Between a Father and Daughter.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

In 1849 an Italian, named Domingo Cadamartori, came to St. Louis, bringing with him his wife, Paula, his daughter Mary, the latter about 8 years of age, and two younger female children. The father appears to have been a professional street-beggar, and employed a number of persons to go through the streets soliciting alms of the charitably disposed. He initiated his daughter Mary into the art and mystery of begging, teaching her how to make appeals in the most pitiful accents, and teaching her what sort of persons to apply to. He did not confine his operations to St. Louis, but took his troupe of beggars to Cincinnati, Chicago, Nashville, and other cities, and accumulated a handsome fortune in a few years.

Having laid up enough to make him a prince in his native Italy, Domingo, in 1861, left his family in straitened circumstances, and returned to bask in the sunshine of fortune in the land of blue skies and balmy breezes, and remained there for ten years. His family supposed he would never return, and his daughter, who had grown up to womanhood, undertook to support her mother and sisters by following the profession of her father. She traveled from city to city, gathering fractional currency, and would sometimes remain away for six months at a time, playing a star engagement as a street-beggar. Being an adept in the art, she was quite successful, and always came back with her corsets well stuffed with stamps. She was in the habit of depositing her funds for safe keeping with the Treasurer of the St. Louis University, and, like a dutiful child, made her deposits in the name of her mother. This continued until she had on deposit the handsome sum of $10,562.20. In the meantime she took unto herself a husband—one Henry Capelle—who still lives with her.

When Domingo Cadamartori returned to the city he sought his wife, and was rejoiced to hear that she was in prosperous circumstances, and had over $10,500 on deposit. He went with his wife to the University and demanded the money, and, as it had been deposited in her name, the Treasurer considered it hers. He gave a note for the amount payable on the 29th of May, 1872, to the order of Domingo Cadamartori, the husband, at the request of the wife. Before the note became due, Mary Capelle and her husband claimed the money, asserting that it was the property of Mary, and that she had deposited it in the name of her mother as trustee for herself. Suit was brought by the Capelles, but by agreement was dismissed without prejudice, on condition that the University would file an interpleader, and have all the claimants brought into court and the matter adjudicated.

The University accordingly filed a suit against Cadamartori and wife and Henry Capelle and wife, setting forth the facts of the case, and asking leave to pay the money into court, and that the ownership be determined by the court.

Domingo Cadamantori filed an answer, stating that he went to Italy with the intention of remaining but a short time, but that circumstances kept him away for ten years; that he left his family in comfortable circumstances, and in the possession of some real estate. He denies that the money was deposited in the name of his wife as trustee, and claims the whole sum as his.

The answer of the Capelles avers that Domingo Cadamartori compelled his daughter Mary to go from place to place as a professional beggar, and that when he left the family in destitution, she, being expert and skillful in the art of begging, followed that occupation and accumulated the whole sum in dispute by her own exertions; that she deposited it in the name of her mother as her trustee, intending to claim it, and now demands it as her lawful property.

The case is rather a singular one, and the statement of the parties show that begging is one of the most lucrative of the fine arts.

HUMOR.

What grows bigger the more you contract it? Debt.

Because So. Ca. stands for South Carolina it doesn't follow that the inhabitants are all old socas (soakers).

—An epicurean has discovered that the pleasantest way to take cod-liver oil is to fatten pigeons with it, and then eat the pigeons.

—A prudent clergyman, unwilling to accuse a citizen of lying, said he used the truth with penurious frugality.

—The evils of "hairpin' on my daughter" are illustrated by the Boston girl who fell down and drove one half an inch into her skull the other day.

—A French doctor has announced the discovery of a safeguard against hydrophobia. It's a ladder.

—A Tennessee exchange impertinently says that when one young woman asks another "What are your politics?" she only means to ask what newspaper she prefers for a bustle.

—We always get mad when we walk along a street about 9 o'clock at night, and passing a shaded porch where a young man is bidding his beloved a good night, hear the girl exclaim in a loud whisper: "Oh, stop, George; you haven't shaved!"

—The difference between an apt quotation and shut-up lancet is this: one is a case in point, and the other is a point in case.

—What is the difference between a Jew and a lawyer?—The one gets his law from the prophets, the other his profits from the law.

—A gentleman took the following telegram to a telegraph office: "I announce with grief the death of Uncle James. Come quick to read will. I believe we are his heirs.—John Black." The clerk, having counted the words, said: "There are two words too many, sir." "All right, "cut out 'with grief.'"

—The President of a Nashville street railway responded to a demand for fare by saying, "I own most of this road," and getting this reply: "Well, you won't own it long if you don't pay me your fare; that's all I've got to say about it."

—An old bachelor said, "There's a darned sight more jewelry worn now-a-days than when I was young. But there's one piece that I always admired that I don't often see now." "What is that?" asked a young lady. "A thimble," was the reply. He was regarded with contempt and scorn by every lady in the room for the rest of the evening.

—A celebrated singer, Madame Le Bochois, was giving to a young companion in art some instruction in the tragic character of *Medea*, which she was about to sustain. "Inspire yourself with the situation," said she, "fancy yourself in the poor woman's place. If you were deserted by a lover whom you adored, what would you do?" The reply was as unexpected as it was ingenious: "I would look out for another."

—During a protracted religious revival at Chittenango, N. Y., one of the preachers improvised hymns for familiar secular airs, such as "The Flying Trapeze," "Walking Down Broadway," "On the Beach at Long Branch," and the like, while "refreshments were served to converts gratis." If this thing of offering a "free lunch" as an incentive to religion should be persisted in, the world may be saved yet.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

—Little Jenny T—— is 5 years old. Her uncle gave her a doll. Jenny cherished her doll with all a mother's care. The other day she was nursing it on her knees; she started suddenly, the doll fell, and the head was broken off. Jenny was overcome with grief at this misfortune, and looked aghast at the poor headless doll; then raising her eyes, she said, with a sigh of resignation, "Another little angel in Heaven!"

—"It's an ill wind," etc. —Brown—"Hallo Jones! What's the matter?" Jones (amateur tenor)—"Oh, dreadful chronic inflammation of the larynx! Lost my voice entirely!" Brown—"Dear me! you don't mean that?" Jones—"Yes; been compelled to give up singing altogether!" Brown (with alacrity)—"By George, look here, old fellow! Come and dine with us to-night, and spend the evening."

—A clerk in the Indianapolis Post-Office is now in the last stages of drouth, occasioned by his own gallantry in volunteering to lick and adjust postage stamps for the young ladies who came to his window. He is very charming, and Indianapolis is full of good-looking girls, who love dearly to see him run out his tongue and moisten a stamp. The doctor says that unless he starts the sap in his system he is a goner.

—"Kitty's going to join our Sabbath-school; she's coming with me next Sunday, ain't you, Kitty?" "Oh, I don't know—I've never been to Sabbath-School yet—what do you have to do?" "Why, you get saved, of course; and books and albums and—" "I mean what do you have to do—have to study anything?" "Oh, it isn't like that. It's like church, you know. When you first go in you have to put down your head and pray." "But I can't pray," says heathen Kitty. "I don't know how." "Oh, well, do as I do. Shut your eyes and count fifty."

THE PLANS.

Designs for the New City Hall and County Building.

Information for Those Excluded from Kentucky Block.

Description of Four of the Leading Plans.

Those Submitted by Messrs. Rankin, Boyington, Matz, and Tilley.

Why the Names of Architects Are Published.

In the first notices of the plans for the new City Hall, want of space prevented our giving more than a few descriptive lines to each design, calculated to give only a general idea of the structures proposed by the architects. It is our intention to give every competitor a fair chance before the people in the publication in full of a description of his designs, and the aid of such gentlemen as wish to appear at an equal advantage with their rivals will be desirable. Among fifty plans, there should be a great variety in design, but the visitor must admit a monotony in those on exhibition which is unexpected. This will be seen in the frequent recurrence of certain phrases made use of by the architect. It will be impossible to furnish in one issue as full a description as should be given, of each plan, and at the same time mention all of them. We purpose, therefore, to give, in to-day's paper, a full description of some, reserving the remainder for future issues.

RANKIN AND GARNSEY.

No. 1 on the list is that of Rankin & Garnsey, with the device "Semper Resurgens." The style of architecture adopted by these competitors is a modern treatment of the clasical, such a style combining in its effects greater dignity and elegance, according to their opinion, than those which, originating in semi-barbarous ages, depend more upon the elaboration of their ornamentation for effect, than upon good proportions, or elegance of outline. Elaborate ornamentation has been avoided, with the belief that the stability, endurance, beauty, and economy have been consulted thereby.

The plan submitted, is that of a building having an open court in the centre, the inner rooms being lighted from the court-yard, and the outer ones from the several streets. The entrances are situated on all four streets, in the centre of each front,—access being immediately to the basement floor. In addition to these, flights of steps on Washington and Randolph streets will afford immediate access to the principal floor from the streets.

The several floors will be connected by four double flights of stairs, constructed of iron, and commencing immediately in front of the entrances, and leading to each of the four wings of the structure. These stairways will be very handsomely lighted and ventilated from the roof, as well as by windows at each landing. Elevators are also provided for, one being on the city, and one on the county, side of the building.

Access to the various rooms, on each floor, will be had from the corridors, which lead entirely around the building, and also connect the La Salle and Clark street fronts, through the rotunda in the centre. These corridors will be well lighted from the stairways, and will be paved with marble.

It was determined to place the tower in the centre of the building and of the interior court-yard, and treat it as a tower rather than as a dome (which in its construction would be much more expensive, and would be out of harmony with the design submitted). It was also considered that the dome treatment had become so common to all public buildings, that something more original was demanded. The interior of the tower is treated as a rotunda, with an interior colonnade supporting its dome. The adoption of such a tower was considered absolutely necessary in the construction of the entire building, containing, as it is intended, the principal foul-air shafts, the tank for the reception of the water of the artesian well, from which tank it is proposed to furnish fountains (to be located in positions afterward to be considered), and to work the elevators. It will also contain a clock, a bell, and a fire lookout. The lower portion will have ample accommodation for the Strangers' Observatory, which will command the interior of the rotunda as well as the surrounding country. It is proposed to construct the lower portion up to and inclusive of the view balcony of stone, and the upper portion entirely of iron.

The county portion of the basement contains accommodations for the Recorder, the Sheriff, heating apparatus and receiving vaults, and the vaults for the Circuit and Probate Clerks, which could not be accommodated, for want of space, on the first floor. On the city side, arrangements have been made for the Police and Fire Departments, Pay Room, Harbor-Master, Gas Inspectors, and heating apparatus.

On the first floor on the county side are the Treasury and Collecting departments, County Clerk, County Commissioners, Superintendent of Public Charities, and Clerks of the Superior, Circuit, and Probate Courts, the vaults of the last two being in the basement, connected by stairs and water elevator. On the city side are the Mayor's apartments, the Comptroller, Treasurer, Collector, Board of Public Works, Water Department, City Clerk, and Tax Commissioner.

On the second floor, county side, are the County and Probate Courts, with the necessary adjuncts of Jury and Judge's rooms, Superintendent of Schools, Law Library, County Surveyor, and Coroner. On the city side are the Law Department, Superintendents of Streets, Public Buildings, and Sidewalks, Draughting and Special Assessment Departments, the City Engineer, Sewerage and Board of Education offices.

On the third floor, county side, are rooms for the Superior, Circuit, County, and Chancery Courts, twelve in number. On the city side is the Council Chamber, in the centre of the building on the LaSalle street front. A gallery is provided for the spectators. Adjoining the Council Chamber, rooms have been provided for a Superior House, should it ever be created. The Supreme Court is also arranged for with accessories. The Fire Alarm Telegraph office and Board of Health offices are on this floor.

The estimates for the county side are $993,325.08; for the city side, $998,195.09; for the tower, $175,589.88. Total, $2,177,274.85.

MR. BOYINGTON'S PLAN.

motto, "Marmion," is one which has been severely criticized, and unreasonably so, by some of the papers. It is not a plan which for economy appears to recommend itself, the architects' estimate being $3,500,915.

The style of architecture adopted is an adaptation of the Italian school which has attained considerable popularity in this country, and which unquestionably adapts its forms to our climate better than any other, affording in its lofty porticos and colonnades that shade which the heat of summer renders so desirable, and the appearance of dignity and repose which is thus obtained, admirably adapting it for use in important public buildings where symmetry and architectural effects ought to receive a fair share of consideration.

From the porticos on the centre of each front on the level of the first floor extends on each side a verandah or colonnade, seven feet in width, of Ionic double columns sixteen feet high, until it meets the break formed by the projecting angles of the building, thus forming a cool retreat or promenade, as well as a striking architectural feature.

On the centre of the Washington street front, and on the dividing line between the County and City portions, is placed the main tower, sixty feet square at its base, rising up almost perpendicularly in two stages above the roof, the upper stage being formed by clusters of angle pilasters of a composite character, supporting a freize and heavily projected cornice and pierced parapet. On each of the faces of this story of the tower is a clock dial twenty feet in diameter at a height of 160 feet from the ground, and owing to the position of the tower this clock could be seen along Washington street a very great distance.

Above the parapet rises an octagonal lantern, constructed of masonry, with Corinthian columns, cornice and parapet, surmounted by a dome constructed of iron, with a balcony and railing on the top at a height of 287 feet from the ground, ascended by a staircase from the interior, and on this is placed an octagonal watch-turret constructed of iron, which forms the crowning feature of the whole, the entire height from the street level to the ball of the turret being 324 feet. In this lantern and dome would be placed the large bell, hung on a strong framework of iron. The main porticos are flanked on each side by dome-crowned turrets of a Romanesque character, which are utilized in as retiring-rooms in the plans of the second and third floors. A considerable portion of the ornamental work on the exterior, such as parapets, pinnacles, etc., are designed to be of galvanized iron. The staircases are also to be of iron, of elegant design.

The system of ventilation is that used in the new Law Courts of London, and other large buildings in Europe erected of late years.

In each of the four angles of the corridor is situated a large ventilating shaft carried from the basement above the roof and covered with an Emerson ventilating cap. There are flues proposed to be carried down the walls from openings near the floors in the court rooms, into the basement, and led into these shafts, which are to be heated by a stove placed therein, and thus create a draught which will carry off the foul air from these rooms and secure thorough ventilation.

A cold-air supply will also be provided by flues built horizontally into the external walls around the rooms, near to the ceiling, with apertures, and gratings, and valves. This, however, I expect will rarely be used, as the draught created by the ventilating shafts would also create a supply of itself through the natural channels, which would usually be found sufficient to keep the air in the rooms perfectly pure.

O. H. MATZ' PLAN.

The style selected by "Justitia,"—O. H. Matz,—is the Renaissance, or, more correctly, a combination of the forms from the various periods of the Renaissance, in the exterior composition of which there is a general adherence to the Pavilion of the New Louvre, of the Hotel de Ville de Paris, and the "Maison de Commerce," erected in the City of Lyons. The ground plan presents an irregular parallelogram, enclosing a hollow square or open court 54x152 feet in size, by which arrangement the three desiderata, light, air, and natural ventilation have been fully obtained for the benefit of those offices not fronting on the surrounding streets, and also for the corridors and vestibules. The approaches to the exterior of the building are through four boldly projecting two-story porticos, 15x50 feet, with detached columns and placed in the centre of each of the four facades. The steps project to the lot lines, and round off the corners, where handsome candelabras on stone pedestals are placed. The basement, 14 feet high, is treated in a bold manner with large rustic blocks and arches, and capped with moulded watertable.

The superstructure is treated in three different styles—First story, Doric; second story, Ionic; and third story, composite. These styles are uniformly carried out on the projecting parts of the design and on the porticos. The recessed portions of the facades have been treated more freely, thus giving variety to the design. The capitals of the composite are composed of English ferns, instead of the acanthus. The main cornice is massive but plain, with modillions and dentels, and surrounded by a balustrade consisting of panneled pedestals, with terminals and balusters between. The corner pavilions project three feet from the proposed building line, and measure 50 feet square on the base. The iron domes which surmount these pavilions are 40 feet high, curved, and 25 feet square on top, finished with neat metal crown and zinc crestings.

The great features of the design are the two large pavilions in the centre of LaSalle street (city half) and in the centre of Clark street (county half). These pavilions measure 80 feet front, and above the two-story porticos are pierced each by a large semi-circular window, with carved imposts or transom rails, and divided into three spaces, the archivolt being supported by handsome shafts surmounted by caryatides. The spandrels on the right and left are filled with medallion heads. Above the cornice raises an angular pediment, the space between cornice and archivolt being filled with pannels, divided by pilasters and filled with rosettes and medallions in place of the frieze and architrave. The tympana of the pediments are filled with emblematic sculpture, representing navigation—railroading on La Salle street front, and commerce and agriculture on the Clark street front, both containing also the coat of arms of the United States and of the State of Illinois. The apex of pediments is surmounted by statuary representing "Peace" and "War." The curved dome is pierced by oriel windows, and finished with metal cornices and crestings, from which suspend drops and festoons of leaves and ribands. The dome is placed within 35 feet from the building line on Washington street, measuring 62 feet on the base, and forming with its back the south front of the open court. Up to the height of 200 feet it is built square, and of solid masonry; the facades being relieved by galleries, projecting porticos, columns, pilasters, etc., and also by illuminated clock dials on each of the four sides, 18 feet diameter. The curved iron roof is so arranged that, starting in the form of a rectangle at its base, it finishes in octagon form at the top, and forms the base for the octagon lantern. This is attained by splitting the iron hiprafters about midways between base and crown, and creating a most graceful form. The height of this part is 70 feet. The lantern is also made of iron, 35 feet in height, and surmounted by the statue of "Justitia." The total height from the sidewalk level to the top of the Justitia is 325 feet. The two porticos on Washington and Randolph streets are flanked by belvideres, covered with iron domes, and attaining an altitude of 130 feet. And one of these belvideres will answer the best purpose for bell-towers, and will be greatly preferable to the suspension of the bell in the lantern, some 300 feet high.

The interior open court has a plain ashlar facade. The first floor opens into this court on a five-feet platform, supported by iron brackets from the walls, thus forming a direct communication between the four large vestibules, and also between the surrounding streets. In the centre of the court is the artesian well, with fountains. Corridors, 12 feet wide, divide the offices fronting the streets from those facing the open court, and connecting directly with the four large vestibules, forming an unbroken passage throughout the interior of the building. This communication is kept open also in the upper stories, which are reached from first floor by eight commodious iron staircases and three passenger elevators. All corridors receive direct light and air from the streets and court within. Most of the offices and court-rooms are provided with open fire-places, greatly enhancing the ventilation of the rooms, and aiding the system of ventilation introduced in the building, namely, to ventilate by the two principles of exhaustion and propulsion. The intention is to heat the building by steam, with direct and indirect radiation. The cubical contents of the building are about 12,000,000 cubic feet, in which measurement, however, are included the total area under ground, down to the bottom of concrete and foundation, projecting steps, porticos, etc. The estimated cost is $2,800,000.

MR. TILLEY'S PLAN.

"Eureka" is the suggestive and appropriate motto of plan No. 5, T. Tilley, which is a design of a most striking and original character, not only in its ground plans, but in its general combinations and the elegance of finish which seems to mark every detail. The design is in the form of a Greek cross, with wings so situated on each arm of the cross as to form what the architect explained to the reporter was professionally known as a compound Greek cross. The first feature of the design, and the one that at once strikes the observer, is, that the building is placed on the block in a diagonal shape, running from corner to corner, thus giving those greatest of all desideratums, an abundant supply of light and air; and this to every office, hall-way, and room throughout the entire building. The advantage of this over the square plan is so obvious to all acquainted with the laws of hygiene that no comment is needed. For the uninformed in such matters, however, it may be explained that, under the present plan, there are dark and gloomy rooms, damp and dismal passages, and more or less objectionable anti and waiting rooms, and what, are called in our phraseology "modern improvements." To prove that this is not the case in these plans, it is only necessary to state that every important room in the building, even including that dismal abode wherein the City Fathers reign supreme on every Monday night, and which is occasionally used for the purpose of debating public matters, has a frontage light, together with an abundance of exterior windows. This not only is highly essential, but adds greatly to the appearance of any building. Ventilation is further secured and must naturally be good and efficient from the fact that the shaft from the rotunda in the dome (which is in the centre of the building) will give all the necessary supply of fresh air. It is to be 200 feet high in the clear, and 307 feet from sidewalk to top of dome, and will be so arranged that during the heated term it will supply abundant currents of air via the wide corridors to every court-room and office in the building. The air from the exterior also, of course, acts as a ventilating shaft. This fact alone recommends the plan to all who have sworn, suffered, and sweltered in the court-rooms of Chicago in the days of yore. A less important feature, but one certainly deserving of attention by the Commissioners, is the fact that the plan, unlike those of the old style, furnishes a main entrance at every corner of the block. This is not only an immense convenience to the occupants thereof, but to the public a positive boon, if the quantity of people who daily visit it is taken into consideration.

The interior plans show that the architect has not expended all his force on his exterior. The rooms, corridors, and general appliances are admirably arranged, and, from a brief inspection of the plan, the public would at once arrive at the conclusion that nothing was left to be desired in that respect. The basement and first and second stories are to be used as offices for our public officials, the third and fourth stories are treated as one story in the interior, to be used for court-rooms, the Council chamber, and a public hall which will have a seating capacity of 5,000.

The general tout ensemble of the plans, if we may judge from the elevations and prospective, is not only pleasing as a whole, and well proportioned in its details, but is massive, originally striking and bold in its outline, and still preserves that harmony and delicacy of finish which is the essence of true art, and characterizes some of the most classical buildings of Europe.

AN EXPLANATION.

A correspondent indignantly writes to denounce those architects whose names have become familiar to the reporters, and to scathe the reporters who have discovered the names of the authors. If our correspondent only knew what the reporters knew when the names were published, namely, that nearly all the members of the Committee were familiar with the names of the authors, and that further secresy was no longer of value, he would have reflected before he wrote over the signature of "Justice." Some of the architects—those belonging to rings—took especial pains to let their names be known, and in their efforts to point out the fancied superiority of their plans took care to let the names of other competitors be known also. The wrong was not done by the reporters. The names were so well known that they learned them without inquiry. Why should they be withheld from the public when those parties who ought to have remained in ignorance were familiar with them?

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 5.

Notwithstanding the stringency that has prevailed in all the Eastern cities and in Europe, money continues in fair supply in this market. The demand is active, and in some quarters the banks have more good paper offered than they care to take, but in the street the supply of money offered is good, and all really first-class paper is easily disposed of at 10 to 12 per cent, with some transactions in less desirable paper at 15 to 18 per cent.

Exchange is in demand, the remittances of Western merchants to Eastern creditors being large. Sales of New York funds were made to-day at 50c and 60c per $1,000 premium.

The great feature in finances to-day is the advance in the price of gold to 119⅛, though the closing price was somewhat lower. It is apparent that the great decrease in the amount of gold in the country during the last fifteen months, and the probability that the same experience is to be repeated in the next four or five months, is placing the price of gold entirely in the control of the gold speculators, and when the exports of domestic products fall off, as they usually do in summer, gold will go much higher than now.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,074,938.19	$401,009.29
Tuesday	4,065,944.24	461,772.29
Wednesday	7,315,952.91	827,048.13
Thursday	4,336,019.91	379,431.17
Friday	4,117,150.99	304,169.81
Saturday	3,685,773.64	305,234.26
Total	$26,595,779.88	$2,708,664.99
Corresponding week last year	$19,709,676.84	$2,644,245.92

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	
Third National Bank	135	140
Fifth National Bank	136	
Commercial National Bank	137	140
German National Bank	125	130
Manufacturers' National Bank	100	115
Northwestern National Bank	220	
Corn Exchange National Bank	118	125
City National Bank	145	....
Home National Bank	100	....
National Bank of Illinois	110	....
National Bank of Commerce	100	105
Chicago City Railway	165	170
West Division Railway	....	190
North Division Railway	98	101
Pullman Palace Car	112	114
Elgin Watch Company	102½	105
Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company	105	108
Chamber of Commerce	93	95
Traders' Ins. Co	101	105

SALES.

$2,600 Chamber of Commerce at 95.
3,000 Travelers' Insurance at 102.
3,000 Chicago City Railway at 167½.
500 Traders' Insurance at 104.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	116⅝	116⅞
5-20s of '64	116⅜	117
5-20s of '65	118⅜	119
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116⅞	117⅛
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117¾	118⅛
10-40s	112⅝	112⅞
U. S. 5s (New Issue)	113⅝	114
Gold and Gold Coupons	118⅜	118⅝
Gold Exchange		119
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	107½@	108½
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		99½ & int.
Cook County 7s		99½ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10's 92@95		....

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 5.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	7,118	3,525	10,590	4,429
Wheat, bu	24,873	1,750	32,833	13,439
Corn, bu	30,330	47,215	13,598	40,890
Oats, bu	34,250	18,430	19,943	40,308
Rye, bu	2,077	605	2,300	1,200
Barley, bu	6,270	2,510	12,425	8,345
Grass seed, lbs	69,170	43,140	103,507	40,853
Flax seed, lbs	17,000	......	36,700	19,500
Broom corn, lbs	3,100	10,000	400	......
Cured meats, lbs	153,400	197,168	1228,345	711,420
Beef, brls	......	......	135	......
Pork, brls	72	228	1,400	1,620
Lard, lbs	278,300	20,260	346,980	130,963
Tallow, lbs	22,870	18,790	29,075	......
Butter, lbs	42,445	41,779	8,500	10,300
Dressed hogs, No	84	44	......	......
Live hogs, No	17,225	3,925	10,703	2,653
Cattle, No	3,234	1,538	2,539	2,848
Sheep, No	1,134	489	643	1,234
Hides, lbs	204,105	112,830	143,289	62,020
Highwines, brls	388	256	109	365
Wool, lbs	69,706	41,286	19,050	21,800
Potatoes, bu	4,683	7,415	1,047	1,519
Lumber, M feet	358	1,705	1,247	688
Shingles, M	730	1,920	1,769	1,303
Lath, M	40	400	46	37
Salt, brls	300	......	519	3,169

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 3,464 bu wheat; 4,395 bu rye; 917 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 19,689 bu wheat; 18,319 bu corn; 4,360 bu oats; 2,576 bu rye; 9,233 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 37 cars wheat; 106 cars corn; 7 cars oats; 1 car rye; 11 cars barley. Total, 162 cars, or 64,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	April 5, 1873.	March 29, 1873.	April 6, 1872.
Flour, brls	60,229	54,533	22,601
Wheat, bu	179,432	190,957	14,866
Corn, bu	357,221	295,140	220,555
Oats, bu	178,590	240,382	75,132
Rye, bu	11,801	7,148	5,485
Barley, bu	46,305	48,815	15,150
Live hogs, No	81,920	54,025	26,333
Cattle, No	17,488	17,762	12,090
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	65,298	60,175	21,205
Wheat, bu	194,826	80,990	57,662
Corn, bu	81,184	86,929	164,648
Oats, bu	142,[illegible]	146,707	126,857
Rye, bu	5,878	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	69,099	72,181	43,122
Live hogs, No	58,831	43,143	28,829
Cattle, No	13,502	12,888	10,884

The warm, pleasant weather of this morning seemed to take everybody by surprise, and imparted a wholesome stimulus to many departments of activity, as it promised an early resumption of summer business. Such weather, if continued, would speedily unlock the straits, and permit the resumption of navigation, while it would also compensate for the hitherto retarding weather, which has prevented the farmers from seeding as extensively as they had expected. Building operations took a new start, although it was the last day of the week, and the movements of vessels in the harbor showed the anxiety of business men to be ready for the first breeze which shall carry out our grain and other produce to the consumer. At the same time the straits are now full of ice, and some say they contain more ice than at this date in any one of twenty years past.

The Associated Press report of last evening gave three reasons for the weakness in grain in New York, but omitted to give what is undoubtedly the true reason. That is the fact that there has been no export demand on the seaboard, as proven by the statement that the exports from New York for the week ending last evening were only 12,000 bu wheat, and 130,000 bu corn. With such plentiful offerings of California wheat in Liverpool, the merchants there do not care to order wheat from this section, and there is little encouragement to speculative shippers, in the fact that the best bid in Liverpool yesterday for Chicago No. 2 spring to arrive in May was 48s per quarter, which will not admit of over $1.05 being paid for it here, reckoning on the basis of 15c freight to Kingston.

The leading produce markets were dull to-day, with the exception of wheat and provisions. Saturday is seldom a busy day, except when it falls at the end of a month. The shipping demand was very light, and the speculative element held back from investing. The receipts were only moderate, and the rail shipments liberal for the season.

There was a good degree of activity in the grocery market, and prices were again firm all around, and unchanged. Dry goods continue reasonably active, with but little variation in prices. All staple fabrics, and seasonable goods generally, are held with pronounced firmness. Butter was in good request at yesterday's prices. Receipts are increasing some, but the increase is chiefly in common to fair grades, choice dairy continuing scarce. Bagging remains quiet as previously quoted. There was no change in the cheese, fish, and dried fruit markets. Canned goods met with a satisfactorily active inquiry, and nearly all articles enumerated in the list were held firmly at the quoted prices. Corn advanced a trifle, with which exception there were no quotable changes in values. Hay was again reported dull, with prices unsettled and irregular. Hides were in moderate request only, and the market was lacking in strength. Leather was firm. No new features were noted in the pig-iron, tobacco, and wood markets. Oils were fairly active at the quoted prices.

The warm weather has had a favorable effect on the lumber market; the demand for all descriptions having improved, and a steadier feeling exists, the higher grades and shingles remaining firm. Brick, lime, cement, etc., are in good request, the quoted prices being generally adhered to. Fair activity was noticed in the market for metals, tinners' stock, and nails; and prices are ruling steady, and for many articles strong. A fair business was transacted in iron and steel, the market being firm for all imported stock. No further change in American iron was reported. Naval stores met with an improved inquiry, and rule steady. Wool and hops were quiet, and without particular change. Prices for the former staple are weak and irregular, while hops are held firmly at quotations, as the stocks are light, and gradually becoming less. Broom corn was without new feature; manufacturers are purchasing for immediate consumption, the better qualities being mostly wanted. There was very little trading in the seed market to-day, and all descriptions were dull, excepting the higher grades of timothy, which were in tolerably fair demand. Prices were unchanged. The demand for potatoes continues fair, and former prices were readily obtained. Green fruits were quiet; prices were unchanged for all varieties, except apples, which, under liberal stocks and many inferior offerings, are weak and irregular. Poultry is still very scarce, and all offerings sell readily on arrival. Eggs were in moderate local demand at 14@15c.

Lake freights were inactive, and nominally unchanged, at 15c for corn and 16c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo, and 20c and 21½c for do to Oswego. Rail freights are firm at 65c per 100 lbs to New York, and 70c to Boston. Through freights, by lake and rail, are quoted 10c below these rates.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the recent decline, though quoted firmer in New York till near the close. Sales were limited to 100 brls at 86½c per gallon.

Provisions were rather more active, being in better demand. The trading was principally in pork and lard, the former advancing 10@15c per brl, and the latter 10c per 100 lbs, the recent sharp decline having brought out several buying orders. Meats were in small request, and a shade easier, several holders offering meats freely at yesterday's quotations. The warmer weather will interfere to some extent with the movement of meats, and yet seller May is in favor with buyers, several large lots having been recently sold on that option. The demand to-day, for pork and lard, was believed to be altogether from the short interest. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller April, $15.60@15.65; do seller May, $15.75; do seller June, $16.00@16.05; do seller July, $16.25; prime mess, none here; old pork, $14.00@14.50. Lard, cash, or seller April, $8.30@8.35; do seller May, $8.47½@8.50; do seller June, $8.65@8.70. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 11@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6@6½c for shoulders; 7⅞@7⅜c for long clear; 7⅝@7⅞c for short ribs; and 8@8⅛c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅛@6⅜c. English meats, 7⅛@7⅞c for Cumberlands; 8@8⅛c for short ribs; 8⅛@8⅜c for short clear; 13½@14½c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders, 9c for clear ribs, 9½c for short clear, and 13@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00@9.50; extra mess do, $10.00@10.50; beef hams, $28.50@29.50. City tallow, 7⅛@7⅜c; grease quotable at 5¼@6⅜c. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls mess pork seller May at $15.75; 3,000 brls do seller June at $16.05; 250 brls do at $16.00; 1,950 tcs lard seller May at $8.50; 1,250 tcs do seller June at $8.70; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 7⅝c; 50,000 lbs short clear at 8c.

The following were the stocks of pork products on hand in this city on the 1st inst., as reported by the packers and warehousemen to the Secretary of the Pork Packers' Association:

Mess pork, new, brls	58,602
Mess pork, old, brls	30,310
Prime mess pork, brls	60
Clear pork, brls	480
Lard, tcs	42,200
Sweet pickled hams, tcs	36,298
Sweet pickled hams, brls	2,150
Shoulders, lbs	5,056,500
Short rib middles, lbs	9,052,800
Short clear middles, lbs	3,874,255
Long clear middles, lbs	117,300
Cumberland middles, lbs	70,000
Rough sides, lbs	134,000
Bellies, lbs	197,000
Grease, pkgs	3,088

The daily "Commercial Report" gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending April 3, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams, tcs.	Shoulders, lbs.	Middles, lbs.
Week ending April 3	3,297	5,135	3,781	2,821,800	6,090,860
Same week 1872	1,795	1,922	1,899	417,284	1,596,832
Since Nov. 1, '72	165,319	157,149	46,717	35,614,314	141,079,431
Same time '71-'72	67,588	140,123	49,907	24,349,323	86,280,042

The shipments in detail were as follows: Shoulders, bxs, 4,426; short ribs, bxs, 2,983; short clear, bxs, 3,795; long clear, bxs, 1,535; long hams, bxs, 1,751; Cumberlands, bxs, 1,188; bacon, bxs, 139; long rib, bxs, 22; Staffordshire, bxs, 269; Stretfords, bxs, 54; Irish cut, bxs, 24; Birmingham, bxs, 10; bellies, tcs, 400; shoulders, pcs, 8,154; short ribs, pcs, 10,030; short clear, backs, 52 tcs.

Flour was quiet, though a shade more active than on Friday, there being a moderate inquiry for shipment, though reported dull and heavy in New York. The demand from the local trade was only moderate. Prices were unchanged, some holders being a little firmer in their views, from the fact that the shipments now exceed the receipts. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $10.25; 250 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.37½; 100 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.20; 650 brls do on private terms; 200 brls superfines at $4.50; 50 brls do at $3.75; 200 brls rye (King William) and 100 brls do (Forest City) at $4.25; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 2,050 brls. Also 30 tons bran at $10.00 on track. The following was the asking range of prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.25	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.75	@ 6.75
Low to medium	5.00	@ 5.75
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	3.00	@ 4.75
Rye flour	4.00	@ 4.35
Bran	10.00	@10.50
Middlings	10.00	@14.00

Wheat was moderately active, and ½c higher than on Friday, under a good demand, which was chiefly from the put interest, till the shorts were attracted by the increased firmness, and filled in with more freedom. New York was quoted irregular, with large holders firm in their views, notwithstanding a very small export demand. The advices from Liverpool generally quoted that market as firmer, though all did not agree in that respect. This gave a stronger tone to our market, especially as there are a great number of orders here to buy May wheat at $1.19@1.20. The greatest cause of the improvement in prices seemed, however, to be the fact that there were numerous "puts" out, to deliver at about $1.19½ to-day; and the parties who had sold those privileges were naturally anxious to prevent deliveries from being made. This put business is growing in magnitude; in fact it seems now to have been organized into a regular science, like the bookmaking of the turfite. It has recently had a great deal to do with the tone of our leading grain markets. Seller May, which was the principal option dealt in, opened at $1.19½, advanced to $1.20⅝, declined to $1.20, rose to $1.20¾, and declined to $1.20½ at the close. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 spring, sold at $1.14⅞@1.15⅜, closing at $1.15. Seller June sold at $1.21½@1.22⅜; and buyer May at $1.23@1.23¼. New receipts of No. 2 spring closed at $1.18. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.26@1.28; and No. 3 do nominal at $1.06 for regular. Cash sales were reported of 7,600 bu No. 2 spring (fresh) at $1.18; 5,000 bu do regular at $1.15⅜; 10,000 bu do at $1.15½; 10,000 bu do at $1.15⅝; 40,000 bu do at $1.15¼; 15,000 bu do at $1.15⅛; 10,000 bu do at $1.15; 5,600 bu No. 3 spring (fresh) at $1.08; 1,600 bu do at $1.07½; 800 bu rejected spring at 93½c; 2,400 bu do at 93c. Total, 108,000 bu.

Corn was dull and steady at an average decline of ⅛c from the average of Friday, with a greatly reduced demand. New York was heavy, and the weather here was fine, which promised a larger yield on the new crop, and larger receipts on the old, while the prospects of shipping out are small, as most of the freight-room now in harbor has been engaged by one or two parties, and a considerable proportion thereof is understood to be for corn to arrive by canal. So great an anxiety to sell, and so little desire to buy, have not been noticed in corn for several days past. It is probable that much of this feeling was due to fears of the effect of the weather upon the corn now in store here, as much of it was secured in an inferior condition as to dryness. There is little doubt that a long spell of warm, muggy weather would try it severely. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 30⅛@30⅜c, with one sale at 30⅝c; new receipts of No. 2 at 33c; seller May at 34⅛@34⅜c; seller June at 36⅛@36⅜c; seller July at 38⅞@39⅛c, and seller August at 39⅝@39⅞c, all closing firm at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 14,400 bu No. 2 fresh at 33c; 5,000 bu regular at 30⅜c; 25,000 bu do at 30⅜c; 45,000 bu do at 30⅛c; 3,200 bu rejected at 28⅛c; 12,000 bu, by sample, at 32c; 800 bu do at 31⅛c; 400 bu ear at 30c, all on track. Total, 105,800 bu.

Oats were dull and little better than nominal at a slight advance on the reduced quotations of Friday, buyers being few and far between, while the reported shipments nearly equaled the receipts, and the arrivals of this morning were small. Seller the month, or regular No. 2 sold at 23⅜@23½c; new receipts of do at 26@26⅛c; and seller May at 27⅜@27½c, with one rumored sale at 28c. Seller June was nominal at 29@29½c. The market closed rather firm. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 fresh at 26⅛c; 2,400 bu do at 26c; 1,200 bu rejected (Neeley's) at 22c; 600 bu (black) by sample at 30c, on track. Total 14,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and unchanged, there being little offering, and no demand to speak of. Regular No. 2 was nominal at 62½c. Sales were restricted to 400 bu No. 2, new receipts, at 64c; and 400 bu by sample at 67c.

Barley was dull, and about 1c lower all round, with only a very limited demand at any price. Regular No. 2 was tame at 75c, and was offered freely at 77c seller last half. No. 3 was dull and nominal at 64@65c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 fresh at 80c; 400 bu do at 79c; 5,000 bu regular at 75c; 4,800 bu rejected at 43c; 800 bu do at 42½c; 400 bu by sample at 90c; 400 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 56c, all on track; 800 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 80c, delivered. Total, 15,800.

LATEST.

In the afternoon there was a moderate amount of trading on the curbstone, and wheat closed a shade firmer than at the close of 'Change. No. 2 spring was nominal at $1.15½@1.15⅝ seller the month, and sold at $1.20@1.20⅝ seller May, closing at $1.20½. Corn was in moderate request, and steady at 30⅛@30⅜c seller the month, and 34⅛@34⅜c seller May. Other grain was quiet and unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, April 5.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 5.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,737	13,893	1,142
Tuesday	4,055	13,473	1,564
Wednesday	2,488	14,531	338
Thursday	3,039	14,189	2,281
Friday	3,234	17,225	1,134
Saturday	600	7,500	500
Total	17,153	80,811	6,929
Last week	17,533	57,586	5,207
Week before last	14,664	62,879	7,314
Week ending March 15	14,322	52,410	6,244
Total, 4 weeks	63,672	253,686	25,694
Since Jan. 1, 1873	172,791	1,284,549	113,828
Same period in 1872	149,354	824,713	128,902
Increase	23,437	459,836	....
Decrease	....	....	15,074

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,387	9,036	879
Tuesday	1,869	8,867	....
Wednesday	1,386	10,412	474
Thursday	2,826	11,430	658
Friday	2,539	10,703	643
Total	11,007	50,448	2,654

CATTLE—As was feared would be the case, the large shipments eastward from here during last week resulted in a sharp reaction of prices at the sea-board, the supply exceeding the demand at all points, and values being subjected to a ¼@½c decline all around. Our market has sympathized to the extent of a ¼@⅜c so far as shipping grades were concerned, but remains essentially unchanged for other descriptions. That under the pressure of the enormous receipts of the past two weeks (some 35,000 head arrived during that period) the depreciation in values should have been no greater, is matter for surprise. Had not the attendance of outside buyers been unusually full, and the quality of the stock exceptionally fine, the profits of drovers had been less; or, rather, their *losses* would have been greater. The inquiry for stock steers has steadily exceeded the offering, and the inquiry for butchers' stuff has also kept pace with the supply, and for these two classes the prices current a week ago have uniformly been well sustained. Stock cattle may be expected to continue in active request for some time to come, and it is not probable that the supply, within the next six weeks, will at any time so far exceed the demand as to cause any material decline. In a few instances feeders have paid $4.65@4.75 for especially desirable lots, but their purchases were chiefly at $3.50@4.00 for poor to medium, and at $4.25@4.50 for good to prime. The supply of new milch cows is gradually increasing, but the market has not as yet been overstocked, and prices keep well up, ranging from $20.00 per head for poor to $45.00 for choice. Veal calves were salable at about former rates, though the tendency is downward, as the receipts are more liberal. Good to choice fat light-weights sell at $5.00@5.75, and poor to medium qualities at $3.50@4.50. Corn-fed Texas cattle have been in fair supply at $4.00@4.50 for common to medium droves, and at $4.75@5.00 for choice, with a few extra at $5.12½.

To-day there was a dull, heavy feeling in the market. The different classes of buyers were well represented, but their wants were few, and it was a dragging trade from the opening to the close. Shippers were the principal operators, a few loads only being taken by local butchers or feeders. Prices were without quotable change, as compared with yesterday, the following being the closing:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.70@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.80@5.10
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.25@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.25@4.00
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	4.25@5.00

HOGS—During the first half of the week under review the market was an excited and advancing one. Although the receipts were much larger than ever known at a corresponding period in any former season, there were buyers for all offerings, and up to Thrusday noon there had been an advance of 60@65c per 100 lbs, prices going to $5.45@5.85 for poor to choice qualities. The continued heavy arrivals, however, proved too severe a strain upon the market, and during Thursday afternoon and Friday prices eased off 15@20c, or to $5.30@5.65. Should the present rate of supply be maintained—which is scarcely probable—the course of prices must continue downward, as none are rash enough to predict that there will be, for any considerable length of time, a legitimate demand in this market for 70,000 to 80,000 per week, at the relatively high prices now prevalent.

To-day there was fair activity, and prices were sustained at $5.30@5.40 for poor to common; at $5.45@5.50 for medium to good grades, and at $5.50@5.65 for choice. Several thousand remain in the pens unsold.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
48	240	$5.62½	62	255	$5.65	6[illegible]	221	$5.35
54	199	5.40	83	186	5.35	68	182	5.35
56	240	5.35	79	200	5.45	22	240	5.45
25	216	5.45	56	217	5.45	56	205	5.45
65	218	5.45	63	210	5.47½	57	200	5.42½
106	190	5.60	115	274	5.50	25	249	5.45
196	198	5.40	60	254	5.40	65	220	5.45
53	205	5.35	136	189	5.40	62	194	5.50
61	168	5.40	40	178	5.35	53	157	5.35
60	220	5.45	62	215	5.40	60	204	5.40
60	232	5.37½	64	227	5.37½	126	192	5.40
115	215	5.40	60	212	5.50	62	206	5.37½
51	225	5.45	67	173	5.50	93	252	5.60
34	146	5.40	56	199	5.45	95	264	5.40
53	287	5.40	96	181	5.40	50	246	5.55
80	246	5.55	69	220	5.50	82	194	5.40
50	170	5.40	127	192	5.40	55	189	5.40
66	218	5.37½	40	135	5.40	42	200	5.40
55	191	5.45	63	211	5.45	88	201	5.50
64	168	5.40	29	311	5.40	110	214	5.60
62	211	5.50						

SHEEP—Have been in light supply, and in fair demand at $3.75@4.50 for poor to common; at $4.75@5.25 for medium; and at $5.50@6.25 for good to choice, with the bulk of sales within the range of $4.25@5.75. Very few lambs have as yet arrived, and it is impossible to give reliable quotations. All the sheep have been disposed of, and the market closes steady at the above quotations.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Royal Havana Lottery,

THE GREAT

Extraordinary Drawing of April 22.

Only 16,000 Tickets, with 2,097 Full Prizes.

(One Prize to every 7 Tickets).

1 Prize of	$500,000
1 Prize of	100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
2 of $25,000	50,000
4 of $10,000	40,000
12 of $5,000	60,000
489 of $500	244,500
And 1,587 smaller Prizes, amounting to	165,000
Whole amount drawn	$1,200,000

Price of Tickets in Currency:
Whole, Halves, Quarters, Fifths, Tenths, Twentieths, $150.00. $75.00. $37.50. $30.00. $15.00. $7.50.
We are now prepared to fill orders.
To prevent loss by mail, remit registered letter, Post Money Order, or Express. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., N. Y. P. O. Address, Box 4448.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 57 West Madison-st. and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 11:20 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 4:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	* 10:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	‡10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 11:00 a. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	8:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	‡ 3:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	‡ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:15 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 5:20 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Freight and Ticket office 155 Washington-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:50 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	‡10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	‡ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†5:15 p. m.	‡*10:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9.00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

PROPOSALS.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

PROPOSALS FOR House of Correction Labor.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Mayor, until April 8, 1873, at 12 o'clock m., for the labor of 175 able-bodied city prisoners, at BRICK-MAKING. Institution to furnish grounds; 10 hours to be a day's work, and no charge for labor when prisoners cannot be employed for reason of bad weather. Contractors may use clay belonging to the institution now in river bottom, or within line of river, as contemplated by survey for river enlargement. Contract to extend three years, subject to cancellation by three months' notice from contractors to the Board of Inspectors. Prisoners to work during brick-making season only.

Also, like proposals for the labor of 50 male city prisoners, at any other outdoor employment. Institution to furnish necessary grounds. Contract subject to same conditions as to hours of day's work, bad weather, length of contract, and cancellation, as above specified for proposals for labor at brick-making.

Also, like proposals for the labor of 75 able-bodied male prisoners at indoor work. Institution to furnish workshop and wareroom. Contract subject to the same conditions as to hours of day's work, length of contract, and cancellation, as above specified for proposals for labor at brick-making.

Also, like proposals for the labor of all able-bodied female prisoners not required at ordinary prison duties. Institution to furnish workshop and wareroom. Contract subject to same conditions as above specified, as to hours of day's work, length of contract, and cancellation, for proposals for labor at brick-making.

Institution to furnish all necessary guards and keepers to enforce labor. Proposal to state the price per diem for each prisoner; also, whether more than the number specified are wanted, and if so, how many; the business at which it is proposed to employ them; size of workshop and wareroom, or grounds, required; and if power or machinery is to be used. Proposal to be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $200, with two sureties, to be approved by the Mayor; the conditions of the bond to be the making of the contract if the bid is accepted; and to be addressed, "To the Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction, Mayor's Office, Chicago," and marked, "Proposals for Prison Labor." The Board of Inspectors reserve the right to reject any and all bids. A good and sufficient bond will be required for the fulfillment of any contract. All required information will be furnished by application to the Mayor, or to the Superintendent of the House of Correction.

By order of the Board of Inspectors,
JOSEPH MEDILL,
Mayor and Chairman.

PROPOSALS

For Material, and Work, and Labor Required in the Construction of the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 7th day of April, 1873, at noon, by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, for the furnishing and delivery of all material, work, labor, and construction of and for the Cook County Jail and Criminal Court Building, being erected on the corner of Michigan and Dearborn-sts., in the City of Chicago, according to plans and specifications, details and drawings on file in the office of Messrs. Armstrong & Egan, Architects, No. 14 South Clark-st., Chicago, as follows, to wit:

1. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for entire mason, cut stone, and plastering work complete.
2. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the iron work complete.
3. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the building, carpenter, joiner, and woodwork complete.
4. All material, work, labor, construction, and finish for the plumbing and gas-fitting complete.

The stone to be used may be granites, marbles, or sandstones. The qualities must have uniformity of color, texture, and durability, and no stone will be considered whose quality has not been tested by actual use in buildings.

Builders may include one or more of the items specified in their proposals, and all proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the County Clerk, and be accompanied with a copy of this notice, and by a penal bond in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), with security, to be approved by said Board, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond, with approved security therefor, as follows:

For the stone, mason, and plastering work	$25,000
For the iron work and material	[illegible]
For the carpenter, joiner, and building work and material	10,000
For the plumbing, gas-fitting, work, and material	10,000

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved. Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed Proposals (for the various kinds of work and material named), and deposited with the County Clerk, addressed to The Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

H. M. SINGER,
JOHN HERTING,
A. J. GALLOWAY,
THOMAS LONERGAN,
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
Committee on Public Buildings, Board of Commissioners of Cook County.

Times, Journal, Post, Staats-Zeitung, Union, and Inter-Ocean please copy.
Chicago, March 12, 1873.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32—provisions included. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, April 5, noon.
CITY OF BRISTOL...........Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, April 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.......Thursday, April 17, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports...........$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports...........35.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports...........38.00 Currency.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
General Western Agent,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction. STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.

RATES OF FREIGHT:

Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.

For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.

ALLAN & CO., Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80 and $90 Currency.

STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
55 Market-st., Chicago.

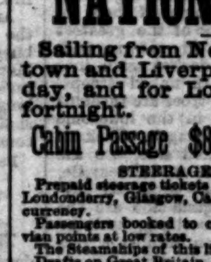
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Notice to Stockholders and Bondholders.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 24, 1873.

The Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company, for the election of three Directors to serve for three years, and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m. The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 24th inst., and reopened for Transfers on the 8th day of April next. W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
63 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 AND 83 South Clark-st. A partial list; we have others, if these don't suit:

RESIDENCES—SOUTH DIVISION.

Indiana-st., near Thirty-fifth-st., cottage, 5 rooms, all furnished, $4,600; cheap.

Indiana-st., near Thirty-ninth-st., 2-story and brick basement, all improvements, $16,000; easy.

Indiana-st., near Twenty-ninth-st., 2-story and brick basement, all improvements, $13,000; easy.

Langley-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., 2-story and brick basement, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, elegantly finished, $16,000; all elegant furniture, $11,500; terms easy.

Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st., lot 60x175, house 34x56; $15,000; special bargain.

Michigan-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., elegant house, all improvements, $40,000; $30,000 cashy 10 years at 8 per cent; bargain.

Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st., elegant house, all modern improvements, good barn, $14,000; easy terms, a bargain.

Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st., fine house, Mansard roof, 15 rooms, all improvements, $32,000; easy terms, or will trade.

Seventeenth-st., near Wabash-av., marble front house, good barn, all improvements, $15,000; cheap.

Twenty-sixth-st., near Indiana-av., two houses, 2-story and basement, brick; 10 rooms, all improvements, good barn, only $16,000 each.

LOTS—SOUTH DIVISION.

Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., two lots; special bargain.

State-st., near Thirty-fourth-st., four lots; bottom prices.

State-st., near Thirty-fifth-st., two lots; easy low.

5 acres corner Wentworth-av. and Forty-third-st.; cheap.

5 acres on Sixtieth-st., near South Park.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Burnside-st., near Thirty-third, house and lot, $4,000, monthly payments.

Burnside-st., near Thirty-ninth, house and lot, $3,100, monthly payments.

Johnson-place, near Wentworth-av., house and lot, $6,000, rental 1 annual payment.

Twenty-third-st., new house, 13 rooms, $4,000; rents for $600; easy payments.

Wentworth-av., brick house, 10 rooms, $6,000, monthly payments.

HOUSES—WEST DIVISION.

Aberdeen-st., near Monroe, east front, 13 rooms, good barn, $14,000, easy terms.

Aberdeen-st., near Adams, 2-story frame, brick basement, 7 rooms, only $1,600, easy terms.

Adams-st., corner Centre-av., 2-story basement brick house, 11 rooms, good barn, $14,000, terms to suit, bargain.

Adams-st., near Hoyne, 2-story house, lot 50x125, $16,000, cheap.

Park-st., near Ashland-av., 2-story, 9 rooms, only $4,000, very cheap; one-fourth down, balance 1, 2, and 3 years.

Forty-first-st., cottage and lot, long time, $1,600.

Madison-st., near Loomis, 2-story and basement brick house, 13 rooms, all improvements, $16,000.

Fulton-st., near Ashland-av., 2-story frame, 11 rooms, lot 24x132, $6,000.

Hubbard-st., an elegant house, with or without large grounds.

Washington-st., near Wood, elegant marble-front house, all improvements, billiard room, play room, finish first-class throughout, $30,000; easy terms, 5 per cent.

South Green-st., near Madison, 2½-story frame house, $13,000, special bargain, lot 25x125.

WEST DIVISION.

Jackson-st., near Centre-av., 50x125 feet, cheap.

Jackson-st., near Throop, 75 feet at $120; long time.

Jackson-st., corner Hamilton-av., 50x132 feet; bargain.

Kendall-st., 4 lots cheap; easy terms.

Lincoln-st., near Van Buren, 50x132, manufacturing property, cheap.

Throop-st., and Robey, 2 lots, cheap.

Fourth-st., 3 lots, cheap.

Robey and Fourth-st., 6 lots, bargain.

Herbert-st., and Fourth-st., 2 lots, special bargain.

HOUSES—NORTH DIVISION.

Belden-av., near Clark, 2-story basement brick house, 10 rooms, lot 47x134 feet, only $8,500, terms easy.

Centre-st., near Dayton, 2½-story cottage, brick basement, 9 rooms, all improvements, nice little home, $3,500, easy terms, cheap.

Franklin, near Wisconsin-st., 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, all improvements.

Indiana-st., house 11 rooms, all improvements, barn, etc., $12,000, bargain.

Lincoln-av., cottage house, acre lot, beautiful little home, $13,000, easy terms.

NORTH DIVISION.

Orchard-st., 2-story and basement brick, $4,000, cheap.

Orchard-st., an elegant house, $6,500, cheap.

Orchard-st., (or Seminary-av.,) 2-story and basement brick house, 9 rooms, all improvements; only $8,000; bargain.

LOTS.

Franklin-st., near Lincoln Park, cheap.

Grace-av., on Dummy road, 25x125, cheap.

Huron-st., near Dearborn, 18x75, bargain.

Maplewood, Lake View-ave., 75x132 feet, very desirable.

Illinois-st., lot 50x100 feet, street paved, etc. Terms easy.

LaSalle-st., between Oak and Maple, 29 feet front, cheap.

Ogden-av., near Rush, five lots, very cheap.

Thirteenth-st., east of Paine, lot 24x71, paved street, easy terms.

Walnut-st., between Ontario and Erie, 50x100 feet, cheap.

Wellington and Lake View-ave., 175x197 feet, very desirable.

Bushing-st., 2 lots, cheap, long time.

FOR SALE—BY HOLMES & RICH, BROKERS and Dealers in Real Estate, No. 12 Exchange Building:

RESIDENCES.

$2,600—Cottage and lot 24x120, with barn, No. 169 Twenty-eighth-st.

$3,500—Frame house and lot 24x86, No. 329 Cottage Grove-av.

$18,000—Frame house, brick barn, lot 47x177, Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

$18,000—Brick house, lot 82x127, east front, Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st.

$8,000—Frame house, and lot 24x167, Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.

$10,000—Brick house, lot 82x134, No. 270 Park-av.

$20,000—Brick, stone front, lot 82x134, Calumet-av., 4th door south of Thirty-first-st.

$25,000—Brick, stone front, lot 82x192, Wabash-av., near Twenty-seventh-st.

$18,000—Frame house, lot 82x172, Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.

$7,000—Brick house, lot 42x165, Calumet-av., near Twenty-second-st.

$1,800—Cottage and lot 24x111, No. 29 Pine-st.

$28,000—Two frame houses, lot 66x165, Michigan-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.

$30,000—Brick house, lot 66x198, Michigan-av., corner Twenty-fifth-st.

$15,000—Brick house, and barn, lot 82x182, Indiana-av. and Forty-ninth-st.

Suburban residences at Hinsdale, Clarendon Hills, Riverside, Aurora, and other places.

INVESTMENT PROPERTY.

$2,700—Michigan-st., near Twenty-eighth-st., $225.

$2,250—Wentworth-av., near Fifty-first-st., $185.

$2,700—Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., $225.

$2,250—Goethe-st., near Clark, $180.

$2,700—Forty-fourth-st., near Vincennes-av., $225.

$2,700—Wabash-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., $225.

$2,250—State-st., near Thirty-fourth, $215.

FOR SALE—BY H. F. ELDRED & CO., REAL ESTATE and House Renting Agency, No. 120 Randolph-st., corner Clark—Houses, lots and other locations, from $3,000 to $50,000.

Ellis-av.—Prairie-av.—Indiana-st.—
Wabash-av.—Ellis-av.—Third-av.—
Bryant-st.—State-st.—Myrick-av.—
Cottage place.—Park-av.—Mortimer-st.—
Washington-st.—Marshfield-av.—Willard place.—
Rodd-st.—Union-st.—Wentworth-av.—W. Jefferson-st.—
Brown-st.—

UNIMPROVED.

Central Park, 19 acres north of Barry Point Road, of pt. S. ½ of N. E. ¼ of Section 10, 40, 13e. Must be sold at a bargain.

Forty-second-st., 25 lots that can be bought of a low party.

Indiana-av. and Seventy-sixth-st., east front, 100x139.

Archer-av., west of Twenty-third-st., 50 feet; runs through to Twenty-fifth-st.

Chicago-av. and Rober-st., 2 lots, 24x125.

Robey-st. and Fourth, 4 lots.

Lincoln-st., near Van Buren, 50x132.

Washington Heights, 20 acres in southwest ¼ of Section 7, 39, 13, at a great bargain.

Lake-st., near Millard and Central Park, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

Division-st., west of Wood-st., 99x125; cheap.

Archer-av., between Centre and Clay-sts., 4 lots, each 24x125.

Dearborn-st., between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh-sts., 200x160, at a great bargain.

Vernon-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 40x132.

20 acres, Blocks 17, 24, 31, and 38, in Section 12, 39, 13; 20 acres, Blocks 17, 24, 31, and 38, in Section 17 and 20, 39, 14.

Washington Heights, 20 acres in Section 17 and 20, 39, 14.

FOR SALE—BY OLMSTEAD & NEWTH, ROOM 3, Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

ACRE PROPERTY—CHEAP.

40 acres or less in Sec. 36, 40, 12, near Humboldt Park.

40 acres or less in Sec. 13, 39, 13, on boulevard.

30 acres or less in Sec. 31, 39, 13, near Douglas Park.

20 acres or less in Sec. 17, 37, 13, at low price.

20 acres or less in Sec. 20, 39, 13, near Maplewood.

20 acres or less in Sec. 10, 40, 13, cheap.

5 acres in Sec. 32, 39, 14, choice location.

10 acres in Sec. 5, 39, 13, on boulevard.

IMPROVED—CHEAP.

House and lot on Park-av., near Leavitt; $4,000.

House and lot on Fralick-st., near Twenty-fourth-st.; $12,000.

House and lot on Burnside-st.; cheap; $4,200.

House and lot on Fulton-st.; cheap; $3,000.

House and lot on Butterfield-st.; cheap; $3,000.

House and lot on Washington-st., near Oakley; $4,000.

House and lot on Taylor-st., near Loomis; $6,000.

House and lot on Hubbard-st., near Paulina; $3,000.

Store and dwelling, Milwaukee-av., Humboldt; $11,000.

Residence lots in all parts of the city.

Choice lots, very cheap, in Irving Park, owned by a non-resident; must be sold.

Improved farms and wild lands to sell or exchange.

FOR SALE—CHEAP CITY LOTS.

Chicago-av., near Hoyne-st., $1,000.

Superior-st., near Noble, $1,000; monthly, $750.

Near North-av., east of Humboldt Park, $400.

Oak-st., near Cleveland-av., $1,000.

Division-st., near Wood, per foot, $125.

Jackson-st. (lots), near California-st., $900.

Clayton And Von Horn-sts. (lots), near Leavitt, $650 to $750.

Lots at Brighton, near car shops, $400 to $750.

REMINGTON & STILES,

20 Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER CHOICE COTTAGES AND lots from $2,100 to $4,200, on Fulton, Walnut, and Hubbard-sts., and Wood-st. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 128 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, CORNER FIFTY-THIRD-st. and Stewart-av., $20,000, on easy terms. HOLMES & RICH, 12 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COTTAGE, WITH LOT, on Dexter-av., near Forty-seventh-av., only $1,600; one-third cash, balance easy terms. R. Y. CLARKE & CO., 109 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. E. HENNEBERRY—NORTH SIDE.

East corner of Madison and LaSalle-sts.

25 feet on Adams-st. near Franklin, cheap. Cottage and Lot on Indiana-st. near Franklin, $2,000. Adams-st., $42 per foot. Jefferson-st., near Jackson-st., $250 per foot.

FOR SALE—12 ACRES ON HUMBOLDT BOULEVARD; 10 do in Sherman's Addition to Chicago. Also fine farms in Cook County and Northwestern Indiana. Lots negotiated. PARKER & STOWE, Room 18, southeast corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—SEE OUR ADVERTISEMENT of real estate for sale in Chicago and Cook-sale, in the auction column. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, 2 Reuben, near Kinzie, $2,250; cottage, Hilsabeth-st., near Indiana, $3,100; Oakley-st., near Taylor, $2,600; Wood-st., $2,500; easy terms. M. G. GOODWILLIE, 128 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ADAMS, JACKSON, AND Van Buren-sts., east of California-av., $200 each; Wells, south of Polk, $1,200. D. WITMARK & CO., Clark-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—DWELLING, 325 WARREN-AV., east of Western-av., south front, $2,100; easy terms. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF TWENty-sixth-st., east front opposite site of Pavement, Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, April 14, at 10 o'clock. Very easy terms. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison.

FOR SALE—BY BOYD & WISNER, 93 DEARBORN-st.: Butterfield-st., near Twenty-ninth, cottage and lot.

Halsted-st., near Lincoln-av., cars, 5-story house, barn, lot 25x132; monthly payments.

Wentworth-av., near Thirty-first-st., neat six-room cottage, and lot 24x132; monthly payments.

Wentworth-av., new 2-story house (14 rooms), and lot, on reasonably easy terms, or monthly payments.

Fullerton-av., pleasant cottage and large lot, cheap.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 440 WARREN-av. Will be sold at a bargain within a few days. Owner can be seen on Tuesday. Apply at 125 South Clark-st., Room 16.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, 100 WEST WASHington-st.:

Dwelling-houses in and out of city.

$3,000—$600 down; balance, $30 monthly; 8 cents. Cottage and cottage and lot, at Englewood, four blocks from depot.

$3,500—Splendid 12-room dwelling and lot, south front; 771 West Van Buren-st., east of Hoyne.

$4,500—$1,000; balance monthly, $40; 8-room cottage and lot 50x124, at Irving Park; four blocks from depot.

$4,000—8-room new dwelling, lot 50x167, on Riverside Drive; at Lawndale, near depot, lots have water.

$6,500—44 desirable, 10-room, 2-story rear dwelling, lot 80x200, on Indiana-av., near Lake.

$3,500—Lot 50x125, on Ada-st., between Lincoln and Wood-sts.

$3,500—Lot 50x125, on Ada-st., between Lincoln and Wood-sts.

$3,000—Lot 50x125, on Ada-st., between Lincoln and Wood-sts.

$1,200

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., REAL Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block, from May 1.

HOUSES—SOUTH DIVISION.

63 Oakwood-av., 9 rooms, $50 a month.
676 Wabash-av., 4 rooms, with parlor and basement, suitable for a first-class restaurant.
Three-story frame house, 14 Thirth-ninth-st., 9 rooms and basement.
687 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement brick house; 14 rooms, all the improvements.
614 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement brick house, 16 rooms.
905 and 905 Michigan-av., 2-story and basement stone front houses.
490 and 492 Wabash-av., 9 rooms and bath-room.
Second and third floors of 827 State-st.
Three-story and Mansard roof, marble-front, on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st.
Two-story frame house, on Twenty-sixth-st., 10 rooms, near Prairie-av.
Two-story frame house, brick basement, on Prairie-av. near Twenty-fifth-st.
42 Rose-av., 2-story frame, brick basement, 10 rooms.
Dwellings 217 and 219 East Randolph-st., 7 rooms each.
231 Third-av., 9 rooms.
71 Twenty-sixth-st., 8 rooms.
873 Indiana-av., 2-story frame house, 9 rooms.
616 Indiana-av., 2-story frame house, 9 rooms.
Three-story and basement brick house on Sixteenth-st., near Prairie-av.
192 Walnut-st., 9 rooms.
1288 Indiana-av., brick house, 9 rooms.

WEST DIVISION.

Two-story frame house, 19 North Sangamon-st., 16 rooms.
726 West Washington-st., 8 rooms.
206 and 208 West Randolph-st., dwellings, 6 rooms.
504 West Van Buren-st., 9 rooms.
514 Washington-av., 7 rooms.
641 West Adams-st., two-story and basement brick house, 9 rooms.
679 Fulton-st., cottage, 6 rooms.
165 Walnut-st., 6 rooms.
911 West Madison-st.
Two-story and basement brick house, 263 Warren-av., 9 rooms.
28, 32, and 32 Western-av., cottages, 6 rooms each; $20 per month.
Store, 25 West Madison-st., from May 1, '73.
683 Fulton-st., 9 rooms.
517 Wilcox-st., 2-story and basement frame house, 14 rooms, suitable for 2 families.
33 and 34 North Peoria-st., 10 rooms each.
474 West Randolph-st., large brick house, 14 rooms, with barn.

NORTH DIVISION.

New 2-story and basement octagon brick front house, on Superior-st., near Pine, 13 rooms, all the modern improvements.
New 2-story brick house, Nos. 714, 716, and 718 North Franklin-st., 11 rooms each.
94 Sheffield-av., 13 rooms.
Cottage on Noble-st., near Green Bay Road, $30 per month.
A large list of houses to rent in all parts of the city.
W. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 La Salle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT — NEW COTTAGE HOUSE, NO. 205 Orchard-st., near Lincoln Park, to a family that will board two for use of same. Please call this day.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE: A NICELY-FURNISHED 8-room house, including piano and silver, near Twenty-second-st. Possession given after April 15. Inquire of BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers and Brokers, 188 East Madison-st., Room 2.

TO RENT — HOUSE 527 WABASH-AV., EAST front, between Eighteenth and Thirteenth-sts.; choice neighborhood; has 13 rooms, besides bath-room and laundry. In good order, and immediate possession given to a desirable tenant. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1: A NUMBER OF DWELLings on West Side; also, suites of 8 rooms each; gas, water, and water-closets in house; suitable for housekeeping; light and airy. WM. H. THOMPSON, 101 West Madison-st.

TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, LARGE 2-story and basement brick house, 16 rooms. Apply at 264 West Lake-st. from 2 to 4 p. m. JOHN DAVIS.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 10 COTTAGE PLACE, FURnished or unfurnished. Inquire next door.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—FOR HOTEL OR BOARDing house; splendid chance; Nos. 46, 48, and 50 North Halsted-st.; furnished throughout; ready for occupancy; will rent No. 50 separate. Inquire on premises between 9 and 12 a. m.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1; MARBLE FRONT HOUSE, fronting Union Park, containing 11 rooms. Apply at 40 North Laflin-st.

TO RENT—BY R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 WEST Madison-st.:
$40—House, 8 rooms, Peoria-st., near Lake; $500 furniture for sale.
Upper part of house Polk-st., near Western-av., $20.
New brick cottage, 931 Butterfield-st., 6 rooms, $40.
Warehouse, near Lincoln, 6 cr ms, $60; gas and water.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, WEST SIDE, $60 per month. Furniture for sale cheap. This is the best thing in Chicago for the price. Address H 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 13 rooms, modern improvements, and barn, on Vernon-av. (formerly Myrick), between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first sts. Apply to Rep-st., or of BOYD & HILL, corner of Franklin and Tyler-sts.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, with basement, on 26 West Washington-st., near Halsted. Furniture for sale. Inquire in office, 31 South Canal-st., for three days.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—MY RESIDENCE ON Church-st., near depot; 10 rooms, bath, furnace, and well furnished. Will be rented from May 1st for six or twelve months. Everything in first-class order. Gas and water throughout. Apply to A. J. HANCHETT, 55 and 60 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—NEAR DEPOT, 1 house, 10 rooms. A. H. DANIS, 2 North La Salle-st., Chicago; or W. HOOPER, grocer, South Evanston.

TO RENT—LOW RENT, AND FURNITURE FOR 1 sale, cost front, West Side, 9 rooms, near Halsted and Madison-sts. V 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WEST MONroe-st., $125 per month, by WM. H. HOLDEN, Room 1, No. 139 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. Address J C, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, HOUSE 1 and Room 30 RUE 28 West Madison-st.:
2 16-room brick houses on Green-st., near Madison-st.
4 nice rooms on South Green-st., near Madison-st.
Store and Room, No. 16, South Green-st., near Madison-st.
6 rooms over No. 314 West Randolph-st.
Store and 6 rooms, 227 West Randolph-st.
Store No. 216 West Randolph-st., with 6 rooms over same.
Stores on Washington-st., corner Green-st.
9 room house on Park-av.
Houses corner Wood and Hubbard-sts., also others in good locations.
Landlords will find it to their interests to leave description of houses, stores, &c., for rent in our office, as we take especial care to secure responsible tenants for the same. Rents collected.

TO RENT—HOTEL BUILDING ON THE CORNER of Halsted and Adams-sts., consisting of 50 rooms; also 4 stores, and a basement, 40x70, underneath. Apply to DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block, or on the premises.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF FIVE ROOMS AND PANtry, on Alexander-st., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third. Inquire at 826 State-st.

TO RENT—STONE FRONT AND BASEMENT House, No. 317 Park-av. 15 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire on premises.

Suburban.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID 7-ROOM, NEARLY NEW, 1 cottage, at Englewood; possession immediately. H 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE AT EVANSTON; CARPET 1 nearly new, and for sale if needed. B. H. McELWAIN, 111 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FOR BOARDING-HOUSE—BUILDING 1 centrally located in Hyde Park, near the depot, containing 22 rooms. Rent low to a good tenant. Also, one store on Hyde Park-av. Also, store No. 1207 State-st. Apply to C. B. WAITE, Hyde Park, or Room 32, No. 154 Clark-st.

TO RENT — TWO COMPLETE FURNISHED 1 houses, situated on Chicago-av.; convenient to the depot; prices, $75 and $60 per month. J. R. FOWLER, Judson-st.

TO RENT—A FINE DWELLING OF 10 ROOMS, IN 1 a beautiful location fronting Ladies' College on Chicago-av., in Evanston; possession given May 1; rent $40 per month. Call at office of M. STEVENS, 161 West Madison-st., Mutual Life Insurance Co.

TO RENT—OR WOULD SELL VERY CHEAP—A 1 neat cottage at the Rock Island Car Shops. Inquire of W. J. BAILEY, 185 Randolph-st., basement.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, on first and second floors in Parker Block, northeast corner of Madison and Halsted-sts.; entrance 89 South Halsted-st. Office, Room 42.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, 1 with or without board; also, suite of unfurnished parlors to rent. Apply at 3 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED 1 rooms, with use of bath room, at 874 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—TWO SMALL ROOMS, WITH CLOSET 1 and use of bath-room, second floor; meals to be taken elsewhere; desirable location; no boarders, no children. Call only evenings at 351 Warren-av.

TO RENT—THE LOWER PART OF A TWO-STORY 1 cottage, containing 6 rooms, pantry, closet, slate mantels, water in the house; pleasant, healthy locality, house in good order. Rent, $20. 286 Buddan-st., just north of Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE FURNISHED ROOMS; FIRST-1 class board in the block, if wished. 78 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—$20 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FUR-1 nished rooms, single or en suite, for gentlemen.

TO RENT—$18 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A FURNISHED 1 front room.

TO RENT—ONE NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR 1 one or two persons. No. 126 South Halsted-st., near Adams.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED PARLOR 1 and sleeping room, separate or en suite, 61 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS AND BATHING-ROOM AT 1 285 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, CORNER HALSTED 1 and Madison-sts., suitable for dentist or doctor; A 1 location. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, SUITA-1 ble for 4 gentlemen or gentleman and wife. First-class board in building if desired. Apply in "FULL AND PLENTY" Dining Rooms, 205 State-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM 1 for gentlemen; house modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—2 PLEASANT ROOMS AT NO. 18 TWEN-1 ty-sixth-st., Apply as above.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1ST, SECOND STORY, SIX 1 rooms, 1456 State-st., $20 per mo.; none but respectable parties need apply. WILLIAM FORT, 19 Otis Block.

TO RENT—A NICE, FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, 1 with closet, suitable for two gentlemen; also a single room; $18 and $19 per month; references exchanged. 1049 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED BROOM, SUITABLE FOR 1 two gentlemen. Apply at 227 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—4 PLEASANT ROOMS, NEAR 1 Van Buren-st. cars. 287 Southwestern-av.

TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE OR 1 two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant front room, with, or without board, at 1125 State-st., in a private family. Please call and see.

TO RENT—A NEAT FURNISHED BED-ROOM IN A 1 new house. No. 54 Cornelia-st., near Milwaukie-av. cars.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE UPPER FLOOR 1 of the dwelling house of Superintendent, consisting of 5 rooms, with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, gas, &c. Apply on the premises, or to L. A. BROWN, 2 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—128 SOUTH GREEN-ST., NICE FUR-1 nished room, for gentleman, with bath, gas, etc. Apply at house.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FURNISHED 1 and unfurnished rooms for gentlemen; location pleasant, many cars; references exchanged. 61 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—4 OR 5 GENTLEMEN WANTED TO 1 take the parlor and second floor of a first-class house in the vicinity of the Chicago Club-house, on Wabash-av. The best attendance furnished; also, coffee in the morning if desired; none but first-class parties need answer. Address L 39, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE, 9 1 pleasant rooms, convenient to business. C. M. LINGTON, 98 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENTS OF 1 houses 195 and 197 Fulton-st., with bath-room, water closet, etc. Possession now or May 1. Inquire at 155.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, PANTRY, AND CLOTHES 1 press, from April 15, to man and wife, at $30 a month, at 52 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—SEVEN ROOMS—MAY 1. 669 WEST 1 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOUR VERY NICE UNFURNISHED 1 rooms on Wabash-av., near Woodruff Hotel, as lodging rooms for gentlemen; would take care of rooms if desired. Address on Monday, P 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 17 SOUTH ANN-ST., TWO FUR-1 nished rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR 1 and bed-room. Street cars convenient. 25 Willard-place.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT CHAMBERS, FURNISH-1 ed, with large closets and use of bath; South Side, near Twenty-fourth-st.; marble front. Address P 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOM, 1 167 and 169 East Madison-st. Inquire Room 26.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, AT 1 226 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED 1 or unfurnished, with or without board, to a small private family. 94 Honore-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FIVE ROOMS FOR HOUSE-1 keeping, in good neighborhood, first floor, independent of others. 87 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE 1 for two or more gentlemen. Inquire at 97 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A LARGE NEWLY 1 furnished room, second floor, all conveniences, fine location; single gentlemen preferred. 1061 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—NO. 214 NORTH CARPENTER-ST.. A 1 furnished front sleeping room, to one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR HOUSE-1 keeping, to a small family. 459 Hubbard-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—EIGHT ROOMS—WATER, CARPETS, 1 and furniture complete for housekeeping, for sale. Apply at 1055 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS IN THE THIRD STORY, 1 corner Halsted and Madison-sts., over the drug store. Also two good suites of offices on the second floor. Apply at drug store.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 461 WA-1 bash-av., corner Peck-court, consisting of five rooms with gas and water in each room, bath and closets on the floor. Will let the rooms single, in suites, or the whole together; possession May 1, 1873. Inquire in Room No 4.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, WATER, SINK, AND WOOD 1 closet, to man and wife, rear of 39 South Sangamon-st. Apply at 91.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, SUITABLE FOR 1 one or two gentlemen. Apply 97 S. Green-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS, SECOND 1 floor, 246 West Lake-st. E. K. CADWELL & CO., 188 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—ONE FINE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, 1 with or without board, by respectable persons. 122 Judd-st.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN 1 in second and third stories brick building on corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts.; have inside blinds, with gas and closets in same floor. Apply Room 60, No. 155 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISH-1 ed rooms, parlor and bed-room; or a room-mate, at 189 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OR 1 two gentlemen. Apply at 120 North Clark-st., near Ohio.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED SUITABLE FOR 1 housekeeping; also, furnished rooms for gentlemen. Apply 234 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED 1 rooms, for housekeeping. 159 West Madison-st., upstairs.

TO RENT—LODGING ROOMS, 86 LA SALLE-ST. 1 Inquire of GEO. C. FRY, Room 30.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED ROOM, 1026 INDI-1 ana-av., corner Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—HALSTED-ST., NEAR TWELFTH, 3 1 rooms, water and gas, $18; 7 rooms and barn, $45; or 5 rooms, $27. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison.

TO RENT—AT 168 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., 1 furnished rooms in suites, 3 unfurnished rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS FOR 1 gentlemen, southeast corner of State-st. and Harmon-court.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS, ELEGANTLY 1 furnished; suitable for three gentlemen; at No. 20 Congress-st., one door east of Wabash-av. Apply in the fourth story.

TO RENT—SPLENDID CHANCE TO START 1 housekeeping; nice rooms near Union Park; furniture for housekeeping for sale; bargain. Address D 4, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, NEAR UNION PARK; 1 rent, $20. Two rooms rented for $16. Furniture at a bargain; just the thing for a small family. Address D 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH 1 bed-room attached 129 Third-av.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM, FOR A 1 couple of gentlemen. Apply at 44 Cornell-st., second floor. T. BOURGOIN.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDROOM 1 for gentlemen or gentleman's lodging room, 61 163 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM FURNISHED 1 suitable for lady and gentleman; also large furnished room adapted to two gentlemen, at No. 228 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF SIX ROOMS TO A GROWN 1 up family, at 59 South Green-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR A SINGLE 1 gentleman at 216 West Washington-st. Reference required.

TO RENT—A SMALL PARLOR AND CLOSET TO 1 a gentleman. No boarding. He might have tea and breakfast, if he pay well. Address Mrs. D., 14 Bowery; or call.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES 15, 26, AND 78 SOUTH HAL-1 sted-st.
Stores 208 and 210 1/2, 703, 213, and 251 West Madison-st.
No 76 Washington, 119 and 121 Washington-st.
Stores 261 and 263 West Madison-st.
Store 243 Van Buren-st.
Stores 56 and 66 Fifth Island-av.
Stores 197 and 199 West Madison-st.
Stores and lofts, Washington, west of tunnel.
Store 229 West Lake-st.
Stores rented and rents collected.
D. COLE & SON, House Agents,
188 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.: FOUR 1 story store, Lake-st., near Fifth-av.
2-story store, Wabash-av., near Fifth-av.
Splendid banking or office rooms, Superior Block, 77 Clark-st.; double vaults, and every convenience.
Large double vaults, elevator, speaking tubes, steam heat, in Superior Block; also, offices 18x18 in same block.
Suite of rooms in new building rear of Superior Block.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE, WELL QUALIFIED 1 for butcher or grocery. 40 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY ON SOUTH 1 Branch, near Twenty-second-st., 100 feet on river by 220 feet, to Chicago & Alton Railroad. Apply to HENRY P. ISHAM, 16 Congress-st.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, LOFTS, AND 1 offices on State-st., opposite Palmer's Hotel, and adjoining Pike's Block. Inquire at Room 11, 131 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 20x50, ON THE SOUTH SIDE; 1 best location for a good drug store; also for many others, same size, with or without dwellings above, suitable for boot and shoe, or dry goods. Inquire at Room 6, 70 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 278 SOUTH 1 Water-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—THE THREE UPPER STORIES OF 170 1 Clark-st., with power and independent hoistway. C. W. PIPER & CO., 168 Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, OFFICES, WELL FINISHED 1 and well lighted, store and basement, hall suitable for a lodge, also a loft, at 7 LaSalle-st., near Randolph. Apply to WM. H. CONDON, Room 2.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK STORE CORNER LAKE 1 st. and Western-av. Splendid location for grocery or hardware business. Apply 945 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER 1 and shafting, 30x45. 74 West Monroe-st. A. KNISELY & CO.

TO RENT—OR FOR STORAGE—WEST SIDE, IN 1 the immediate vicinity of Canal and Washington-sts., 2 stone buildings, containing three floors each, suitable for heavy business, such as hardware, oil, wool, etc. Address H 96, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A BARN WITH TWO STALLS AND 1 water, in rear of 203 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, ROOM 40X100 OR OF 1 smaller size to suit, at SHERWOOD'S School Furniture Factory, 128 and 130 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—1027 INDIANA-AV. CORNER OF 1 Twenty-third-st.—The old-established drug store, now occupied by N. Mead; also, 1056; rooms in rear of each store. Inquire 1052 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—BARN IN REAR OF 295 EAST ERIE- 1 st., 2 horse power, 3 buggies, 4 tons of hay. Inquire at 626 Erie-st.

TO RENT—ON CALHOUN-PLACE, BETWEEN 1 Clark and Dearborn, 4-story and basement building for manufacturing or business purposes. Also, 3 large three stories and arranged for power. GOOKINS & ROBERTS, 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW STORES AND BASEMENT, 1 120 and 141 North Clinton-st., corner of Kinzie. 82 feet, well lighted and rent low. GOOKINS & ROBERTS, 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 210 STATE-ST.—THE SECOND, 1 third, and fourth floors and basement. Inquire on premises between 9 and 10 a. m.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND SLEEPING ROOMS IN 1 the new building, Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.; water and all modern improvements in all rooms. Apply at building, JOHN R. GARLAND & CO.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, TWO WELL 1 lighted rooms; one 30x75, one third, and one store, 24, northeast corner of Washington and Jefferson-sts. Inquire of F. W. KRAUSE, basement, 12 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—BRICK STORE, 24x56, WITH 1 bars, 544 North Wells-st. Apply second door north, or C. E. AFFELD, Greenebaum's Bank.

TO RENT—STORES AND DWELLING, 288 AND 288 1 West Lake-st., to be finished by June 1. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 2124 COTTAGE GROVE- 1 av.; good locality for dry goods and millinery. Also, 4 dwellings above stores; one contains 10 rooms, the others 8 rooms each; one 7-room cottage. Apply at FRY & STUMP'S Boot and Shoe Store, No. 316 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—4-STORY AND BASEMENT, 71 EAST 1 Monroe-st. Inquire of GEORGE BOOMER, in building.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE CORNER MADISON 1 and Paulina-sts., 2 stories, 24 by 70 feet each. In same block. Inquire at 641 Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT STORE AND BASE-1 ment, No. 228 West Lake-st. Also, Paulina; first-class location. Apply to J. D. WEBER, 279 Park-av.

TO RENT—THE DOUBLE STORE AND BASE-1 ment, Nos. 113 and 115 Franklin-st., in the Nevada Block, from May 1; rent, $2,400. Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 1, Nevada Block.

TO RENT—BARN IN REAR OF 266 WEST MADI-1 son-st., 2 stalls and room for wagon, with hay-loft, and water. Inquire at 268 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN EXCHANGE BUILDING, 1 corner Clark and Washington-sts.; cheapest in the city. Apply Room 6 of Exchange Building.

TO RENT—THE 1-STORY AND BASEMENT STORE, 1 343 Wabash-av., finished in strictly first-class style throughout. Will be let cheap. W. H. PRARE, 343 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS, 208 STATE-ST., 2 FLOORS, 8X 1 56, cheap to good tenant. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORES 183 AND 185 FIFTH-AV., 60X80, 1 each; second floor, 183, 60x80, and third; tenants. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO BEAUTIFUL STORES ON RAN-1 dolph-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. (each 21x70); first and basement to be altered to suit. Also, 2 rooms on State-st., near Twentieth-st.; rent at $18 per month. H. REINHARDT, 28 State-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE OFFICE IN 1 McVicker's Theatre, front corner, well lighted; for a physician or rent very cheap. Inquire of WM. E. MCCHESNEY, Dentist, Rooms 2 and 3.

TO RENT—FRONT PART OF OFFICE 150 LASALLE- 1 st., first floor. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—DOCK, 40 OR 120 BY 220 FEET, AT THE 1 foot of West Harrison-st. Apply to A. E. CURTISS, corner Canal and Harrison-sts.

TO RENT—DOUBLE BASEMENT, 80 STATE-ST., 1 Eight rooms immediately. STEPHENS & HEYES, 85 South Water-st.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, WITH LARGE OF-1 fice, 45 South Water-st.; possession May 1. STEPHENS & HEYES, 85 Fly-st.

TO RENT—STORE PARTLY WANTED TO TAKE 1 one-half of store and basement, 22x80, west side of State-st., between Washington and Harrison, with steel vault partly, shades, &c. Call or address immediately 98 State-st., basement.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH 1 floors of No. 46 Lake-st., first door from State. Inquire on first floor of R. C. MACKENZY & CO.

TO RENT—BY THE 1ST OF MAY—LARGE FINE 1 offices and rooms on State-st., between Congress and Harrison-sts. Apply at offices of Pressing Vinegar Works, 257 to 261 State-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—ROOM 40X84, SECOND 1 floor, at 30 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICES FOR BANKING, IN-1 surance or real estate; also, suites of offices on second and third floors of 167 and 169 Madison-st. Rents low. Apply at Room No. 4. H. CORNELL & Co., 62 and 64 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS IN 1 brick building. Well lighted, in central location. With steam power if wanted. Apply at No. 11 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK 1 store, No. 158 and 160 South Clark-st. Suitable for wholesale or manufacturing business. Will be rented separate if desired. Low figures to responsible parties. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THE STORE NO. 19 SOUTH 1 Canal-st., formerly occupied by me as a carpet store. It is well lighted, and suitable for any kind of business. REFERENCE H. PRICE, 136 and 138 Wabash-av., corner Adams-st.

TO RENT—POWER, WITH ROOM 36x36, IN SEC-1 ond story of our planing mill, now occupied by Wm. Stevens as a carpenter shop. Also, dwelling and stable, given 1st of May, 1873. PARK & SOPER, 775 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE ON HALSTED-ST., 1 corner Van Buren, with dwelling and barn. W. F. YOUNG, northeast corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—STONE BUILDING, 4-STORIES AND 1 basement, with elevator and vault, on the north side of Lake-st., just West of Clark-st., $4,000 per annum. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 80 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—3 FINE, FIRST-CLASS STORES, 20 AND 1 22 East Madison-st., very cheap. C. L. JENKS, Morrison Block, 145 Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO 16 LASALLE-ST., WITH IM-1 mediate possession. Apply to RICHARDS & GOOCH, 181 South Water-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—BASEMENTS ON NORTH 1 Madison-st., Thompson's Block, 22x75, light and airy; suitable for any business; rent cheap. WM. H. THOMPSON, 101 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM IN A LIGHT OFFICE, 182 1 South Clark-st., Room 30.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN ALL LOCA-1 tions, low, to good tenants. JACOB C. MAGILL, 51 and 53 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM OR PART OF OFFICE. 1 J. DAVIS, Rooms 26 and 27 Morrison Block.

TO RENT—ON MILWAUKEE-AV., BASEMENT, 1 30x80, near Kinzie-st., only $25. Store and rear room, Halsted-st., near Twelfth. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORES ON MILWAUKEE-AV., 1 and store and dwelling on West Kinzie-st.; very desirable location for business. Apply at 324 West Randolph-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A STORE ON CLYBOURN-AV., WITH 1 4 rooms in rear; good for business; house cost stone; $25. H. P. GALT & SON, 115 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, SINGLE OR EN SUITE, 1 with fire-proof vaults; only one flight stairs; first-class in all respects. Apply to owner, Room 4, same building. No. 158 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR A FIRST-CLASS CIGAR 1 stand. Apply at 47 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE, LAKE-ST., 24X60, WEST 1 of Robey; $650. Store on Congress-st., near State, $50. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT 226 WEST 1 Madison-st., Thompson's Block; 22x75, suitable for any first-class business (now occupied by Wm. Stevens & Co.); a large, light basement, well established, and in the right party, rent cheap. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 101 West Madison-st., Real Estate Agent.

TO RENT AT DOCK, FROM MAY 1, ON THE 1 north west corner of Lake-st. Bridge. Apply to E. CHESTER, Lamp Manufacturer, 4 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT BRICK BUILDINGS, 1 Nos. 140 and 141 North Clinton-st., corner of Kinzie. 82 feet, well lighted and rent low. GOOKINS & ROBERTS, 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 210 STATE-ST.—THE SECOND, 1 third, and fourth floors and basement. Inquire on premises between 9 and 10 a. m.

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WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY FIRST-CLASS TEN-1 ants, houses in every division of the city. Those wishing to sell or rent would find more than ordinary facilities by calling at 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS 1 suitable for housekeeping, in the vicinity of Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av. Address G. HALSEY, Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 10 OR 12 ROOMS, 1 east of State-st. and south of Twenty-second-st. Apply at H. F. JENNISON, 108 Dearborn-st., between 9 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ROOMS FOR 1 light housekeeping, near Western-av., or board in private family; no children; good references given. Address L 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR 1 adults, house of 7 to 9 rooms, anywhere on the South Side south of State-st.; rent not to exceed $30 per month in advance if desired. Address, for one week, SMITH, 124 South Park-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR ROOMS, 1 between Halsted and Wood-sts., suitable for housekeeping for man and wife. Call Monday at 55 North Jefferson-st.; or 98 West Madison.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING 1 and responsible tenant (reference given), 4 cottages of 7 or 8 rooms, between VanBuren and Fulton-sts., and east of Western-av.; rent not to exceed $450. Address G 66 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 6 OR 7 ROOMS 1 on West Side, south of Madison-st.; can give good references. Address J 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT, FROM APRIL 20 OR MAY 1, 1 by a gentleman with children in Sweden, a house with 7 to 9 rooms, gas, water, and bath, in good order, between Ashland-av. and Hoyne-st. Parties wishing a careful and responsible tenant, with best references, address D 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE FOR FAMILY OF 1 four persons; will pay about $40; can take possession about May 1; good water, sewerage, price and location. B. F. WILLIS, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR 1 family of 5, south of Twenty-second-st. and east of State. Address L 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS FOR 1 a first-class dentist office, and to be situated within three blocks of Park Row, east of Van Buren-st or foot of Washington-st. Address L 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL TENEMENT 1 by an American man and wife, no children. Will pay good rent for good accommodations. Address Z 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NOW OR BY MAY 1, 1 by a gentleman, a cottage of 6 rooms, with hot and cold water, also bath-room, gas, and furnace; south of Twenty-second, and east of State in city limits. Family, wife, and child. Will pay monthly rent paid in advance. Address 328 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROFESSOR OF 1 music, 2 or 3 rooms; second floor, on West Madison-st. Address P 31, Tribune office. Will furnish in this locality, a few houses from Madison, before or on May 1. Address P 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—MAY 1, TWO ROOMS, UN-1 furnished, for light housekeeping. Address A 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED 1 house on South Side; house must contain 11 rooms, with modern improvements. Address, stating location and terms, which must be reasonable, J M, 63

...SS CHANCES.

...RES OF A CONFECTIONERY ...rgain. Apply 415 Wabash-av.

...CONSISTING OF COUNTERS, ...sale, cheap. Apply at 167 South ...

...TURES OF THE NEWS STA... ...tobacco store, doing a paying busi... ...e will receive bids for 5 days, at 19...

...BUSINESS FOR SALE, WITH ...e among druggists and physicians. ...Address, appointing interview, S...

...HOP, LADDERS, TOOLS, &c. ...e. Address, for one week, Box ...

...RIES FOR SALE AND STORE ...et., corner Hoyne.

...URES OF A GENERAL GRO... ...ar, and news store for sale, cheap; ... store and 8-roomed house to rent ... rent, on premises at 348 Centre-av. ...r would exchange for house and ...

...OCERY ON THE WEST SIDE ... sale; with to retire from busi... ...Lake-st. G. JACOBS.

...PAINTER RETIRING FROM ...ss, cans, pots, signs, with shop to ...rent, on premises at 348 Centre-av.

...PARTNER WANTED--IN A LEGITIMATE AND long-established business. A desire to extend my business already pressing me to seek more capital to take clerkship. I employ the services of an active or silent partner who can invest from $10,000 to $12,000. Persons desiring to investigate, and no others, may address for three days, Q 32, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH $15,000 TO $20,000 in a gentleman and thoroughly established business, not accepting to jump into a fortune in a year, above need apply. Address E 31, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--IN REAL ESTATE BUSINESS, with a few hundred dollars, to handle a fine subdivision. Address D 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--IN A PROFITABLE CHICAGO publication. Absolute security given for money invested. Principals only will be dealt with. Address A 19, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--SINGLE MAN, WITH $1,000, in furniture business, well established. One that understands upholstering and cabinet work preferred. Address E 69, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED produce commission business, either active or silent, with from $3,000 to $4,000 capital; business has been established the past six years, and in a prosperous condition, with an extensive country acquaintance. Party meaning business, address Q 36, Tribune office, stating where an interview may be had.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH FROM $300 TO $1,000, to engage in the boot and shoe business, in the city or country. Address C 29, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $10,000 CASH IN A safe and legitimate manufacturing business, paying large profits; best of city references given and required. None but those who may bear investigating with a view to investment need address Q, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--IN A BOARDING AND sale stable, at 421 State-st.

PARTNER WANTED--IN GENTEEL CASH BUSIness, with $250; chance seldom met with. Call after 5, Monday, at 1,045 Wabash-av., Room 18.

PARTNER WANTED--WOOD-WORKER IN THE wagon and carriage business, to join blacksmith business already established. Small capital required. Inquire at 153 West Van Buren-st.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH ABOUT $2,000, business honorable, legitimate, easy to manage, and profits large; investment secured on the property. Address G 90, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--$3,000; $1,500 CASH, BALance in installments, in a light manufacturing; paying 25 per cent per month on capital invested. Call for thorough investigation. Address with full name, for three days, Q 15, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--BY A GENTLEMAN OF ten years' experience on the Board of Trade, in purchasing and shipping, or speculative commission business; a practical, or one who can control some customers. Address D 74, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--IN A LIGHT, STAPLE, well-paying manufacturing business; an industrious, active man, with $2,000 cash, can secure a share. Only those need apply. Address A 8, care Carrier 66, P. O., city.

PARTNER WANTED--CAN LOAN SOME GOOD parties $3,000 to $5,000 on real estate, and will accept clear real estate with a cash guarantee, need apply. No. 827 consideration. No humbug need apply. Address N R, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH $8,000 TO $10,000 CAPital, in an established wholesale liquor house. Best of references given and required. Address J 32, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--I HAVE SEVERAL THOUsand dollars to invest in some good business, or would take clerkship if employed. Have means of no real estate security. Address E 45, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--EITHER ACTIVE OR SIlent with not less than $5,000 cash, in a well-established commercial business; profits fully 75 per cent, as can be proven on investigation; work to be done in the city. Address I, Box 294 Hubbard, Iowa. Will visit Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED--WITH $4,000 BY A YOUNG widow lady to engage in a business of a year's standing, or one who would be willing to loan that amount on good personal property. Address D 59, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--IN CLAIM BUSINESS. Have sure thing on some $20,000. Address D 67, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED--A YOUNG MAN WITH $6,000 to $10,000 capital can get an interest in an established wine, liquor, and fancy grocery business; principally wholesale; one capable of taking charge of office duties or traveling preferred. Investigation solicited. Address W. F. G. Drawer 626.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALMENTS at lowest cash prices. Parlor and Bedsteads in seven styles and all sizes; chamber sets, parlor suits; large stock of lounges of all kinds; 100 styles chairs, etc. Goods delivered free to any part of the city. Rooms are designated as the blue room, the pearl room, the green room, etc., etc. Let each lady buy a bedstead to suit her style. Entire stock of all kinds in the warerooms of the Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 232 West Madison-st.; wholesale warerooms, 228 and 230 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE--AT HALF PRICE, A SET OF PARLOR and bed-room furniture, carpet, stove, clock, hair mattress, and woven-wire mattress, at 50 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE--A PARLOR SET, CONSISTING OF sofa, large easy chair and four small chairs; also, black walnut stand and child's willow crib; all in good order and cheap; at 474 Lincoln-av.

FOR SALE--CHEAP--A NEW HAIR-CLOTH PARlor set, consisting of four single chairs, two easy chairs, and sofa; to be seen at 165 West Harrison-st.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS, CHEAP, for private sale. Call morning and evening at 500 West Lake-st.

FURNITURE FOR SALE AT 986 WEST MONROE-st., parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and bed-room set, and Ingrain carpets, all new last October; other reasons if desired.

FURNITURE FOR SALE CHEAP--COMPLETE outfit suitable for boarding house. Address P. O. Box 226.

FOR SALE--LARGE HOTEL COOKING STOVE, IN use but six months, as good as new; also a steam table; both suitable and desirable for a boarding house or restaurant. Apply 324 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE--CARPETS AND FURNITURE. COMplete for housekeeping. Parts buying can rent the premises. Apply at 1053 Indiana-av.

GO TO 613 WEST LAKE-ST., BEYOND UNION Park, if you want bargains in furniture, carpets, stoves, &c.; you cannot fail to find everything that you wish in the housekeeping line, as the barn is now going in every day to be sold on commission at private sale, at prices that no other establishment can compete with. Remember the address--613 West Lake-st.; call and examine. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers and Private Bankers.

GO TO HODGES & CO.'S, 613 WEST LAKE-ST., IF you want bargains in stoves, carpets, furniture, &c.; you can not fail to find everything that is in the housekeeping line, as we have goods coming every day to be sold on commission at private sale, at prices that no other establishment can compete with; we cannot be undersold; call and see for yourself.

I WILL GIVE A LOT ON WEST SIDE WORTH $300, for furniture. Address C 27, Tribune office.

PERSONS WISHING TO DISPOSE OF HOUSEhold goods, can do so to advantage by calling on, or addressing, JAMES HANNEGAN, 105 East Twelfth-st.

PARLOR SET FOR ONE-HALF ITS VALUE AT 219 South Fifth-av. Call early Monday morning.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS WILL find it to their interest to have them appraised free of charge, before sending to any auction house, or disposing of them in any way. Address 619 West Lake-st., HODGES & CO.

SEND ALONG YOUR FURNITURE, DRY GOODS, piano, carpets, &c., etc. We sell every day. Also, special attention paid to sales of furniture and real estate. HAVENS & CO., Auctioneers, 62 South Canal-st.

WANTED--FURNITURE, CARPETS, &C., FOR cash. Entire household stocks bought, to any amount. Prompt attention to letters or calls. I. J., 177 Twenty-second-st.

WE WILL MAKE THE LARGE AND ELEGANT sale of costly furniture at auction, 245 Wabash-av., on April 9, one week from Tuesday; will give number of residence in next Saturday and Sunday's Tribune, as we have a large lot of fine goods to sell, and cannot move the furniture before the sale; the residence cost $6,000 to furnish. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 62 South Canal-st. Any one who can come will recommended to take charge of different departments at this sale.

WANTED--NICE PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURniture in exchange for a fine lot at Washington Heights. Address D 70, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO FIND A GENTLEMAN to give him instructions in the Spanish language. Address, stating terms, A 5, Tribune office.

BANJO, CLOG, JIG, SONG AND DANCE TAUGHT at 207 West Madison-st., Room 63. Pupils fitted for the stage by WM. HOMER.

FOR $6 A TERM, A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED teacher will accept seven private pupils; vocal culture only $2. Best of reference. Address D 2, Tribune office.

FOR SALE--AN INTEREST IN, OR THE WHOLE of a well-established day and boarding school for young ladies, situated in the City. For particulars address D 5, Tribune office.

ITALIAN LESSONS.--PROF. CAMINALE, REcently from Italy, will give lessons in Italian on most reasonable terms. Those wishing to learn Italian will find this a good opportunity to learn to speak the language. Address No. 457 Indiana-av.

LESSONS IN FRENCH, GERMAN, MATHEMATICS, drawing, bookkeeping, &c., by graduate of European Polytechnic Academy. Address H. J. COSTER, 241 West Harrison-st.

PROF. DELOULME, 307 WEST MONROE-ST., PIano and vocal music, singing, French, Latin, thorough teaching. Private lessons or classes. Terms reduced.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A GERMAN LADY of experience (native); will give lessons in German, in classes or private; also in different kinds of drawing. Address A 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED--BY A YOUNG LADY, AS governess; has taught two years; can teach the rudiments with music, French, and drawing; a comfortable home being the chief object. Address GOVERNESS, No. 35 Colfax-st.

WANTED--BY A YOUNG LADY, INSTRUCTIONS in phonography. Address, stating terms, H 60, Tribune office.

WANTED--BY AN EXPERIENCED MUSIC teacher, to exchange vocal or piano lessons for sewing. Address D 97, Tribune office.

WANTED--A FEW MORE PUPILS TO TEACH vocal and instrumental music by a competent teacher; terms reasonable. Address M A K, 622 Hubbard-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED--A SUPERIOR WHOLESALE GRO. cery salesman, who is alive, active, and posted. Address, with references, Z 54, Tribune office.

WANTED--SHORT-HAND WRITER, TO FILL RE. sponsible position; one accustomed to taking court proceedings preferred. Answer, stating speed and salary expected, Z 55, Tribune office.

WANTED--A WILLING, ACTIVE BOY, ONE WHO is acquainted with paints, oils, and drugs preferred. corner Archer-av. and Halsted-st.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR a retail boot and shoe store. Address, with reference, stating last employer, and number of years experience, A 47, Tribune office.

WANTED--BOOKKEEPER; ALSO, LIGHTNING rod man, and canvassers, at 94 Mark.t-st.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD REFERstore. Apply at 261 Rush-st. Immediately.

WANTED--AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; ONE with good references and unexceptionable reference. Address, H G, Tribune office.

WANTED--A BILL-CLERK, ONE ACQUAINTED with the lumber business preferred; must be a good penman, and quick at figures. Address 1104 Indiana-av.

WANTED--HOTEL CLERK; DEPOT. A STEADY man with $1,000 may secure a good position as above by investing the amount on real estate security. Liberal terms. For full particulars address W. W., Box 66, Tribune office, Detroit.

WANTED--A SHORT-HAND WRITER, TO TAKE testimony from dictation. Give qualifications and terms. Address F 31, Tribune office.

WANTED--A BOY OF 15 OR 16 TO CLERK IN A store, and drive a horse occasionally; good references required. Address J 16, Tribune office.

WANTED--SALESMAN--A FIRST-CLASS STOVE salesman of experience, and capable of taking charge of store department to be added to our furnace and range business. Apply by letter, with references, until Thursday, M. W. & F. LESTER, 161 Clark-st.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, ON good salary, who can loan his employer $500 to $2,000 on good security. Address D 38, Tribune office.

WANTED--DRUG CLERK. ADDRESS, WITH references, G 66, Tribune office.

WANTED--AN ASSISTANT DRUG CLERK, ONE who speaks German preferred. Address H 82, Tribune office.

WANTED--A COPYIST; MUST WRITE A GOOD, plain hand, and have some knowledge of conveyancing. Address in own handwriting, stating previous occupation, with references, D 74, Tribune office.

WANTED--A CLERK IN A REAL ESTATE OFfice; one that has had experience and can sell; will pay small salary and a commission. Address, with name and references, D 86, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED--GOOD BENCH AND MACHINE hands for sash, doors, and blinds; good wages and steady work. RODWAY SMITH & CO. Manufacturers, 58 to 70 Third-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED--A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH AND two good painters at 44 Pearl-st.

WANTED--A GOOD CUTTER. ADDRESS WITH real name, reference, and experience, F 54, Tribune office.

WANTED--FIRST-CLASS STICK-CANDY MAKER. Apply to L. H. REHNLAND, 154 West Madison-st.

WANTED--TWO GOOD PRESSMEN FOR FINE cuts; no others need apply; good wages and steady work. Call at 541 Throop-st.

WANTED--TINNER; ONE WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business, and desires steady employment. Address, stating wages expected, SNOW & CO., Estavia, Ill.

WANTED--BRUSHMAKERS. PLEASE CALL AT 205 Washington-st. L. A. LIGHTENHOME.

WANTED--A CARPENTER TO DO INSIDE work, steps and veranda, and take part in board or room. Fair inducements to right man. Call at 1,045 Wabash-av., second house, southeast corner Butterfield and Thirty-ninth-sts.

WANTED--3 GOOD HOUSE PAINTERS. APPLY Monday to E. T. BALDWIN, corner of West Lake and Seymour-sts.

WANTED--4 CABINET-MAKERS AT 29 CORE-st., near Reuben and Fourth.

WANTED--TWO GERMANS THAT CAN MEASure lumber. Steady employment. Apply to HAVIN, HOLBROOK & CO., 258 Archer-av.

WANTED--CARPENTERS, PLASTERERS, PAINTers, to take contracts for work at Highwood. Only clean men with a fair appearance need apply. Address ASHLEY MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

WANTED -- GOOD SIGN PAINTER, MONDAY morning. A good, square man; no high-toned dudes. At GOLDEN HAND, 151 Clark-st.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN TO WORK ON GOATS and be generally useful in store. 265 South Halsted-st., Room 1. MCMASTER & HAGERTY.

WANTED--CUSTOM COAT-MAKER, TO GO TO the country and locate for this season. Inquire at 1 o'clock, Monday, 10 to 14 Lake-st.

WANTED--1 NO. 1 SCROLL SAWER; 1 FINISHER in oils and shellac, on cabinet work. Inquire at southwest corner Washington and Green-sts.

WANTED -- CYLINDER AND GORDON-PRESS feeders. LANDON & CO., 166 Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED--SIX FIRST-CLASS CABINET-MAKers and two carvers, at SWINEY BROS.' factory, 57 and 59 Kinzie-st.

WANTED--A GERMAN WATCHMAKER, TO GO in the country. Call at COGSWELL & CO.'S, 202 West Madison-st.

WANTED--A FEW GOOD MEN ON MACHINES. Weasp-wood and Flat-sts. GOSS & PHILLIPS Manufacturing Co.

WANTED--SIX FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS. THAYER & YOSEY Furniture Co., 77 State-st.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS SIGN PAINTER, ONE acquainted with gilding preferred. Inquire Monday, at 87 State-st., in basement.

WANTED--10 GOOD LATHERS AT THE CORNER of Mitchell and Halsted-st., Monday morning. Come ready to work.

WANTED--A GOOD CYLINDER PRESS FEEDER and a Gordon feeder at Printers' Exchange, No. 7 Tribune Building. W. F. DEAN, Proprietor.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN THE photographic art at SMITH'S Gallery, 33 West Randolph-st.

WANTED--TWO FINISHERS; SHELLAC WORK. Apply in basement, 517 State-st.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN THAT HAS WORKED in a photograph gallery; one that can retouch negatives to take views; to go immediately; will pay $25 per month and expenses. Address DAGUERT, care Carrier No. 59.

WANTED--A GILDER AT 149 EAST MONROEst., up-stairs.

WANTED--WOOD WORKMAN ON WAGONS, TO repair work; also, a good wagon painter. Please call to-day. No. 169 South Halsted-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED--A TUCK-POINTER. CALL AT 120 West Washington-st., Sunday, between 9 and 12 o'clock. A. G. MORAN.

WANTED--CABINETMAKERS AND POLISHERS, at Looking-Glass and Picture Frame Factory, 267 and 269 Twenty-sixth-st. and Stewart-av. W. T. NOBLE & CO.

WANTED--4 SHORMAKERS TO GO TO SIOUX City. Inquire of THOS. HOUREN, Fargo's Boot and Shoe Factory, corner Franklin and Washington-sts.

WANTED--PRINTER, THOROUGHLY COMPEtent in news and job work, to act as foreman; also, good feed-boy. Call at 6 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED--TWO GOOD PLASTERERS, FOR country job; be at corner of Union and Washington-sts. this (Sunday) morning at 10 o'clock.

WANTED -- TWO FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD graniners for the country. Good wages. For particulars inquire at 87 E. FOURTH-ST., Room 6.

WANTED--A TINNER; GOOD JOB WORKMAN preferred. Apply Monday morning ready to go to work. DECKER BROS., 209 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED--TO LITHOGRAPHERS--3 GOOD EN. graving immediately; good wages and ornamental engraving work. Chicago-av. and Franklin-st.

WANTED--A CARPENTER, COMPETENT TO take charge of work. Apply to CHAS. YORKANER, shop end of North Clark-st. cars, city limits.

WANTED--5 GOOD PAINTERS, AT 182 SOUTH Morgan-st., to-day, from 12 to 2, or Monday morning, 7 o'clock sharp.

WANTED--ONE FIRST-CLASS BUGGY IRONER and helper. Also, two carriage painters. Inquire at 47 and 49 North Wells-st.

WANTED--EXPERIENCED PAPER-HANGERS at SPENCER H. PECK'S, 198 and 197 Wabash-av., corner of Adams-st.

WANTED--CARRIAGE-SMITH'S HELPER, CORner Sedgwick and Division-sts. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY.

WANTED--TWO PAINTERS AT 32 WEST WASHington-st. Monday morning ready for work.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED--A GOOD MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses; one who understands gardening preferred. Apply at 147 West Madison-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock, Monday.

WANTED--A SINGLE MAN FOR COACHMAN AND gardener for Evanston. Apply to Room 8, 159 East Washington-st.

WANTED--COACHMAN; A YOUNG MAN USED to the care of horses and acquainted with the city, in a private family; references required. Call with recommendations. WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

WANTED--A GOOD BOY, 14 OR 16 YEARS OF age, to take care of a horse. Apply at 259 Warren-av., on Monday.

WANTED--A MAN TO DRIVE A COFFEE AND spice wagon, one who has a trade established preferred. Call Monday at 87 North Union-st.

WANTED--COACHMAN WHO CAN DO GENERal work at 57 Twenty-sixth-st. Call, before 9 a. m. or after 6 p. m.; Monday.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED--ADVERTISING CANVASSERS. ROOM No. 1, 85 West Lake-st.

WANTED--MEN--BIGGEST CHANCE EVER OFfered to make money. One man cleared $47 last week, another young man made $26 in three days, selling our new button-hole cutter, needle threading thimble, and other new articles which sell in every family. 90 East Madison-st., Room 2.

WANTED--20 TO 40 MEN TO DIG CLAY; WAGES, $1.25 per day; steady work. Call at Steam Brick Yard, on Ashland-av., little south of Twenty-second-st.

WANTED--MEN WHO SERVED IN THE ARMY or navy, and others who are entitled to government land, will find it to their interest to apply to E. B. BUTTERFIELD, Secretary Army and Navy Colony, 127 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

WANTED -- AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING agent in the wholesale liquor business; none need apply unless they can give good reference. Apply at 307 West Madison-st.

WANTED--IN RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE, BOY from 13 to 16 years of age, resident of North Side; some experience; and German preferred. Call Monday, at 1 p. m., at 146 North Clark-st.

WANTED--A SMART, ACTIVE, HONEST BOY, between the ages of 14 and 18, to learn the gents' furnishing goods business. Address in own handwriting, A 38, Tribune office.

WANTED--200 LABORERS TO LEAVE TO-DAY for C. & N. P. Air Line to Wisconsin. Advanced fare. Apply early at 61 Milwaukee-st.

WANTED--ERRAND BOY; OLDER 15 YEARS; smart and steady. Apply at 234 West Lake-st.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN 14 TO 17 YEARS OF age to make himself generally useful about stable and garden, at Oak Park. Apply Monday morning at 151 Michigan-av.

WANTED -- ADVERTISING SOLICITOR -- ONE that is well acquainted in the city, and one that thoroughly understands the business. Apply Monday morning, before 10, at Room 46 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Madison-sts.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous--Continued.

WANTED--A GOOD, SMART BOY, 15 OR 16 years old; must have good references. Apply to 135 East Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED--GOOD ACTIVE MEN TO CANVASS for the new improved Home Sewing Machine in the city of Milwaukee and vicinity. This is a comparatively unworked territory, and agents can make large wages. Are offering unprecedented inducements for the right kind of men. Address C. CADY, City Agent, 111 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED--BOY; TRUSTY AND FAITHFUL; good recommendations required; best wages paid. Inquire Monday morning, from 7 to 11 o'clock at 62 Wabash-av.

WANTED--MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, TO learn the art of making rubber stamps; a splendid chance to learn. Apply to the No. 7 NOVELTY RUBBER PRESS CO., 185 East Washington-st.

WANTED--GOOD CANVASSERS TO TAKE HOLD of the best selling articles in the city; only men who are business wanted. Apply to A. E. WHITMAN, 178 South Halsted-st.

WANTED--RELIABLE YOUNG MAN AS PORTER and bill distributor, at the Great Bankrupt Shoe House, 197 South Clark-st. $7 per week.

WANTED--AN OFFICE BOY. ADDRESS, IN own hand-writing, F 80, Tribune office.

WANTED--A YOUNG MAN TO TEND IN A RESTaurant, at No. 84 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED--TWO GOOD PENMEN; CONSTANT employment; young men preferred. Apply to Z 57, Tribune office.

WANTED--4 EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS FOR the city, and several for the State, to sell the Hewitt Fluting and Polishing Iron; the best article in market. Sold by agents only. KNOTT & DOUGHERTY, 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED--MEN TO MAKE MONEY--20 PROFIT for every one invested. 90 East Madison-st., Room 11. CHICAGO NOVELTY CO.

WANTED--MEN--EXTRA INDUCEMENTS OFfered to the right men to sell the new improved G. & B. Sewing Machine. Call on A. STONE, 139 State-st., between 9 and 10 a. m., and 1 and 2 p. m.

WANTED--AN EXPERIENCED WHITE WAITER at Bennett's Dining-rooms, rear 33 South Water-st.

WANTED--20 FARM HANDS FOR ILLINOIS; wages, $1 per day and board the whole year round; fare advanced; men with baggage. Apply early to CHRISTIAN A SING, 101 South Canal-st., or No. 1 South Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 1.

WANTED--A MIDDLE-AGED MAN WITHOUT family, who can keep books and write, to attend to Sewer Pipe Yard. None need apply but those with the best of references; between 10 and 12 Monday morning, at 22 East Quincy-st. W. McDER.

WANTED--TWO GOOD CANVASSERS FOR ADvertising; constant employment. Liberal percentage. Call at 2 p. m., or after 5 p. m., Hancock House, 66 North Clark-st.

WANTED--FIVE GOOD MEN AND ONE WAGON maker to work on ice wagons. Apply before 8 o'clock Monday. SWETT & COUCH, 202 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED--A BOY TO ATTEND BUTCHER SHOP. one that can drive a horse. Apply at 259 South Fifth-av.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL, TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply Monday a: 81 S. Green-st.

WANTED--IMMEDIATELY 10 OR 12 MEN FOR the city to handle non-explosive; 800 per cent profit, and steady work for those with small capital. Address or call on A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED--MEN THAT MEAN BUSINESS TO make $3 a day and expenses. Send for circular. A. M. RICHARDSON, 170½ South Halsted-st.

WANTED--AT THE UHLICH HOUSE, CORNER Sixteenth-st. and Sixty-second-st., 5 dining-rooms girls and 3 chambermaids.

WANTED--A GOOD, RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR general housework; must come well recommended. 85 South Peoria-st.

WANTED--CANVASSERS BY THE EXCELSIOR Photograph Copying Co., to work for profit or salary. We offer extra inducements. Call, or send for circular, 115 Randolph-st., Room 3. EXCELSIOR & SON, 158 Lincoln-av., near Douglas House, Chicago.

WANTED--TWO EXPERIENCED SOLICITORS; salary or commission paid. Address D 2, Tribune office.

WANTED--AN OFFICE BOY; MUST WRITE A good hand. Apply at 2 and 3 W. West Lake-st., Room 19.

WANTED--A GOOD SMART BOY, ABOUT 16 years old, for general work. 207 Cottage Grove-av., in rear.

WANTED--TRAVELER--AN EXPERIENCED, live man, thoroughly posted in the cracker business. Apply to D. HERMAN LORMER, 190 Madison-st.

WANTED--COMMERCIAL TRAVELER; ONE AC quainted in Michigan and Indiana, to sell crockery on commission for a wholesale house. Those traveling for wholesale grocery houses can make a most advantageous arrangement by applying to J 36, Tribune office.

WANTED--WE WANT AN EXPERIENCED MAN to introduce a new book. To right party, special terms. Address J 5, Tribune office.

WANTED--ONE THOUSAND LADIES TO BRING their combings to Brown's Hair Emporium, 298 State-st., and have braids, curls, and switches made to order.

WANTED--BOY 15 OR 20 YEARS OF AGE, TO work in store, drive horse, &c.; must live with parents, and come well recommended. 449 Wabash-av.

WANTED--MEN TO WORK ON HORSES; MEN not under 22 years of age. Steady employment. Apply to 10 o'clock to-day, at CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stables, 414 to 418 West Randolph-st.

WANTED--6 FIRST-CLASS WHITE WAITERS; none but good ones need apply. TANNER'S Restaurant, 80 South Clark-st.

WANTED--A BUILDER OF SOME CAPITAL TO erect a number of residences on choice South Side property, with and take part pay. Must be cheap for cash. A liberal arrangement will be made with a good responsible party. Address D 78, Tribune office.

WANTED--BUSINESS MEN WITH $1,000 TO $5,000 to handle specialties of salable and profitable manufactures. 126 South Clark-st., Room 73.

FINANCIAL.

A 1 PURCHASE MONEY PAPER WANTED. CURRY & CO., 9 Tribune Building.

A WIDOW HAVING THE BEST OF REFERENCES, would like to borrow $100 of some gentleman, and return the same in good board and pleasant home. A 44, Tribune office.

CLAIMS--REPUBLIC, KNICKERBOCKER GREAT Western, Chicago Fire, Equitable, and Germania. Insurance claims cashed by J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st.

HON. DAVID A. WELLS HAS PREPARED A SE ries of papers for THE FINANCIER, the first of which, on the question of Taxation of Bonds and Mortgages, will appear in the issue of April 12. THE FINANCIER, $2 a year; single copies, 10 cents. No. 156 Broadway, New York, or Room 58, Republic Life Building, Chicago.

LASSEN'S LOAN OFFICE--LATE JACOBS & CO.--177 Clark-st., corner Monroe. Room No. 4. Money advanced on collaterals on liberal terms.

LOANS OF LARGE AND SMALL SUMS ON REAL estate; moderate amounts on second mortgages. M. C. HALDEMAN & CO., 48 and 50 LaSalle-st.

LOANS NEGOTIATED IN SUMS OF ABOUT $1,000, 2, 3 to 12 months, on real estate, or real estate mortgages of equal value. Also, money to loan on collaterals. WILLIAM OTTAWAY, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERALS, ON easy terms. Address F. H., Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, on 2 to 5 years' time. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 9, Tribune Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, pianos, and other chattel security. H. ROGERS, 197 East Madison-st., Room 7.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTAte in sums from $1,000 to $10,000. G. S. LACEY, 119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, horses, wagons, and other collateral security. O. W. PERKINS, 187 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $10,000, 2 to 5 years, at 9 and 10 per cent. Short time paper bought. LEWIS WING & CO., 178 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 126 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSES ON LEASED land, household furniture, pianos, and other collateral security. No. 138 Clark-st., Room 1. K. WINNE.

TO LOAN--$200, $300, $500, OR ANY SUMS ON CITY REAL estate. ELA & PARKER, 134 Washington-st., Room 35.

TO LOAN--$1,000, $2,000, AND $5,000 FOR ONE year on first-class Chicago real estate, first mortgage. Address 106, Tribune office.

TO LOAN--$1,000 ON GOOD FIRST-MORTGAGE security. Address, stating location of property, W 22, Tribune office.

WANTED--$2,000 ON GOOD SECURITY AND INterest, to aid in refurnishing an old established hotel, situated for the class of business done, in the best locality in the city. Address M 69, Tribune office.

WANTED--$3,000 FOR FIVE YEARS AT 10 PER cent; without commission, on improved inside property valued at $15,000. Address Y 77, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO BORROW--$2,000 FOR 5 YEARS, at 10 per cent annual interest--2½ per cent commission--on improved property. Address, or call at 85 Room 32, 154 East Washington-st.

WANTED--$3,000 FOR 5 OR 5 YEARS, ON GOOD real estate worth $13,000. Principals please apply to MASON & MILLS, southwest corner Clark and Madison.

WANTED--TO BORROW $1,000 FOR FIVE YEARS; will pay 10 per cent and commission. Good improved Englewood property for security. Address L 58, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO BORROW $600 OR $700 FOR 1 YEAR. Will pay 12 per cent interest; will give first mortgage on house and lot worth $3,000. Inquire or address 56 West Washington-st., in basement, for three days.

WANTED--$2,000 FOR ONE YEAR. SECURITY, the real estate worth $16,000 cash. Inquire of GEORGE C. FRY, Room 20, 88 LaSalle-st.

WOULD LIKE TO LOAN FROM $1,000 TO $5,000. Address W 41, Tribune office.

WANTED--$3,000, ON SECOND MORTGAGE AND $1,500 per cent; satisfactory. For three or four years, to finish building on Michigan-av. Address BUILDER, Box 826, city.

WANTED--A LOAN OF $7,000 ON PROPERTY worth $15,000, to finish building in course of erection, and now ready for roof, two or three years; will pay fair commission. Address, for five days, J 94, Tribune office.

WANTED--$150 FOR SIX MONTHS, FOR WHICH I will give the use of a piano worth $600. Address O 10, Tribune office.

$3,000 CASH IN HAND FOR 20 OR 60 DAYS. $3,500 on Unincumbered security. ABBOTT & OLIVER, Room 5, No. 155 Monroe-st.

$3,500 TO LOAN ON INSIDE PROPERTY, for 2 years, at 10 per cent per annum. Also, agent paper wanted. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 125 West Madison-st.

$100,000--LOANS NEGOTIATED ON CHIcago real estate, bonds, stocks, mortgages, etc., at 7 to 10 per cent per annum. Also, money loaned for capitalists. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 20 Clark-st.

FOUND.

FOUND--A DARK BAY HORSE. THE OWNER can have him by proving property and paying charges. Call at 134 Division-st.

FOUND--A GENTS' FUR COLLAR. ADDRESS, giving description and date of loss, L 51, Tribune office.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED--COOKS, SECOND-GIRLS, NURSEgirls, and for general work, at Mrs. WHITTAKER'S, 84 East Chicago-av.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Good wages and steady employment. 146 North Rosalie-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; good wages. Apply at laundry store No. 15 West Randolph-st.

WANTED--A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 134 Walnut-st., between Wood and Lincoln.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Inquire at 120 Michigan-av.

WANTED--A SERVANT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 455 Cottage Grove-av., corner of Throop.

WANTED--NURSE-GIRL. APPLY AT ONCE, 1852 Prairie-av.

WANTED--A YOUNG GERMAN, SWEDE, OR Norwegian girl, to assist in doing general housework in a small private family. Call Monday, at 327 West Tyler-st., cottage house.

WANTED--A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Also a small family; reference required. 1104 Scandinavian or German preferred. 420 West Randolph-st.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 469 West Monroe-st.

WANTED--TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR COOK AND second girl. Call at 596 West Adams-st.

WANTED--FIVE EXPERIENCED GIRLS TO make paper boxes, by A. ARMBRUM, & CO., 134 Franklin-st.

WANTED--A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer, with references, at 1274 Prairie-av., corner Thirtieth-st.

WANTED--A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO DO general housework; German or Scandinavian preferred; must speak English. Apply at 276 West Madison.

WANTED--SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN GIRL to take care of baby. Apply Monday at 455 South Park-av.

WANTED--A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 673 Michigan-av.

WANTED--COOK, FOR FAMILY OF TEN, WASH and iron for three. 325 Calumet-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

WANTED--A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHENwork. Must be a good worker and ironer. Apply Monday, after 9 o'clock, at 702 Michigan-av.

WANTED--GOOD GIRLS OF EVERY NATIONality for all kinds of housework, in city and country. MRS. THOMPSON, 1020 State-st.

WANTED--TWO GIRLS, SISTERS PREFERRED; one to cook, and the other for second-work. Call, Monday, at 477 Fulton-st., corner Union Park-place.

WANTED--AT 56 OHIO-ST., A SECOND GIRL. One who can come well recommended.

WANTED--GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 702 West Monroe-st.

WANTED--A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, wash and iron. Swedish, Norwegian, or German preferred. Call at 667 Sedgwick-st., Monday and Tuesday mornings, from 9 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED--A GOOD NURSE, AND TO DO LIGHT chamberwork. Also, good cook, in small private family. 197 Michigan-av.

WANTED--TWO GIRLS, ONE FIRST-CLASS COOK, and one to wash, iron, and assist in general work, at 113 South Park-av. References required.

WANTED--A FIRST-CLASS G

THE TURF.

A Splendid Acquisition to Chicago's Stock of Fast Horseflesh.

The Purchase of the Trotting-Mare Flora Belle at a Cost of $25,000.

Some of the Vagaries of an "Intelligent" Correspondent.

EVERY LOVER OF SUPERIOR HORSEFLESH IN CHICAGO will rejoice in the fact that this city is henceforth to be the home of one of the most valuable and celebrated trotters in America. We refer to Flora Belle, the famous St. Louis mare, whose performances last season caused her to spring into a prominence scarcely second to that of Goldsmith Maid, Lucy, and American Girl. Flora has become the property of Mr. Alex. Lewis, of this city, whose intention it is to make Chicago the permanent home of his new equine prize. She has just been purchased of Mr. Thomas W. Smith, of St. Louis, for the enormous price of $25,000. She is regarded by many, on account of her speed, form, and breeding, as the most valuable mare in America. She has a record of 2:23½, but is said to have shown 2:19 in a full mile trial in private, and to have trotted her quarter in 30 seconds. A telegram was received yesterday afternoon from Mr. Lewis, at Canton, stating that he will arrive in Chicago to-day with Flora Belle, who will be assigned elegant quarters in his stable in Fourteenth street, where, also, is the stallion Byron, with his record of 2:25¼; and Lady Lawrence, who has no record, but is expected to have a good one before the year is over. The fact of the ownership in Chicago of so famous and fast a trotter as Flora Belle will result in the stimulation of local pride, and so more greatly to the benefit of turf matters hereaway. In addition to our own races at Dexter Park in July, Flora is booked for the 2:21 purse of $20,000 in Buffalo, and it is not unlikely that she will come in contact with the three other mares before the season is over.

AN INTELLIGENT CORRESPONDENT.

The writer of a letter on Chicago turf matters, recently published in the New York *Herald*, seems to have labored under the impression that now, as before the fire, in order to curry favor with the East, it is necessary to malign everything Chicagoan. Unless he was paid to write unfavorably concerning sporting matters here, he was guilty of a great piece of folly in attributing to us violent prejudice, even to the extent of refusing fair chance to outsiders, and in the statement that "the avowed connection of the gamblers with most of the sporting enterprises of the West has been another and material drawback." We are not willing to believe that such drivel was written in accordance with express orders from the *Herald*, to give the letter a malignant tone, and the individual was an ass to write it, unless well paid for indulging. The allusion to the Foster-McDevitt billiard match of six years ago, to the scenes at base ball matches on Lake Park, and to the melancholy death of McKeever in 1866, are clear evidences of the animosity and unfairness which are manifested in the letter. The writer's reference to the running race of mile heats, wherein Van, Regent, and Emma were favorites at different times, at slight odds against the field, if it proves anything at all on that point, certainly does not prove that "the horse community in Chicago are amateurs." It proves that we have perfectly square racing at Dexter Park, for in that race the very fact of the variation in the betting showed that every horse was ridden to win, and that no one could name the winner. A remarkable degree of ignorance is otherwise shown in reference to Chicago turf matters. The last meeting did not take place in 1871, but in 1872, when there were four days of as fine racing at Dexter Park as ever took place anywhere. Every race was notably good. The correspondent was at fault again in the statement that Mr. J. C. Simpson was financially interested in the forthcoming Dexter Park meeting. Mr. Simpson has been employed to act as Secretary and Manager, and has no financial interest whatever. In short, the letter was full of misrepresentations and inaccuracies from beginning to end, and, unless the *Herald* really desires to frost Chicago sporting interests unfairly, it will see the propriety of exacting truth and an intelligent understanding of the subject at the hands of its correspondent here.

SALE OF LUCKNOW.

James Wadsworth, of Chicago, has sold to Col. I. H. Elliott, of Princeton, Ill., his 5-year-old brown stallion Lucknow; price, $1,500. Lucknow is by Lakeland Abdallah, out of Bacchante Mambrino, by Mambrino Chief; 2d dam Mr. A. J. Alexander's (ney Boochaerts, by Sovereign Ray; 3d dam by Whitty Comet; 4th dam by imported Messenger. Lakeland Abdallah is by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Enchantress, by Old Abdallah, grandson by imported Bellfounder.

THE DRIVERS AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

A conflict of important proportions has arisen between the National Association and the drivers and trainers, which has led to the organization of the latter into what is styled the "Trainers' and Drivers' Protective Association," of which James D. McMann is the President. At a meeting held in New York on Monday last, at which many leading horse-owners were present, Mr. McMann, in an address of some length, alluded to some of the causes which led to the difficulty with the National Association, among which was the rule adopted by that body at its recent Convention in Philadelphia, giving power to judges of races to take a driver from his sulky and expel him from the trotting courses of the United States, if, in their judgment, he is not trying to win the race, and if any other driver refuses to become his substitute he also can be expelled, "thus," as Mr. McMann observed, "taking the bread and butter out of their mouths without investigation." This rule was thought so arbitrary and despotic that a meeting of leading drivers was held, and they resolved to form themselves into an association to prevent encroachments which they thought deprived them of their rights. Another cause of complaint was the rule whereby a horse distancing the field was allowed only the first premium, the local association claiming the balance. The drivers perfected their organization, and adopted a code of rules which they demand shall be incorporated into, or assimilated with, the rules of the National Association. At the meeting on Monday, Messrs. Thomas F. Walker, William L. Simmons, William Lovell, Harry Genet, and other prominent horse-owners signified their intention to indorse the action of the Drivers' and Trainers' Association. The movement has assumed a strength and importance which will necessitate immediate action on the part of the National Association, which will be compelled to yield if the drivers and trainers stand firm.

A FEELING OF UNEASINESS

has already begun to manifest itself among the managers of the principal trotting courses, who perceive that the attendant difficulties and complications which will seriously affect their prospects for the season of 1873. They want to maintain friendly relations with the drivers, and they feel bound to stand by the National Association. Between two horns of the dilemma they are just now in a quandary. Buffalo is holding off in advertising its programme until a compromise is effected. The Dexter Park management took safe ground in issuing its programme, purposely omitting the usual paragraph to the effect that the trotting will be governed by the rules of the National Association, Buffalo is evidently loth to take this step. That they feel very anxious about it is evidenced by the fact that they have written several letters to Mr. Simpson asking him to join them in urging that a special session of the National Association be called to meet the difficulty, as that seems to be the only remedy. The drivers, on the other hand, are peculiarly gratified by the position taken by Dexter Park, and several of the more prominent ones have written to Mr. Simpson, assuring him of their intention to bring their horses to the July meeting. It is thought probable that a special meeting of the National Association will be called; that a representation of the Drivers' and Trainers' Association will be invited, and that matters will be harmonized. This should not be a difficult result to bring about, as the rules adopted by the D. and T. Association are, with a very few trifling exceptions, excellent, and will work needed reforms. The rules relating to the notification of entries by telegraph; the purse to be received by a horse distancing the field; requiring horses to be on the track thirty minutes, and judges in the stand fifteen minutes before the time of starting; regarding unnecessary scoring, and how to avoid it; and relative to postponement where time conflicts—are all excellent rules, and should be adopted and enforced.

THE RULES

adopted by the Drivers' and Trainers' Association, and recommended for adoption by the National Association, are as follows:

1. *Relative to Closing Entries*—All entries must be made at the time specified for their closing, either by letter or telegraph. When an entry is made by mail a telegram shall also be sent in time to arrive before the closing of the entry, or the entry will not be received. [Four minutes and three shall start." No shall any member be allowed to take part in any race where such a condition is advertised.

2. *Relative to Premiums and Purses*—No member of this Association shall make entries where more than four premiums are given for one purse. Any horse distancing the field shall receive the full amount of the purse. Any horse winning a race where all are distanced but one contestant, shall be entitled to the money, except that which by the second horse.

3. *Relative to Judges*—All members of this Association shall have their horses on the track 30 minutes before the time for starting, ready for the race, and the judges shall be required by the Association for which they are acting to conform to the rule. All judges of races shall be on hand in the Judges' Stand punctually 15 minutes before the time of starting. Any member violating this rule shall be subject to a fine of $5, payable to the Treasurer of this Association.

4. *Regarding Unnecessary Scoring*—After three scorings for any heat without a start, it shall be the duty of the judges to select one of the contending horses, of average speed compared with the others, and he driver (a member of this Association) shall come up in advance of said horse before crossing the score, under a penalty of $10 for each offense, to be paid to the Treasurer of this Association; and no driver shall be allowed to turn his horse for the word inside of the distance stand under a like penalty. No driver shall be allowed to spoil out his horse or horses oftener than once in five times scoring.

5. *Relative to Postponements*—In case of postponement of any one or more races from any reason (bad weather or otherwise), said races shall be trotted the first fair day following.

6. *Relative to Postponement Where Time Conflicts*—In case of postponement of races of any association where the time conflicts with the time of any other association, and where the same horses are entered for both meetings, such associations shall so rearrange their programmes that said horses shall have an opportunity to trot for all the purses in which they are entered. Any association refusing to give such opportunity shall return the amount of entrance money paid by the owners or drivers of said horses.

8. *Regarding Substitution of Drivers*—In case any driver is member of this Association shall be taken from his sulky, wagon, or saddle by the judges of any race, his substitute shall demand and receive from the Association upon whose track the race is taking place the sum of $50, previous to starting for the next heat.

9. *Relative to Associations*—No member of this Association shall enter or drive a horse over the track of any Association refusing to comply with the rules of this Association.

Rules which this Association will request the National Association to adopt:

Relative to Heats and Horses Eligible to Start—A horse not winning a heat in five shall not start for a sixth, unless said horse has made a dead heat.

Relative to Giving a Reward to Second Horse—It shall be the duty of the judges of any race to time the second horse in every heat, and the horse winning second money shall be given a record the same as the winning horse.

AN APPEARANCE OF EARNESTNESS

on the part of the drivers and trainers is given by the fact that their association has rented a room in New York, in which to hold meetings. They meet again on Wednesday next.

THE SUPPRESSION OF POOL-SELLING

is likely to be enforced at the forthcoming Buffalo meeting. The Board of Police of that city, having addressed a note to the City Attorney, inquiring as to whether the practice of pool-selling was an offense under the law, received the following significant reply:

BUFFALO, March 17, 1873.

William H. Albro, Esq., Clerk of Board of Police.

DEAR SIR: Your note of the 15th instant, in which you inquire, on behalf of the Board of Police, whether pool-selling, as practised at horse-races, is a violation of the law, is before me. My reply is that, under the provisions of the statutes of this State, pool-selling is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year. Yours truly,

GEORGE S. HARDWELL, Attorney.

It is understood that, strengthened by this legal opinion, the police authorities of Buffalo will notify the managers of the Driving Park Association at that place that in the future the law for the prevention and punishment of pool-selling will be strictly enforced. "This early announcement of their determination," says a Buffalo journal, "is made in order that the proprietors of the park, and all interested in the races, may know just what to expect." The same journal adds:

The policy of the present Board of Police Commissioners, it is well known, has been to exercise the fullest authority of the law in the suppression of the gambling vice in Buffalo. Thus far, much good has been accomplished in that direction, and the authorities may feel assured that they have the heartiest sympathy of the law-abiding citizens in their work of extermination. Whatever may be the individual opinions maintained regarding the degree of immorality of pool-selling, everybody will at once perceive the inconsistency of allowing its practice while all other forms of gambling are so rigorously prohibited.

What is good for Buffalo is good for Chicago, and we suggest to our Police Department the propriety of taking immediate action.

A Beautiful Office.

Citizens or strangers who may possibly suppose the architectural beauty of the rebuilt Chicago to be chiefly external, should visit such an office as the new one of Blanchard Bros., No. 153 LaSalle street. The floor is of "Dill's Excelsior Marquetry," is novel, elegant, and highly ornamental; and, better still, its beauty adds to its durability, as the pattern is so dovetailed into the stock as to make the floor one of great strength. The railings are designed in a series of arches, resting on columns, and the desks and office fittings are specially contrived for the business of the firm. The beauty, freedom, and amplitude of the whole, and the colors of the selected walnut, combine to render this interior most harmonious and attractive. Messrs. A. H. Andrews & Co., who fitted up this office, have, in other prominent instances, produced work of rare and striking beauty, and are doing their share to render the business blocks of our new Chicago the most elegant and tasteful collection of mercantile edifices in the world.

A Chinese Art Gallery in Our Midst.

The reader will find this statement verified if he visits the Fekin Tea Company's new store, No. 376 State street. The decorative work is fresco, and was executed by Saalfeld, Voorbeck & Co., No. 167 East Madison street. Four of the paintings illustrate the curing of tea. The tea caddies were made by Flammer & Williams (now O. Flammer), No. 45 West Adams street. They are not done by the lecalcomanie process, the figures being produced by Mr. Flammer. Everything in this store is done in the best style by the most skilled artists. Persons familiar with the subject claim that this is the finest fitted up tea store in the United States, and even excels the finest in London. It is the most pleasant place in the city to spend an agreeable half hour examining the decorations. This Company have purchased a very large stock of teas, coffees, and spices, which they will quote at bottom prices. Their opening, which will take place this week, will be announced through the advertising columns of this paper.

A Card.

We have removed to our new store, Nos. 127 and 129 State street, near Madison (store lately occupied by Messrs. R. F. Norris & Co.), and will on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 8 and 9, day and evening, have our grand spring opening of all the latest novelties of the season, and we call especial attention to the fact that we have added to our stock of cloaks, shawls, silks, ladies' furnishing, and millinery goods, a complete stock of white and housekeeping goods, linens, damasks, etc. Mrs. M. H. Kendall and Miss A. F. Hunt, the former in charge of our dress-making, and the latter our millinery department, will be most happy to meet their friends. Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., Nos. 127 and 129 State street, near Madison.

Unredeemed Pledges.

The great local pawnbroker, A. Lipman, has now on hand an enormous collection of unredeemed pledges, including an assortment of the most varied description. Those who are in want of gold and silver watches, diamonds, cluster and solitaire pins, rings, drops, studs, etc.; vest chain guard, and opera chains; bracelets, sets of jewelry, studs, chains, lockets, silver-plated ware, solid silverware, including coin silver tea service, pitchers, etc.; opera and field-glasses; guns, pistols, revolver-boxes, mantel clocks, fancy goods, and everything else that mortal man can want, may attend the peremptory sale, on Monday, by W. A. Butters & Co.

Spring Styles.

Grainger will be remembered by many of our readers as the popular draper and tailor before the fire located at Nos. 128 and 130 South Clark street. Since the fire Grainger opened at the old place, at the same numbers, that were so familiar formerly to his numerous customers. He has effected an engagement with Mr. J. Leonard, a well-known and popular cutter, of New York, who stands at the head of his trade, and has a stock of goods seldom equaled, and at prices to suit the times. Call on Grainger, at Nos. 128 and 130 South Clark street, up-stairs, and see what he has before ordering spring clothing.

Palmer Hotel.

The Palmer Grand Hotel is fast approaching completion, making the corners of State and Monroe streets exceedingly attractive, and opposite the hotel is one of the finest appointed hat stores in the country, where Messrs. Bishop & Barnes are daily receiving all the new and fashionable shapes in gents' dress and business hats, simultaneously with their appearance in the Eastern market. Their shelves are always stocked with the best of goods, and parties wishing such should not forget them at the corner of State and Monroe streets, sign of the "Black Bear."

An Old Firm in New Quarters.

Messrs. Hilger, Jenkins & Faxon are now fully settled in their new, elegant, and spacious warerooms, No. 197 State street, and desire to call the attention of old and new customers to one of the most elaborate and superb stocks of paper-hangings, decorations, window-shades, lambrequins, lace curtains, and bedding to be found in the city. They are prepared to furnish anything from a cottage to a palace, and only ask an examination of stock and prices.

The Ladies' Gala Days.

Our lady readers, as we learn, are to have a series of gala days this week, in attending the grand millinery opening of Hewes & Prescott, No. 268 Wabash avenue, on Wednesday and Thursday next, at which time they may expect to see all that is new or novel in the line of bonnets, hats, etc. Every lady in the city is expected to be there without special invitation, as no cards will be sent.

Healthful Cookery.

Is it strange that Americans, especially the young, show such appalling indications of imperfect physical development, when food prepared with superfine wheat flour (which is deprived in bolting of the most important salts connected with the vital processes—the phosphates), is the chief article of their diet? The coming mother will use Graham flour, or, which is practically the same thing, will see that food for her table is prepared with Rumford Yeast Powder, the latter being more palatable.

Send Them In.

As everybody is now about to don their spring garments, and as they most likely need cleaning, pressing, and repairing, we would advise them to send them to that old reliable firm of Cook & McNabb, No. 89 Dearborn street, and No. 93 West Madison street. This firm do an extensive business in dyeing and scouring both ladies' and gentlemen's garments.

Artistic Tailoring.

Croft Brothers, tailors and drapers, at No. 157 South Clark street, are now prepared to show a superior line of clothes for spring and summer wear, embracing the very latest patterns of English and French designs. Their parlors are among the most fashionable in the city, and their work is first-class, both in style and durability.

House Cleaning and Moving Season.

Persons in want of mattresses, springs, comforters, pillows, cots, etc., will do well to remember that A. S. Zapsy has had seven years' experience in the manufacture of the same. Those desiring old mattresses renovated and deodorized by steam. No. 217 West Madison-st., under clothing house.

Chicago Musical College.

Already at the opening of its spring term, the Chicago Musical College is nearly full, so that all persons desiring to attend during the coming season should apply at once. DR. GEO. F. ROOT, President.

F. ZINGONIA, Director.

College Building, No. 493 Wabash avenue.

Great Excitement.

Our neighboring city, Milwaukee, is very much excited at the present time over the wonderful cures lately made public by the use of the water from the mineral spring in their city, called the Siloam Mineral Spring, and hundreds are flocking there to try its virtues in all diseases of kidneys and urinary organs.

Interior Decorating.

Messrs. Mackey & Devereaux, No. 70 East Madison street, third door from State, claim to be the only house in the city who give particular attention to the decoration of interiors. With a large and well-assorted stock of French and American wall papers, in the latest patterns, and in every conceivable tint, as well as workmen experienced in the art of decorating, they are enabled to insure their patrons the most entire satisfaction. Their department of lace curtains, shades, and upholstery goods contains some very choice selections, which are shown at very low figures. Window drapery receives special attention, and at prices corresponding with the present stringent money market.

To Housekeepers.

We are positively offering special inducements on all kinds of crockery, glassware, cutlery, mirrors, etc., to close out our wholesale stock, and the thousands going housekeeping this spring should avail themselves of this opportunity. Scott & Ovington Brothers, No. 219 West Madison street.

Gentlemen's Spring Styles.

Winter has passed and gone, and it is now time for gentlemen to think of spring outfits. They should include in these either Warwick or Elmwood Collars, and they will find these give them more satisfaction than any others, either linen or paper.

Bankrupt Sale of Carpets, &c.

A bankrupt sale of dry goods, carpets, oil-cloths, and lace curtains will be held for the next twenty days at Nos. 64 and 66 West Randolph street, corner of Clinton, to satisfy creditors. Great bargains will be given to close out the entire stock.

Real Estate.

William A. Butters & Co. have some very valuable property in Colorado, which they can trade for Chicago property, or sell at low prices for cash, as well as some very valuable property located on Wabash avenue, at a great bargain.

Young Men!

Those who have any desire to "get something ahead," and you who wish to secure a choice lot for a home, call and see what I offer. H. A. OSBORN, No. 126 South Clark street.

CARPETS.

Carpets,

CURTAIN GOODS,

AND

Paper Hangings.

I will offer my entire stock of CARPETINGS, CURTAIN GOODS, and PAPER HANGINGS at reduced prices on Monday next. These Goods are all of the latest styles, and the most desirable in the market.

SPENCER H. PECK,

195 & 197 Wabash-av.,

(Cor. Adams-st.)

WIFE,

if you want CARPETS this spring, you must buy them of

DRAKE & WETHERELL,

134 & 136 Twenty-second-st.

I find, in looking around, that they have the BEST PATTERNS at LOWER PRICES than any other house. And don't forget to leave an order for a SUSPENSION SPRING BED. Mr. COE has been using one for some time, and says they are "perfect."

FLOUR.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

We have this day appointed J. B. QUINN & CO., 50 West Lake-st., Agents for the sale of our celebrated FARBER XXXX FAMILY FLOUR, which they are prepared to sell, in large or small lots, to the Trade, at the lowest cash price.

S. W. FARBER & CO.

ALTON, Ill., April 2, 1873.

FRESCO PAINTING.

FRESCO PAINTING.

SCHUBERT & KOENIG,

ARTISTS IN FRESCO,

217 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.

Orders for fine Fresco Painting solicited. As proofs of skill refer to the new Sherman and Pacific Hotels.

EDUCATIONAL.

KENWOOD SEMINARY.

The Class in Physiology at this Institution is to have the benefit of a course of Lectures from Dr. Wadsworth, Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy at Rush Medical College.

The opening Lecture will be given on TUESDAY, April 8, at 9:30 o'clock, on "The Elements of Physiology." This, as well as the succeeding Lectures, will be fully illustrated by microscopical and chemical experiments. Those outside of the School desiring to attend the Lectures will be charged $2.50 for the course.

CHEMICAL BATHS.

Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Baths,

Permanently curing thousands of patients yearly, Established in New York, Paris, London, and at No. 708 Wabash-av. For cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and all Nervous and Chronic Diseases, there is nothing to equal this treatment. Extracts mercury and other poisonous substances from the system. Particulars, with references of the highest character, given at the office and residence, 708 Wabash-av.

NOTE.—This treatment is entirely unlike other Electrical Baths given in this city.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Attention, Sir Knights, Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T.—A stated conclave will appear on Monday, at Hall, 122 La Salle-st., at 10 o'clock this morning, to attend the interment of the remains of our late frater, Sir Henry Winant Barlow. By order of the Eminent Commander.

Extra courtesies invited. Sir Knights to appear in undress uniform. By order of the E. C.

B. E. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

H. W. Bigelow Lodge, No. 68, A. F. & A. M. Regular Communication Wednesday evening, April 9, at Loeding Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., for work on Master's degree. Members are requested to attend, as the table is prepared with Rumford Yeast Powder, the latter being more palatable.

E. T. SMITH, W. M.

Masonic.

St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T. Stated conclave Wednesday evening, evening at 7½ o'clock. By order of E. C.

J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Masonic.

Special communication of Chicago Lodge, No. 43, A. F. & A. M., Tuesday evening, April 8, at Oriental Hall, LaSalle-st., for work on E. A. and M. M. Degrees. Members are expected to attend. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of W. M.

SAM. SELLEMAN, Sec'y.

Masonic.

The regular assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection will be held at the Masonic Temple Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work, 4 and 5.

JAMES H. MILES, Gr. Sec.

Masonic.

The regular meeting of the Masonic Board of Relief will be held in the Parlor of Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., Monday evening, April 7, at 7½ o'clock prompt, for business. It is hoped all representatives will be present. By order.

EDWARD COOK, Secretary.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Stated conclave Monday evening, April 7, at 7½ o'clock. Work on K. T. Order. A full attendance is desired. By order of the E. C.

GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

A. O. F.

Ancient Order of Foresters.—Regular quarterly meeting of Court City of Chicago, No. 4,32, on Wednesday evening, the 9th inst., at 8 o'clock sharp, at 42 and 44 Archer-av. Full attendance requested. By order C. R.

WM. M. TREXTON, Sec.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Contending Plasterers Association held in Room 2 Block No. 128 LaSalle-st., Room 18, on April 8, at 2 o'clock sharp. As business of importance is to come before the Association, all contending plasterers are invited to be present, and join the Association. By order of

THE PRESIDENT.

Ulster Club.

A meeting of the above Club will be held at 24 South Clark-st., Monday evening, April 7, at 8 o'clock, sharp. Business of importance. A full attendance is desired to be present. By order of D. E. K. STEWART, Pres't.

S. STUART, Secretary.

Notice.

All members of the Sheet-Metal Workers' Society are hereby notified that the next meeting will be held in Trades Assembly Hall, 125 Fifth-av., Tuesday, April 8. A full attendance is desired.

Chicago, April 5, 1873. W. F. MATTHEWS, R. Sec.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY

R. T. RACE & CO.,

167 East Madison-st.

$ 3,000—New house, 6 rooms, $500 cash, balance 1 to 5 years.

$ 3,500—New house, 8 rooms, lot 50x173, cash $500, balance 1 to 5 years.

$ 4,250—New house, 9 rooms, lot 50x173, cash $1,000, balance to suit.

$ 5,000—New house, 10 rooms, bay windows, marble mantels, corner lot, 50x173, $750 cash, bal. 1 to 5 yrs

$ 4,750—10 rooms, corner lot, east front, $500 cash, $500 in 6 months, balance 1 to 6 years.

$10,000—12 rooms, lot 200x190, $2,000 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 years.

$ 6,000—New brick Octagon Front, bay windows, corner lot, hot and cold water, $1,500 cash, bal. to suit.

$ 5,000—Swell Front brick English basement, 10 rooms, $1,000 cash, balance long time.

$25,000—15-room Brick House, cut-stone basement and trimmings, hot and cold water throughout, laundry, bath-room, water closets, marble mantels, fine barn, extensive grounds, hedges and a nice grove, $2,500 cash, balance 1 to 8 years.

The above houses are located within 20 minutes' ride from the centre of Chicago, with trains by the two roads nearly every hour, with fare but 7c, each house connected with the Water Works, and most of them provided with bath-room and other modern conveniences. We also offer lots on liberal terms, with aid in building, or will build to order. No other locality is improving as extensively, and advancing so rapidly. Plats and full information at office

IRVING PARK LAND CO.

167 East Madison-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

HOW AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE!

See first page of to-day's SUNDAY TIMES.

St. George's Benevolent Associat'n

Regular meeting Monday, April 7, at 7:30 p. m. at Builders Exchange, LaSalle, corner Madison. Election of Officers.

RICHARD BARNARD, Pres't.

C. J. BURROUGHS, Secretary.

REGULAR TICKET.

For President, Alfred Booth.
1st Vice-President, James John.
2d Vice-President, Edward Saunders.
Treasurer, Joseph Sadler.
Financial Secretary, Thomas Porter.
Asst. Financial Secretary, George Braham.
Recording Secretary, Chas. C. Burroughs.
Asst. Recording Secretary, — Button.
Guide, Organization, Davies, Hall, Williams.
Trustees, Woodsett Boalch, Wayman.
Auditors, Dawson, Cooke, Moore.
Sentinels, Hall and Shanahan.
Chaplain, Rev. Robert Collyer.

REMOVALS.

SAMUEL J. WALKER,

Real Estate Office,

REMOVED

To 88 East Washington-st.,

Between Dearborn and Clark-sts.

REMOVAL.

On and after May 1, the Chicago Agency of the MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. will occupy the Basement Office, No. 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

FRISBIE & RAPPLEYE,
General Agents.

REMOVAL.

We will remove May 1 to the spacious stores now being erected for us at Nos. 44 and 46 South Water-st. We are now offering our stock of fancy groceries, green and dried fruits, etc., at reduced prices, to save moving same. Store now occupied by us to rent.

M. GRAFF & CO., 39 and 41 Market-st.

REMOVAL.

F. WOLF, Merchant Tailor,

Has removed to his excellent new store, under Matteson House.

REMOVAL.

H. A. ADAMS & CO.,

Engravers and Manufacturers of

Ribbon and Rubber Stamps,

Seals, Railroad, Bank, and Office Stamps,

Removed to No. 4 South Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Abstracts of Title.

The firm of HADDOCK, COXE & CO. are still to be found at their old stand, Room 3 Wadsworth Building, Nos. 177 and 179 East Madison-st., all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to negotiate for two notes of $1,000 each, dated July 18, 1871, and due Oct. 1, 1872; also one other note for eighteen hundred and eighty-five dollars, dated April 1, 1871, and due April 1, 1873, all of said notes bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and payable to Henry Waller or order, and signed by Geo. G. Herrick, as I have no offset to said notes. GEO. G. MERRICK.

Room 4, No. 156 Dearborn-st.

Plants, Fruit Trees, Vines,

Imported from France by last steamer, Mr. E. ODOUX has the honor to inform amateurs that he has recently arrived with a large assortment of the newest plants, first-class fruit trees, and vines. Also, Flowers, Onions, and Flower and Vegetable Seeds. Everything is in perfect condition, and is offered at very moderate prices. The store is located at No. 80 Washington-st.

HOTELS & RESTAURANTS!

Beaudoin, Dumas & Co.'s celebrated FRENCH RANGES and BROILERS, Imperial Coffee Urns, Carving Tables, &c., &c. GIRAUDAN & TRESTAD, JR.'S, 36 State-st.

BETHESDA

Mineral Spring Water cures all diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs. Send for Circular.

N. T. CURTIS, Agent,
89 Wabash-av.

Revenue Stamps

For documents made out previous to Oct. 1, 1872, sold at

The Chicago Savings Institution,

Northwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A Driver for a Grocery Wagon.

A smart, quick young man thoroughly posted, both with the sale and delivery of goods, and particularly acquainted with the North Side. Most of references required. Address L O P, care Currier No. 22.

AMUSEMENTS.

"STAR" READINGS.

"*The best reader who has ever appeared in Boston.*"—*The Boston Globe, March 15.*

"*His voice is of splendid volume, and so distinctly modulated as to express every articulate utterance of human emotion.*"—*New York Herald, Jan. 31.*

"*It rises to true inspirations, and an electrical thrill that he is able to send through the audience, adds to the effect of his fine presence and powerful and sympathetic voice. We pronounce Mr. Bellew unequaled as a reader.*"—*London Times.*

BELLEW,

FIRST AND THIRD READINGS,

Union Park Congregational Church, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY evenings, April 8 and 10.

SECOND AND LAST READINGS,

Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings, April 9 and 12.

Admission, $1. No extra charge for Reserved Seat. For sale at the Lecture Rooms.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY, APRIL 7,

HOUSES CROWDED!!

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY!!

Fourth Week

Of BARTLEY CAMPBELL'S Great Emotional Society Drama,

FATE!

WITH THE

BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.

Conceded on all hands to be the greatest success

Ever Known in Chicago.

Avoid the rush at the Box Office by securing seats in advance.

Friday night—Benefit of MISS KATE KEHL.

In rehearsal, the last Fitch-av. success, ALEXE. In preparation, an entirely new domestic drama by Bartley Campbell, entitled RISKO.

Will shortly appear—MISS ELIZA O'CONNER and MISS JOSIE BATCHELDER.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

LAST APPEARANCE

Of the Great Scotch Poet and Author, GEORGE

MACDONALD.

Michigan-av. Baptist Church, TO-MORROW NIGHT.

ROBERT BURNS.

Admission, 75 cts. Reserved Seats, $1.

For sale at Carter & Shaldon's, 103 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's, corner State and Madison-sts.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's MINSTRELS.

An Entire Change of Programme!

MACKIN and WILSON

in their inimitable Songs and Dances.

NEW VOCAL QUARTETTE!

Kayne, Tyrrell, Surridge, and Lang.

THE THREE GRACES!

Arlington, Cotton, and Rice.

THE CLOCKMAKER'S HAT!

The whole to conclude with the laughable sketch of

ONE—TWO—THREE!

Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

For Monday, April 14: Benefit of J. R. KEMBLE, on which occasion will be produced the laughable Burlesque of ROMEO AND JULIET.

MARTINE'S HALL.

GUSTAVUS GEARY'S

ANNUAL CONCERT,

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 17, 1873,

Assisted by the following very distinguished talent:

Mrs. C. D. CARRINGTON, Soprano.
Miss EMMA BAXTER, Mezzo-Soprano.
Mrs. OWEN (Her first appearance in Chicago), Contralto.
Mr. BEN OWEN (His first appearance in Chicago), Tenor.
Mr. FINLAY FINLAYSON (His first appearance in Chicago), Baritone.
Mr. HOWARD WOODWILLIE, Basso.
Mons. EMIL LEIBLING (His first appearance in Chicago), Solo Pianist.
Mr. BEN OWEN, Accompanyist.

In accordance with a general request, LOCKE'S magnificent Music of MACBETH will be performed in the Second Part of the Concert, by able Soloists and an efficient Chorus; and, in order to make the rendition complete, Mr. W. C. CLOUGH has kindly consented to read the MURDER SCENE, which immediately precedes the music.

Tickets, $1 each; to be had at Mr. Gustavus Geary's Residence, 236 South Green-st., where he gives lessons daily in Vocal Culture and Italian and English Singing.

NIXON'S,

Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.

JAMES W. WILDER & CO.'S

NATIONAL CIRCUS!

MONDAY, April 7, and every night this week, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.

ENGAGEMENT EXTRAORDINARY—FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

MLLE. ELISE DOCKRILL,

The Queen of the Arena, and her celebrated PARISIAN TROUPE OF RIDERS, Grotesques, and Performing Horses from Cirque Napoleon and Cirque Imperial, Paris. M. D. RENTZ, the great French Grotesque. ELLINGTON, the Prince of Mimics. Prof. ROGERS AND PUPILS, and all the Old Favorites. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, last three nights of

JAMES ROBINSON.

On account of the enormous expense attending this engagement, the free list will be entirely suspended, with the exception of the Press and Board of Directors.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK, POSITIVELY, OF THE

M'KEE RANKIN

Combination, and last nights of their excellent rendition of

RIP VAN WINKLE,

which has proven a genuine success during the past week, and will, in consequence thereof, be continued for THREE NIGHTS.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

McKee Rankin as Rip Van Winkle,
Kitty Blanchard as Christina.

OLIVER TWIST in rehearsal, and Mr. Rankin's new drama, CARL VAN HOOK.

Look out for the great local drama,

LAW IN NEW YORK,

and the funniest man in America, STUART ROBSON.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of the Eminent English Artiste,

Miss Neilson!

who will appear on Monday evening, April 7, and until further notice, in her world-famed rendition of JULIET, in Shakspeare's Tragedy of

Romeo and Juliet!

which will be produced with appropriate Scenery and Appointments.

Saturday—NEILSON MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Continued Success. Increased Attraction.

The management takes pleasure in announcing the engagement of

BAKER AND FARRON,

the greatest living representatives of the Male and Female German Characters, Monday evening, and every evening during the week, in their great drama of

Chris and Lene; or, German Life on the Mississippi.

Introducing songs, duets, dances, musical gems, etc., in the highest style of art.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

For a few days only, at RICH & THOMPSON'S, 229 Wabash-av.,

BRAUN'S FAMOUS

AUTOTYPES OF PARIS,

Comprising all the Drawings, Paintings, Frescoes, Antiques and Modern Statuary of all the Art Galleries in Europe, over 15,000 diverse subjects; also, several hundred copies from the most celebrated paintings in the Louvre and Dresden Galleries, for which concession was only obtained last July from the respective Governments; BRAUN'S famous views of Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, Egypt, etc., etc.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Fashionable Matinees

Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Only 50 cents for best seats. Second Balcony, 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REAL ESTATE IN COLORADO.

100 Lots in Swansea, two miles from Denver, near the new smelting works.

50 Lots at Platteville, 32 miles north of Denver, on the Denver & Pacific Railroad.

50 Lots at Villa Park, 1 mile west of Denver; the most elegant property about Denver.

☞ At private sale, for cash, or trade for good city property.

Lots on Wabash-av.
Lots in Egandale (Hyde Park).
Lots on Vernon-av.
Lots in Austin.

☞ At private sale, at bargains.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,
55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Large and Positive Sale of

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!

By order of A. LIPMAN, Licensed Pawnbroker,

AT AUCTION,

MONDAY, APRIL 7, AT 10 A. M.,

CONSISTING OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

Of the most celebrated makers.

Diamonds,

Cluster and Solitaire Pins, Rings, Drops, and Studs